

Java

Javadoc

FSR Informatik

October 11, 2016

Overview

Javadoc creates a HTML documentation from your code.

Structured comments with annotations are used as source.

Eclipse

To create the Javadoc for your current project:

Project >> Generate Javadoc. . .

Make sure you had installed Javadoc. If not the **Finish** button will stay grey.

Class

An example class without methods:

```
1      import java.util.List;
2
3      /**
4       * A bookshelf stores an unlimited amount of books.
5       * @author Jane Doe
6       *
7       */
8      public class Bookshelf {
9
10         private List<Book> books;
11
12     }
13
```

Class

You see the description of the class from the previous slide.

The screenshot shows the Java API documentation for the `Bookshelf` class. The interface includes a sidebar with 'All Classes' and 'Bookshelf'. The main content area has a navigation bar with 'Package', 'Class' (highlighted), 'Use', 'Tree', 'Deprecated', 'Index', and 'Help'. Below this is a sub-navigation bar with 'Prev Class', 'Next Class', 'Frames', and 'No Frames'. A summary bar contains links for 'Summary: Nested | Field | Constr | Method' and 'Detail: Field | Constr | Method'. The main content displays the class name 'Class Bookshelf', its inheritance from `java.lang.Object`, and the source code snippet: `public class Bookshelf extends java.lang.Object`. A description states 'A bookshelf stores an unlimited amount of books.' and the author is listed as 'Frank Hedecke'.

All Classes

Bookshelf

Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

Prev Class Next Class Frames No Frames

Summary: Nested | Field | Constr | Method Detail: Field | Constr | Method

Class Bookshelf

java.lang.Object
Bookshelf

```
public class Bookshelf
extends java.lang.Object
```

A bookshelf stores an unlimited amount of books.

Author:

Frank Hedecke

Method

Add a small description of your method.

```
1      /**
2       * A Constructor for Bookshelf.
3       */
4      public Bookshelf() {
5          books = new LinkedList<Book>();
6      }
7  
```

Method with Parameter

Use **@param** to describe every parameter

```
1      /**
2       * Puts a book into the bookshelf.
3       * @param book that will be added in the bookshelf
4       */
5      public void addBook(Book book) {
6          this.books.add(book);
7      }
8
```


Method with Return Value

Use **@return** to describe the return value.

```
1      /**
2       * Returns the number of stored books.
3       * @return number of stored books
4       */
5      public int countBooks() {
6          return books.size();
7      }
8
```

Method with Parameter and Return Value

For boolean: Describe in which case a method returns true.

```
1      /**
2       * Checks if shelf contains a specific book.
3       * @param book whose occurrence is checked
4       * @return true if the shelf contains the given book
5       */
6      public boolean containsBook(Book book) {
7          return books.contains(book);
8      }
9  
```

Javadoc shows a summary of all methods and constructors.
A detailed view is below the summary.

Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

Prev Class Next Class Frames No Frames All Classes

Summary: Nested | Field | Constr | Method Detail: Field | Constr | Method

Class Bookshelf

java.lang.Object
Bookshelf

```
public class Bookshelf
extends java.lang.Object
```

A bookshelf stores an unlimited amount of books.

Author:

Frank Hedecke

Constructor Summary

Constructors

Constructor and Description

Bookshelf()
A Constructor for Bookshelf.

Method Summary

Methods

Modifier and Type	Method and Description
void	addBook(Book book) Puts a book into the bookshelf.
boolean	containsBook(Book book) Checks if shelf contains a specific book.
int	countBooks()

Method Detail

addBook

```
public void addBook(Book book)
```

Puts a book into the bookshelf.

Parameters:

book - that will added in the bookshelf

countBooks

```
public int countBooks()
```

Returns the number of stored books.

Returns:

number of stored books

containsBook

```
public boolean containsBook(Book book)
```

Checks if shelf contains a specific book.

