

Objects and Classes

Part 9 – JAR Files & Documentation

Chapter 4, Core Java, Volume I

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JAR Files

- The Java™ Archive (JAR) file format enables you to bundle multiple files into a single archive file.
- Typically a JAR file contains the class files and auxiliary resources associated with applications (such as image and sound files).
- JAR files are compressed, using the familiar ZIP compression format.

- Common JAR file Operations (Using `jar` Tool)
 - Creating a JAR File
 - Viewing the Contents of a JAR File
 - Extracting the Contents of a JAR File
 - Running JAR-Packaged Software
 - etc.

Creating a JAR File

- Typical Command Syntax

jar options jarFileName file1 file2 ...

e.g. `jar cvf EmployeeTest.jar EmployeeTest.class Employee.class`

- If any of the specified files are **directories**, the `jar` program processes them **recursively**.

`jar cvf PackageTest.jar PackageTest.class com`

. (base directory)

```
├── PackageTest.java
├── PackageTest.class
├── com/
│   ├── horstmann/
│   │   └── corejava/
│   │       ├── Employee.java
│   │       └── Employee.class
```

Manifest Files

- The manifest is a special file that can contain **information about the files** packaged in a JAR file.
- By tailoring this **"meta"** information that the manifest contains, you enable the JAR file to serve a variety of purposes (such as security, package versioning, etc).
- Manifest File (**META-INF/MANIFEST.MF**) Structure
 - main section – applies to the whole jar file (e.g. Main-Class)
 - individual section – applies to individual files, packages, etc.(e.g. Content-Type)
- Each section can contain attribute entries represented as so-called **"name-value"** pairs.

e.g. Main-Class attribute

Main-Class : PckageTest

Manifest-Version: 1.0
Created-By: 1.8.0_181 (Oracle Corporation)
lines describing the archive

Name: PackageTest.class
lines describing the file
Name: com/horstmann/corejava/
lines describing this package

Executable JAR Files

▪ JAR Files as Applications

- You can run JAR packaged applications with the Java command.
- You can only specify one JAR file, which must contain all of the [application-specific code](#).

```
java -jar PackageTest.jar
```

▪ Executable JAR files need to specify the [entry point](#) of the programs

- Using jar command option

```
jar cvfe PackageTest.jar PackageTest PackageTest.class com
```

- Editing MANIFEST-MF file

```
Manifest-Version: 1.0  
Created-By: 1.8.0_181 (Oracle Corporation)  
Main-Class: PackageTest
```

Do not add a .class extension!

Documentation Comments

- `javadoc` tool generates [HTML documentation](#) extracting information about:
 - [Public](#) classes and interfaces
 - [Public and protected](#) fields
 - [Public and protected](#) constructors, and methods
 - Packages
- Syntax for Documentation Comments
 - Comments delimited by `/** ... */` inside source files.
 - Contains [free-form text](#) which can include [tags](#).
 - A [tag](#) starts with an `@`, such as `@since` or `@param`
 - The first sentence should be a [summary statement](#).
 - Can use [HTML tags](#) such as `...` for formatting, and even `<img...>` to include images
 - For monospaced code, use `{@code ...}`

Class and Field Comments

```
/**
 * A {@code Card} object represents a playing card, such
 * as "Queen of Hearts". A card has a suit (Diamond, Heart,
 * Spade or Club) and a value (1 = Ace, 2 . . . 10, 11 = Jack,
 * 12 = Queen, 13 = King)
 */
public class Card
{
    /**
     * The "Hearts" card suit
     */
    public static final int HEARTS = 1;
    ...
}
```


Method Comments

- Special Tags for Method Comment
 - @param variable description
 - @return description
 - @throws exception description

```
/**
 * Raises the salary of an employee.
 * @param byPercent the percentage by which to raise the salary (e.g. 10 means 10%)
 * @return the amount of the raise
 */
public double raiseSalary(double byPercent)
{
    double raise = salary * byPercent / 100;
    salary += raise;
    return raise;
}
```

General Comments

- `@author name` (with `-author` option)
- `@version text` (with `-version` option)
- `@since text`
- `@deprecated text`
- `@see reference` – adds a hyperlink in the “see also” section
 - *reference* can be one of the following:
 - `"package.class#feature"` (e.g. `@see com.horstmann.corejava.Employee#raiseSalary(double)`)
 - `...` (e.g. `@see Core Java Book`)
 - `"text"` (e.g. `@see "Core Java Volume 2"`)
- Can include `{@link package.class#feature}` anywhere in a comment.
- Package comments : two choices
 - Supply [package-info.java](#), containing a Javadoc comment `/** ... */` preceding a package statement.
 - Supply an HTML file named [package.html](#).

Comment Extraction

- Change to the source directory.

- Run:

directory to
store document

`javadoc -d docDirectory nameOfPackage1 nameOfPackage2 ...`

`javadoc -d docDirectory *.java`

for unnamed package

- Some useful options
 - `-version` : to include `@version`
 - `-author` : to include `@author`