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Reading a resource file from within jar

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I would like to read a resource from within my jar like so:

```
File file;
file = new File(getClass().getResource("/file.txt").toURI());
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file));

//Read the file
```

and it works fine when running it in Eclipse, but if I export it to a jar the run it there is an `IllegalArgumentException`:

```
Exception in thread "Thread-2"
java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: URI is not hierarchical
```

and I really don't know why but with some testing I found if I change

```
file = new File(getClass().getResource("/file.txt").toURI());
```

to

```
file = new File(getClass().getResource("/folder/file.txt").toURI());
```

then it works the opposite (it works in jar but not eclipse).

I'm using Eclipse and the folder with my file is in a class folder.

[java](#) [file](#) [jar](#) [resources](#)
[embedded-resource](#)

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edited Oct 7 at 13:47



[Drew MacInnis](#)

4,901 1 13 15

asked Dec 5 '13 at 0:48



[PrinceCJC](#)

758 2 6 5

If you want to read files from a directory in jar with any numbers for ...

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`getResourceAsStream` is still a simpler and more portable solution to the problem. – [Drew MacInnis](#) Dec 15 '16 at 3:56

11 Answers

Rather than trying to address the resource as a [File](#) just ask the [ClassLoader](#) to return an [InputStream](#) for the resource instead via [getResourceAsStream](#):

```
InputStream in = getClass().getResourceAsStream("file.txt");
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(in));
```

As long as the `file.txt` resource is available on the classpath then this approach will work the same way regardless of whether the `file.txt` resource is in a `classes/` directory or inside a `jar`.

The URI is not hierarchical occurs because the URI for a resource within a jar file is going to look something like this: `file:/example.jar!/file.txt`. You cannot read the entries within a jar (a zip file) like it was a plain old [File](#).

This is explained well by the answers to:

- [How do I read a resource file from a Java jar file?](#)
- [Java Jar file: use resource errors: URI is not hierarchical](#)

edited Jun 13 at 0:26

answered Dec 5 '13 at 1:05



[Drew MacInnis](#)

4,901 1 13 15

- 3 Thank you, this was very helpful and the code works perfectly, but I do have one problem, I need to determine whether the `InputStream` exists (like `File.exists()`) so my game can tell whether to use the default file or not. Thanks. – [PrinceCJC](#) Dec 5 '13 at 15:23

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3 `getResourceAsStream` returns null if the resource does not exist so that can be your "exists" test. –

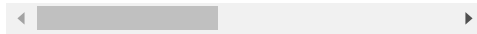
[Drew MacInnis](#) Dec 5 '13 at 19:05 

1 BTW, you have a typo: it should be `BufferedReader`, not `BufferedReader` (notice the extra 'r' in the later) –

[mailmindlin](#) Sep 6 '14 at 5:56

1 And of course... don't forget to close the `InputStream` and `BufferedReader` –

[Noremac](#) May 15 '15 at 13:38



To access a file in a jar you have two options:

- Place the file in directory structure matching your package name (after extracting .jar file, it should be in the same directory as .class file), then access it using

```
getClass().getResourceAsStream("file.txt")
```

- Place the file at the root (after extracting .jar file, it should be in the root), then access it using

```
Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader().getResourceAsStream("file.txt")
```

The first option may not work when jar is used as a plugin.

answered Sep 17 '16 at 8:55



[Juozas Kontvainis](#)
6,097 6 44 63

If you wanna read as a file, I believe there still is a similar solution:

```
ClassLoader classLoader = getClass().getClassLoader();
File file = new File(classLoader.getResource("file.txt").getFile());
```

answered Nov 16 '14 at 21:04



[pablo.vix](#)
1,119 1 10 11

3 `URL.getFile()` *does not* convert a URL to a file name. It returns the portion of the URL after the host, with all

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15 this does not work inside once the program is build to a jar –
[Akshay Kasar](#) Sep 20 '17 at 12:42

Doesn't work from jar unless you convert to string and save it locally first. – [smoosh911](#) Aug 9 at 16:55

I had this problem before and I made fallback way for loading. Basically first way work within .jar file and second way works within eclipse or other IDE.

```
public class MyClass {

    public static InputStream accessFi
        String resource = "my-file-loc

        // this is the path within the
        InputStream input = MyClass.cl
        if (input == null) {
            // this is how we load fil
            input = MyClass.class.get(
        }

        return input;
    }
}
```

answered Jun 27 '17 at 15:31



[MForm](#)
 129 3

Make sure that you work with the correct separator. I replaced all / in a relative path with a `File.separator`. This worked fine in the IDE, however did not work in the build JAR.

answered Feb 17 '17 at 13:29



[Petterson](#)
 462 3 14

Up until now (December 2017), this is the only solution I found which works **both** inside and outside the IDE.

