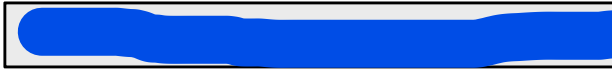





6.7 Packages

- Package
 - » A way of grouping and naming 
 - » they serve as a  of classes
 - » they do not have to be in the same directory as your program
- The first line of each class in the package must be the keyword `package` followed by the name of the package:


```
package mystuff.utilities;
```
- To use classes from a package in a program put an `import` statement at the start of the file:

```
import mystuff.utilities.*;
```

 - » note the `".*"` notation

Package Naming Conventions

- Use lowercase
- The name is the pathname with subdirectory separators ("\" or "/", depending on your system) replaced by dots
- For example, if the package is in a directory named "utilities" in directory "mystuff", the package name is:
`mystuff.utilities`

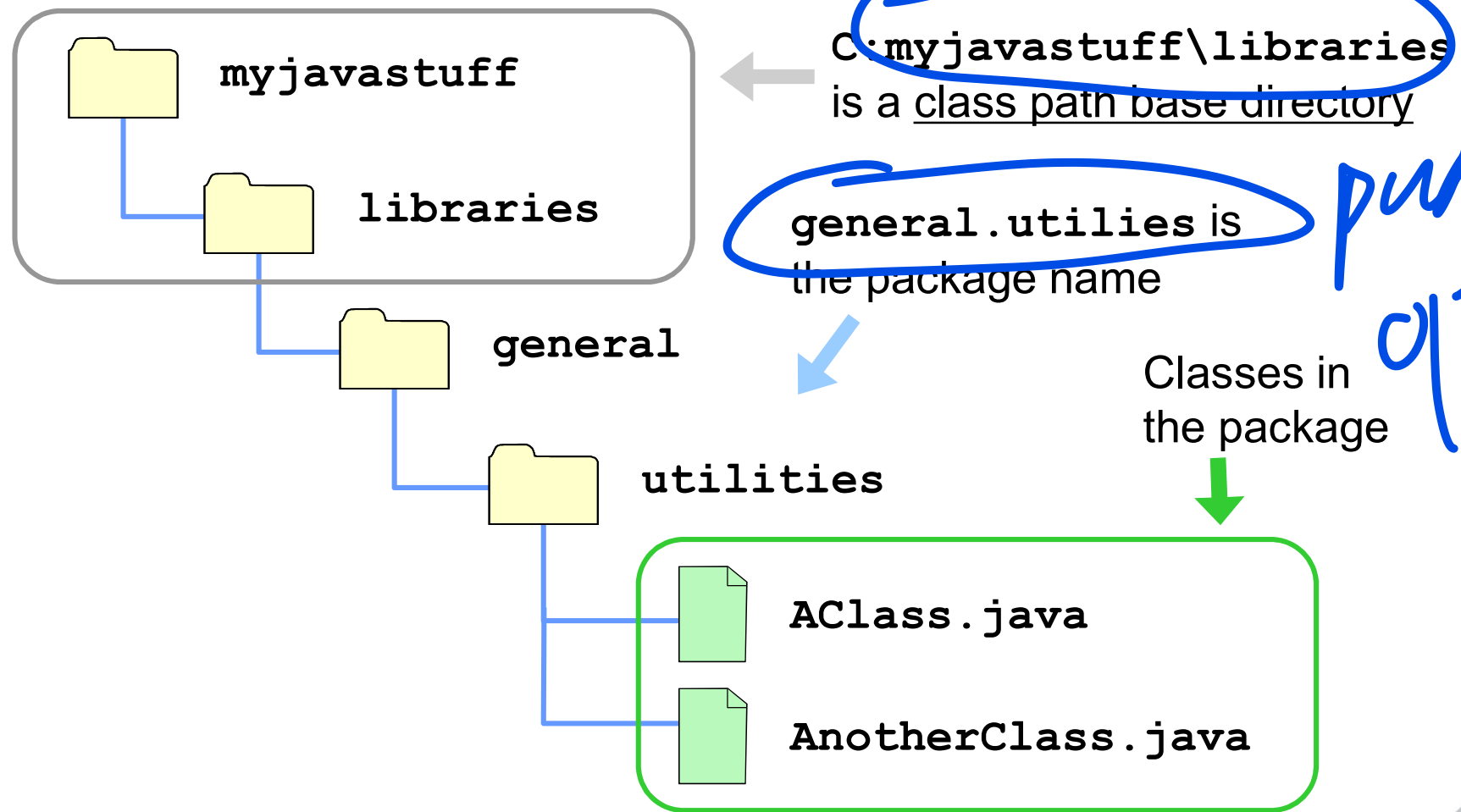


Package Naming Conventions

- Pathnames are usually relative and use the `CLASSPATH` environment variable
- For example, if:
`CLASSPATH=c:myjavastuff\libraries`, and your **directory** `general\utilities` is in `c:myjavastuff\libraries`, then you would use the **name**: `general\utilities`
 - » the system would look in directory `c:myjavastuff\libraries` and find the `general\utilities` **package**



A Package Name



Display 5.25

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