Parameters:

book - whose occurrence is checked

Returns:

true if the shelf contains the given book

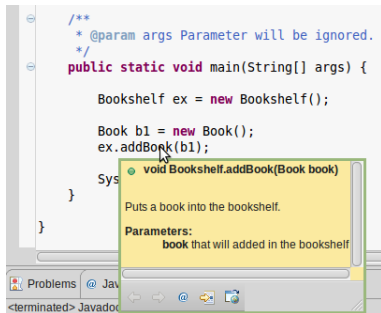
main

```
public static void main(java.lang.String[] args)
```

Parameters:

Eclipse Tooltips

Hovering a method opens a tooltip displaying information like in the Javadoc.



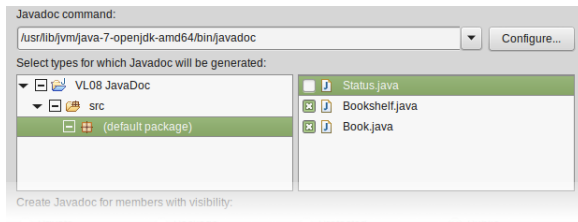
Example - A second Class

Another class.

```
1      /**
2       * A book.
3       * @author John Doe
4       *
5       */
6      public class Book {
7
8      }
9
```

More classes

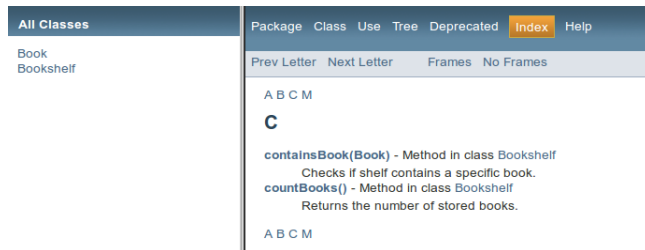
After pressing **Project** **Generate Javadoc...** you can choose which classes shall be included.



The left view shows a tree with all packages. After selecting a package you can select your classes.

More classes

Now you see both selected classes in the Javadoc.



The screenshot shows the Javadoc Index view. On the left, under the 'All Classes' tab, a list of classes is shown: 'Book' and 'Bookshelf'. The main content area has a top navigation bar with tabs: 'Package', 'Class', 'Use', 'Tree', 'Deprecated', 'Index' (which is highlighted in orange), and 'Help'. Below this bar are links for 'Prev Letter', 'Next Letter', 'Frames', and 'No Frames'. The main content area displays an alphabetical index of classes, with 'A B C M' at the top and 'C' below it. Under 'C', two methods are listed: 'containsBook(Book) - Method in class Bookshelf' with the description 'Checks if shelf contains a specific book.', and 'countBooks() - Method in class Bookshelf' with the description 'Returns the number of stored books.' At the bottom of the main content area, 'A B C M' is repeated.

The view *Index* shows a list of all methods, constructors, ...

Constructors with this

Remember: **this** is a reference to the current object.

this() calls the constructor. So you can write multiple constructors with less code.

```
1      public class Example {  
2  
3          public String value;  
4  
5          Example(String value) {  
6              this.value = value;  
7          }  
8  
9          Example() {  
10             this("standard");  
11         }  
12     }  
13
```


Extended use of super

In the previous lectures we used **super()** to call the constructor from the superclass. We can use **super** to call any other method from the superclass.

```
1      import java.util.*;
2
3      public class StringSet extends HashSet<String> {
4
5          @Override
6          public boolean add(String elem) {
7              // add a "?" to every String added to this
8              set
9              return super.add(elem + "?");
10         }
11     }
```

Return for Void Methods

Void methods can have a return statement, too. The empty return statement stops the execution of the method early.

```
1      public void foo (boolean condition, int x) {  
2  
3          if (condition) {  
4              return;  
5          }  
6  
7          for (int i = 1; i <= x; i++) {  
8              System.out.println(i);  
9          }  
10     }  
11
```