Use
**`PathMatchingResourcePatternRes
 olver`**

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externalResource.my_resource.

```
try {
    // Get all the files under this ir
    String scannedPackage = "my_folder
    PathMatchingResourcePatternResolve
    PathMatchingResourcePatternResolver();
    Resource[] resources = scanner.get

    if (resources == null || resources
        log.warn("Warning: could not f
        scannedPackage);
    else {
        for (Resource resource : resou
            log.info(resource.getFiler
            // Read the file content (
            solutions for that):
            BufferedReader bufferedRea
            InputStreamReader(resource.getInputStr
            String line = null;
            while ((line = bufferedRea
                // ...
                // ...
            }
            bufferedReader.close();
        }
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    throw new Exception("Failed to rea
}
```

answered Dec 20 '17 at 10:42



[Naor Bar](#)

574 5 5

You could also just use java.nio. Here is an example to slurp in text from a file at resourcePath in classpath:

```
new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.ge
```

edited Aug 10 '15 at 23:16



[Community](#) ♦

1 1

answered Jul 1 '15 at 19:40



[Ayush Gupta](#)

3,845 1 16 16

6 A URI referring to a resource inside a .jar file is not a file: URI, so your call to Paths.get will fail. – [VGR](#) Mar 5 '16 at 18:08

13 This indeed will fail if the resource is located inside a jar file.I am curious if anyone is aware of a proper way to

read from a jar using the Files class as illustrated in this example, i.e. not

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After a lot of digging around in Java, the only solution that seems to work for me is to manually read the jar file itself unless you're in a development environment(IDE):

```

/** @return The root folder or jar fil
public static final File getClasspathF
    return new
File(YourMainClass.class.getProtection
}

/** @param resource The path to the re
 * @return An InputStream containing t
 * <b><code>null</code></b> if
public static final InputStream getRes
    resource = resource.startsWith("/")
    if(getClasspathFile().isDirectory(
        return YourMainClass.class.get
    }
    final String res = resource;//Jar
    return AccessController.doPrivileg
        @SuppressWarnings("resource")
        @Override
        public InputStream run() {
            try {
                final JarFile jar = ne
                String resource = res.
                if(resource.endsWith('
normal getResourceAsStream("someFolder
                ByteArrayOutputStr
                Enumeration<JarEnt
                while(entries.hasN
                    JarEntry entry
                    if(entry.getN
entry.getName().length() > resource.le
                String nan
                if(name.cc
(name.indexOf("/") == name.lastIndexOf
the children's folders, only the parer
                    name =
name.length() - 1) : name;
                    baos.v
                    baos.v
                    baos.v
                }
            }
        }
        jar.close();
        return new ByteArr
    }
    JarEntry entry = jar.g
    InputStream in = entry
    if(in == null) {
        jar.close();
        return in;
    }
    final InputStream stre
resources or close jar until the
    return new InputStrea
closes all associated InputStreams):
    @Override
    public int read()
        return stream.
    }

    @Override
    public int read(by

```

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```

@Override
public long skip()
    return stream.
}

@Override
public int available()
    return stream.
}

@Override
public void close()
    try {
        jar.close()
    } catch (IOException e) {
    }
    stream.close()
}

@Override
public synchronized
    stream.mark(re

@Override
public synchronized
    stream.reset()
}

@Override
public boolean mark
    return stream.
}

};
} catch (Throwable e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    return null;
}
}
});
}
}

```

Note: The above code only seems to work correctly for jar files if it is in the main class. I'm not sure why.

edited Mar 21 at 20:38

answered Mar 21 at 19:21



[Brian Entei](#)

311 1 3 11

You can use class loader which will read from classpath as ROOT path (without "/" in the beginning)

```

InputStream in = getClass().getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream("resource.txt");
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(in));

```

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I think this should be works in java as well. The following code I use is using kotlin.

```
val resource = Thread.currentThread().
```

answered Nov 14 at 7:15



Irvi Firqotul Aini

86 7

If you are using spring, then you can use the the following method to read file from src/main/resources:

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import org.springframework.core.io.Cl

public String readFileToString(Strir

    StringBuilder resultBuilder = new
    ClassPathResource resource = new C

    try (
        InputStream inputStream = resc
        BufferedReader bufferedReader
        InputStreamReader(inputStream))) {

        String line;

        while ((line = bufferedReader.re
            resultBuilder.append(line);
        }

    }

    return resultBuilder.toString();
}
```

edited Nov 27 at 12:39



Tristan

5,222 2 27 56

answered May 3 '17 at 14:53



Sujan M.

11

Welcome to SO. This does not provide an answer to the question. Once you have sufficient [reputation](#) you will be able to [comment](#) on any post. Also check this [what can I do instead](#). – [thewaywewere](#) May 3 '17 at 15:36

Well, yes it does, even before my edit.
– [Tristan](#) Nov 27 at 12:37

|