

SimpleZip Package

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SimpleZip

Version 1.1 – May 2024

This package provides Java classes to read and write Zip files. There are a number of different libraries that do this (including one built into the JDK) but I've not found any that gave me precise controls over the Zip internal, persisted data structures. This library allows you to control the output of all Zip data and should allow you to read and write Zip files with full precision.

To get started quickly using SimpleZip, see [Chapter 1 \[Quick Start\]](#), page 2. You can also take a look at the examples section of the document which has various working code packages. See [Chapter 4 \[Examples\]](#), page 10. There is also a [HTML version of this documentation](#).

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1 Start Using Quickly

To use SimpleZip you need to do the following. For more information, see [Chapter 2 \[Using\]](#), page 3.

First download SimpleZip from the [SimpleZip release page](#). See [Section 2.1 \[Downloading\]](#), page 3. Or enable via maven. See [Section 2.4 \[Maven\]](#), page 8.

To read Zip files, you use the `ZipFileInput` class. Something like the following:

```
ZipFileInput zipInput = new ZipFileInput(input);
// readFileHeader() will return null when no more files to read
ZipFileHeader header = zipInput.readFileHeader();
// read file data and write to a file (can be buffer or OutputStream)
zipInput.readFileData(new File(header.getFileName()));
// repeat until readFileHeader() returns null
// optionally read all of the directory entries and set permissions
zipInput.readDirectoryFileHeadersAndAssignPermissions();
zipInput.close();
```

To write Zip files you use the `ZipFileOutput` class. Something like:

```
ZipFileOutput zipOutput = new ZipFileOutput(output);
// write a file-header to the zip-file
zipOutput.writeFileHeader(
    ZipFileHeader.builder().withFileName("hello.txt").build());
// write file data from file (can be buffer or InputStream)
zipOutput.writeFileDataPart(fileBytes);
// ... repeat until all headers and file-data written
zipOutput.close();
```

For more extensive instructions, see [Chapter 2 \[Using\]](#), page 3.

2 Using SimpleZip

2.1 Downloading Jar

To get started with SimpleZip, you will need to download the jar file. The [SimpleZip release page](#) is the default repository but the jars are also available from the [central maven repository](#).

The code works with Java 8 or later.

2.2 Reading Zip Files

2.2.1 Constructing a ZipFileInput

The main class that reads in Zip files is `ZipFileInput`. You can read in Zip data from a file-path string, `File`, or stream it in via an `InputStream`.

```
// read from a file-path
ZipFileInput zipInput = new ZipFileInput("/tmp/file.zip");
// read from a file
ZipFileInput zipInput = new ZipFileInput(new File("/tmp/file.zip"));
// read from an InputStream
ZipFileInput zipInput = new ZipFileInput(inputStream);
```

2.2.2 Reading Zip File Header Entries

Each file stored in a Zip file is preceded by a header record. You must first read in the header which contains the file-name and other metadata.

```
ZipFileHeader fileHeader = zipInput.readFileHeader();
```

The header contains the following information for each file entry:

- format, version needed to decode
- general-purpose flags
- compression method
- last modified time
- last modified date
- crc32 checksum
- compressed size
- uncompressed size
- file-name bytes
- extra field metadata bytes

If the `crc32`, `compressed size`, or `uncompressed size` fields are 0 then a data-descriptor will be written after the file-data. See [\[Data Descriptor\]](#), page 4.

If there are no more files to be read then `readFileHeader()` will return null.

2.2.3 Reading File Data from Buffer, File, or Stream

After reading the header you can then read in the file data. You can have the `ZipFileInput` write bytes from the Zip file out to a file-path string, `File`, or to an `OutputStream`.

```
// read file data and write to the file specified by output-path, typically from header
zipInput.readFileData(fileHeader.getFileName());
// or to a file directly
zipInput.readFileData(new File(fileHeader.getFileName()));
// or to an output stream, such as
ByteArrayOutputStream baos = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
zipInput.readFileData(baos);
```

You can also have `ZipFileInput` read file data as a series of buffers. You should read until it calls returns EOF (-1).

```
byte[] buffer = new byte[4096];
while (true) {
    // can also read at offset and length
    int numRead = zipInput.readFileDataPart(buffer);
    if (numRead < 0) { break }
    // process bytes
}
```

