



GREEN UNIVERSITY OF BANGLADESH
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE &
ENGINEERING



Assignment

COURSE TITLE: Object Oriented Programming

COURSE CODE: CSE 201

Date of Submission : 18 December 2022

Submitted To	Submitted By
Name : Dr. Muhammad Aminur Rahman Designation : Associate Professor and Campus Director Green University OF Bangladesh	NAME: Md Dulal Hossain STUDENT ID: 213902116 DEPARTMENT OF CSE SECTION: 213 DA Green University Of Bangladesh

* User defined package :

User-defined packages are those packages that are designed or created by the developer to categorize classes and packages. They are much similar to the built-in that java offers. It can be imported into other classes and used the same as we use built-in packages. But If we omit the package statement, the class names are put into the default package, which has no name.

* **Why do we use user-defined packages in java ? :**

Packages in Java are a mechanism to encapsulate a group of classes, interfaces, and sub-packages. In Java, it is used for making search/locating and usage of classes, interfaces, enumerations, and annotations easier. It can be considered data encapsulation also. In other words, we can say a package is a container of a group of related classes where some of the classes are accessible and exposed, and others are kept for internal purposes.

* Advantages of using user defined packages in Java :

1. Programmers can define their own packages to bundle a group of classes/interfaces, etc.
2. It is a good practice to group related classes implemented by you so that a programmer can easily determine that the classes, interfaces, enumerations, and annotations are related.
3. Java package is used to categorize the classes and interfaces so that they can be easily maintained.

4. Java package provides access protection.
5. Java package removes naming collisions.

*** Steps to create User-defined Packages:**

Step 1: Creating a package in java class. The format is very simple and easy. Just write a package by following its name.

Step 2: Include class in java package, But remember that class only has one package declaration.

Step 3: Now the user-defined package is successfully created, we can import it into other packages and use its functions.

*** Source Code :**

```
package math;

/**
 * @author dulal
 */

public class Add
{
    public void add (int a ,int b)
    {
        System.out.println("Add = "+(a+b));
    }
}
```

```
}
```

```
package math;
```

```
/*
```

```
 * @author dulal
```

```
*/
```

```
public class Sub
```

```
{
```

```
    public void sub(int a ,int b)
```

```
    {
```

```
        System.out.println("Sub = "+(a-b));
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
package calculation;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @author dulal
```

```
*/
```

```
import math.Add;

import math.Sub;

public class calculation
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Add a = new Add();
        a.add(116,98);

        Sub b = new Sub();
        b.sub(116,98);
    }
}
```

***OUTPUT:**

Output - Assignment2 (run)



run:

Add = 214

Sub = 18

BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 1 second)

|