

## Description

javacall calls a Java plugin by invoking a static method. The *method* to be called must be implemented with a specific Java signature in the following form:

```
static int java_method_name(String[] args)
```

javacall requires *class* to be a fully qualified name that includes the class's package specification. For example, to call a method named `method1` from class `Class1`, which was part of package `com.mydomain` and packaged in `myjarfile.jar`, the following command would be used:

```
. javacall com.mydomain.Class1 method1, jars(myjarfile.jar)
```

javacall can parse a varlist, along with `if` and `in` qualifiers. The [Data](#) class in the [Java-Stata API Specification](#) has methods for interpreting those parsed values.

## Syntax

```
javacall class method [ varlist ] [ if ] [ in ], {jars(jar_files) | classpath(classpath) }  
[ args(arg_list) ]
```

## Options

`jars(jar_files)` specifies the JAR files to be added to the class path. *jar\_files* may be one JAR file or a list of JAR files separated either by spaces or by semicolons. Stata will search along the [ado-path](#) for the specified JAR files and add them to the Java class path for the plugin. Either `jars()` or `classpath()` must be specified.

`classpath(classpath)` specifies the class path to use. *classpath* may be a single class path or multiple paths specified using a platform-specific Java class path. On Windows, multiple paths are separated by semicolons. On Mac and Unix, multiple paths are separated by colons. Either `jars()` or `classpath()` must be specified.

This option is provided as a convenience for use during the development process. For example, a developer might use this option to set the class path to the directory where their compiler is generating `.class` files, allowing newly compiled code to be tested quickly without the need to build a JAR file. After the development process is complete, a JAR file should be created, and the `jars()` option should be used instead.

`args(args_list)` specifies the *args\_list* that will be passed to the Java method as a string array. If `args()` is not specified, the array will be empty.

## Remarks and examples

Each Java plugin uses its own instance of the class loader, allowing the currently loaded plugin to be **discarded** and a new version of the plugin to be loaded. Because each plugin uses a separate instance of the class loader, dependencies are not shared globally. A plugin developer can bundle their plugin with any third-party dependencies using one JAR file, or dependencies may be distributed in multiple JAR files. Plugin isolation occurs because the `jars()` option allows each plugin to use a unique set of JAR files.

### ➤ Example 1

Consider two variables needing to store integers too large to be held accurately in a **double** or a **long**, so instead they are stored as **strings**. If we needed to subtract the values in one variable from another, we could write a plugin using Java's `BigInteger` class. Here is the code to perform the task:

```
/* Java class begins here */
import java.math.BigInteger;
import com.stata.sfi.*;
public class MyClass {
    /* Define the static method with the correct signature */
    public static int sub_string_vals(String[] args) {
        long nob1 = Data.getObsParsedIn1();
        long nob2 = Data.getObsParsedIn2();
        BigInteger b1, b2;
        if (Data.getParsedVarCount() != 2) {
            SFIToolkit.error("Exactly two variables must be specified\n");
            return(198);
        }
        if (args.length != 1) {
            SFIToolkit.error("New variable name not specified\n");
            return(198);
        }
        if (Data.addVarStr(args[0], 10)!=0) {
            SFIToolkit.errorln("Unable to create new variable " + args[0]);
            return(198);
        }
        // get the real indexes of the varlist
        int mapv1 = Data.mapParsedVarIndex(1);
        int mapv2 = Data.mapParsedVarIndex(2);
        int resv = Data.getVarIndex(args[0]);
        if (!Data.isVarTypeStr(mapv1) || !Data.isVarTypeStr(mapv2)) {
            SFIToolkit.error("Both variables must be strings\n");
            return(198);
        }
        for(long obs=nob1; obs<=nob2; obs++) {
            // Loop over the observations
            if (!Data.isParsedIfTrue(obs)) continue;
            // skip any observations omitted from an [if] condition
            try {
                b1 = new BigInteger(Data.getStr(mapv1, obs));
                b2 = new BigInteger(Data.getStr(mapv2, obs));
                Data.storeStr(resv, obs, b1.subtract(b2).toString());
            }
            catch (NumberFormatException e) { }
        }
        return(0);
    }
}
/* Java class ends here */
```

Consider the following data, containing two string variables with four observations:

```
. input str20 big1 str20 big2

      29811231010193176   29811231010193168
      42981123101023696   42981123101023669
      -98121437010116560 -98121437010116589
      1000                999
end
. list
```

	big1	big2
1.	29811231010193176	29811231010193168
2.	42981123101023696	42981123101023669
3.	-98121437010116560	-98121437010116589
4.	1000	999

Next we call the Java method using `javacall`. The two variables to subtract are passed in as a varlist, and the name of the new variable is passed in as a single argument using the `args()` option.

```
. javacall MyClass sub_string_vals big1 big2, args(result1) jars(test.jar)
. list
```

	big1	big2	result1
1.	29811231010193176	29811231010193168	8
2.	42981123101023696	42981123101023669	27
3.	-98121437010116560	-98121437010116589	29
4.	1000	999	1

Normally, a program should be used as a wrapper for `javacall`; see [\[U\] 18 Programming Stata](#). For example,

```
program subtract_str
  version 19.5          // (or version 19 if you do not have StataNow)
  syntax varlist [if] [in], result(string)
  confirm new variable 'result'
  javacall MyClass sub_string_vals 'varlist' 'if' 'in',    ///
    args('result') jars(test.jar)
end

. subtract_str big1 big2, result(bigres)
. list
```

	big1	big2	bigres
1.	29811231010193176	29811231010193168	8
2.	42981123101023696	42981123101023669	27
3.	-98121437010116560	-98121437010116589	29
4.	1000	999	1

## Also see

- [P] [Java intro](#) — Introduction to Java in Stata
- [P] [Java integration](#) — Java integration for Stata
- [P] [Java plugin](#) — Introduction to Java plugins
- [P] [Java utilities](#) — Java utilities

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