By default you will be reading the decoded (i.e. decompressed) bytes. You can also read the *raw* bytes without conversion using similar read methods with "raw" in the name.

```
// read _raw_ file data and write to the file specified by output-path
zipInput.readRawFileData(fileHeader.getFileName());
```

If you would like to stream the file-data out of the Zip file, you can open up an `InputStream` on the file-data either in encoded or raw mode. Calls to `read()` on the `InputStream` turn around and call the read methods on the `ZipFileInput`.

```
// reading from the input stream calls through to the zipInput.readFileDataPart()
// or zipInput.readRawFileData() methods
InputStream inputStream = zipInput.openFileDataInputStream(false /* not raw */);
```

Once all of the data has been read for a particular file, there may be a `ZipDataDescriptor` entry written after the file data. This is necessary in case the Zip file does not have the size or checksum/crc information at the start of the Zip file entry.

```
// return the data-descriptor after the file-data was read or null if none
ZipDataDescriptor dataDescriptor = zipInput.getCurrentDataDescriptor();
```

Once all of the data has been read for a particular file, you can then read the next header. See [Section 2.2.2 \[Read File Headers\]](#), page 3.

2.2.4 Reading Zip Central-Directory Entries

After all of the file headers and data, there are a series of central-directory entries written at the end of the Zip file which record extra information about each of the files and also provide the locations of the file-headers and data inside of the Zip file. You can read these entries if you would like.

```
// return the next central-directory entry or null if at the end
ZipCentralDirectoryFileEntry directoryEntry = zipInput.readDirectoryFileEntry();
```

The central-directory file entries hold the following information for each file entry – some of which are duplicates of the fields from the file-header.

- format, version that wrote the entry
- format, version needed to decode
- general-purpose flags
- compression method
- last modified time
- last modified date
- crc32 checksum
- compressed size
- uncompressed size
- disk number start
- internal file attributes
- external file attributes
- relative offset of local header
- file-name bytes
- extra field metadata bytes
- comment bytes

If you have been writing out files using the `zipInput.readFileData(File)` method, you can modify the permissions on the file from the file-entry's using something like the following.

```
// assign the file permissions according to the just read dir entry that matches
zipInput.assignDirectoryFileEntryPermissions();
```

Once the `zipInput.readDirectoryFileHeader()` returns null then you are at the very end of the zip-file where there is some end information that can be read.

```
// read the end of entry of the zip-file
CentralDirectoryEnd directoryEnd = zipInput.readDirectoryEnd();
```

The end entry holds the following information.

- disk number;
- disk number start
- num records on disk
- num records total
- directory size
- directory offset
- comment bytes

2.3 Writing Zip Files

2.3.1 Constructing a ZipFileOutput

The main class that reads in Zip files is `ZipFileOutput`. You can write Zip data to a `File`, file-path string, or stream it out via an `OutputStream`.

```
// write to a file-path
ZipFileOutput zipOutput = new ZipFileOutput("/tmp/file.zip");
// write to a file
ZipFileOutput zipOutput = new ZipFileOutput(new File("/tmp/file.zip"));
// write to an OutputStream
ZipFileOutput zipOutput = new ZipFileOutput(outputStream);
```

The Zip file starts with a file-header which contains compressed-size and checksum information that may not be known ahead of time. These fields can be left as 0 in which case `ZipFileOutput` will write out a `ZipDataDescriptor` after the file data.

However, you can also turn on the buffering the file-data so we can calculate the compressed-size and crc checksum information *beforehand* writing out a file-header with the size and checksum information filled in, removing the need of a `ZipDataDescriptor`.

```
// turn on buffering
zipOutput.enableBufferedOutput(1024 * 1024 /* maxSizeBuffered */, 100 * 1024 /* maxSiz
```

See the Javadocs for this method for more information.

