Packages

- A package in java is used to group a related classes, interfaces and subclasses.
- In simple word it is a folder/directory which consists of several classes and interface.

Why package??

- It is increases maintainability.
- It is used to categorize classes and interfaces.
- It increases the access protection.
- It is used to achieve code reusability.

Types of package

1. Built in packages.
2. User defined packages

Subpackage:

- Package inside a package is called as sub package.

How to use built in Packages

- We can use inbuilt package by using two ways

1. By using fully qualified name.
2. By using import keyword.

- By using fully qualified name, complier can understand to which package the specified class is available.

Disadvantage of using fully qualified name:

- We need to use fully qualified name for every time when we are accessing the class or interface.
- Readability is low
- To overcome this we can use a class by using import statement.

By using import statement

- Import statement is used to import the classes or interface present in packages/subpackages.

Syntax to use import statement:

import package.subpackage.class/interface;

- By using import statement, instead of using fully qualified name for the classes we can directly use the class name.

Rules to use import statement:

- Import statement should be used before declaring a class
- Import statement should be end with ;
- We can use multiple import statements in the same program.

User defined packages

- In java we can create our own package.

Syntax to create a package:

```
package package_name;
```

Syntax to create package along with subpackage:

```
package package_name.subpackage_name;
```