Need:

- JAR files are packaged with the ZIP file format, so you can use them for tasks such as lossless data compression, archiving, decompression, and archive unpacking. These tasks are among the most common uses of JAR files, and you can realize many JAR file benefits using only these basic features.
- Even if you want to take advantage of advanced functionality provided by the JAR file format such as electronic signing, you'll first need to become familiar with the fundamental operations.

Common JAR file operations

Operation	Command
To create a JAR file	jar cf jar-file input-file(s)
To view the contents of a JAR file	jar tf jar-file
To extract the contents of a JAR file	jar xf <i>jar-file</i>
To extract specific files from a JAR file	jar xf jar-file archived-file(s)
To run an application packaged as a JAR file (requires the Main-class manifest header)	java -jar <i>app.jar</i>
To invoke an applet packaged as a JAR file	<pre><applet code="AppletClassName.class</td"></applet></pre>

To deploy an executable JAR file:

- 1. Select and right-click the simple archive or client icon in the Navigator to display the context menu.
- 2. Choose **Properties**.
- 3. Click **JAR Options** in the tree.
- 4. Select Include Manifest File (META-INF/MANIFEST.MF).
- 5. In the **Main Class** field, enter the fully qualified name of the application class that is to be invoked.
- 6. Click **OK**.
- 7. Launch the executable JAR file from the command line:

java -jar *myapp*.jar

where *myapp* represents your JAR file name.