2.3.2 Writing File Header Entries

File headers immediately precede the file-data in a Zip. You need to first create a `ZipFileHeader` using the `ZipFileHeader.Builder` class.

```
// build our header by setting fields with with...() and set...()
ZipFileHeader fileHeader = ZipFileHeader.builder()
    .withFileName("hello.txt")
    .withGeneralPurposeFlags(GeneralPurposeFlag.DEFLATING_MAXIMUM)
    .withLastModifiedDateTime(LocalDateTime.now())
    .build();
// write the header to the zip output
zipOutput.writeFileHeader(fileHeader);
```

Even though the method is `writeFileHeader(...)`, the code may not write anything to disk immediately depending if buffering is enabled. Once the method has been called, you can start writing the file-data.

2.3.3 Writing File Data to Buffer, File, or Stream

After writing the header you then write the file data. You can read in bytes to be written to the Zip file data from a file-path string, `File`, or stream it in via an `InputStream`.

```
// write bytes from file in specified path to the zip output
zipOutput.writeFileData("file.txt");
// write bytes from file to the zip output
zipOutput.writeFileData(new File("file.txt"));
// stream bytes from an inputStream to the zip output
zipOutput.writeFileData(new File(inputStream));
```

You can also have `ZipFileOutput` write file data from a series of buffers. You will need to call `finishFileData()` after all of the data is written.

```
// can also write at offset and length
zipOutput.writeFileDataPart(buffer);
// ... repeat until all bytes written
// after all bytes written you must call finish
zipOutput.finishFileData();
```

By default you will be writing bytes that will be encoded (i.e. compressed). You can also write the *raw* bytes without conversion using similar write methods with "raw" in the name.

```
// write _raw_ file data from the file specified by output-path
zipInput.writeRawFileData("file.txt");
```

If you would like to stream the file-data into the Zip file, you can open up an `OutputStream` for the file-data either in encoded or raw mode. Calls to `write()` on the `OutputStream` turn around and call the write methods on the `ZipFileOutput`.

```
// writing from the output stream calls through to the zipOutput.writeFileDataPart()
// or zipOutput.writeRawFileData() methods
OutputStream outputStream = zipOutput.openFileDataOutputStream(false /* not raw */);
```

Once all of the data has been written for a particular file, the `ZipFileOutput` may automatically determine that it needs to write a `ZipDataDescriptor` entry with the sizes and crc checksum information.

2.3.4 Writing Central-Directory Entries

By default the `ZipFileOutput` will record the `ZipFileHeader` entries that have been written to the Zip output so they can be written out as the central-directory file-entries at the end of the Zip data. While you are writing each file, you have the option to associate more information with the file that will be written in each file-entry.

```
// add information to the file header that was just written that
// it is a text-file
zipOutput.addDirectoryFileInfo(
    ZipCentralDirectoryFileInfo.builder().withTextFile(true).build());
```

There are a number of other fields that can be written. See the javadocs for the `ZipCentralDirectoryFileInfo` for more information.

At the very end of the Zip file the `ZipFileOutput` will automatically write the `ZipCentralDirectoryEnd` information.

2.4 Using With Maven

To use SimpleZip with maven, include the following dependency in your ‘pom.xml’ file:

```
<dependency>
<groupId>com.j256.simplezip</groupId>
<artifactId>simplezip</artifactId>
<version>1.1</version>
</dependency>
```

3 Various Parts of a Zip File

A Zip file is made up of the following pieces of information.

1. file information (0 or multiple)
 - a. file header (file-name, flags, maybe size and checksum, ...)
 - b. file data (encoded bytes)
 - c. optional data-descriptor (optional size and checksum if not known beforehand)
2. central-directory file entries (0 or multiple) (file-name, flags, offset, ...)
3. central-directory end (summary information)

4 Example Code

Here is some example code to help you get going with SimpleZip. I often find that code is the best documentation of how to get something working. Please feel free to suggest additional example packages for inclusion here. Source code submissions are welcome as long as you don't get piqued if we don't chose your's.

- SimpleZipOutput.java

This example writes out a zip file with a file, a directory, and a file inside of that directory. See the [source code](#).

- ZipFileCopy.java

This example reads in a zip file using ZipFileInput and writes it out with ZipFileOutput while hopefully not changing any of the internal structures. Please report a zip that doesn't get copied perfectly with this. See the [source code](#).

- ZipFileCopy.java

This example reads in a Zip file and spits out the details about the file in excruciating detail. See the [source code](#).

5 Open Source License

This document is part of the SimpleZip project.

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