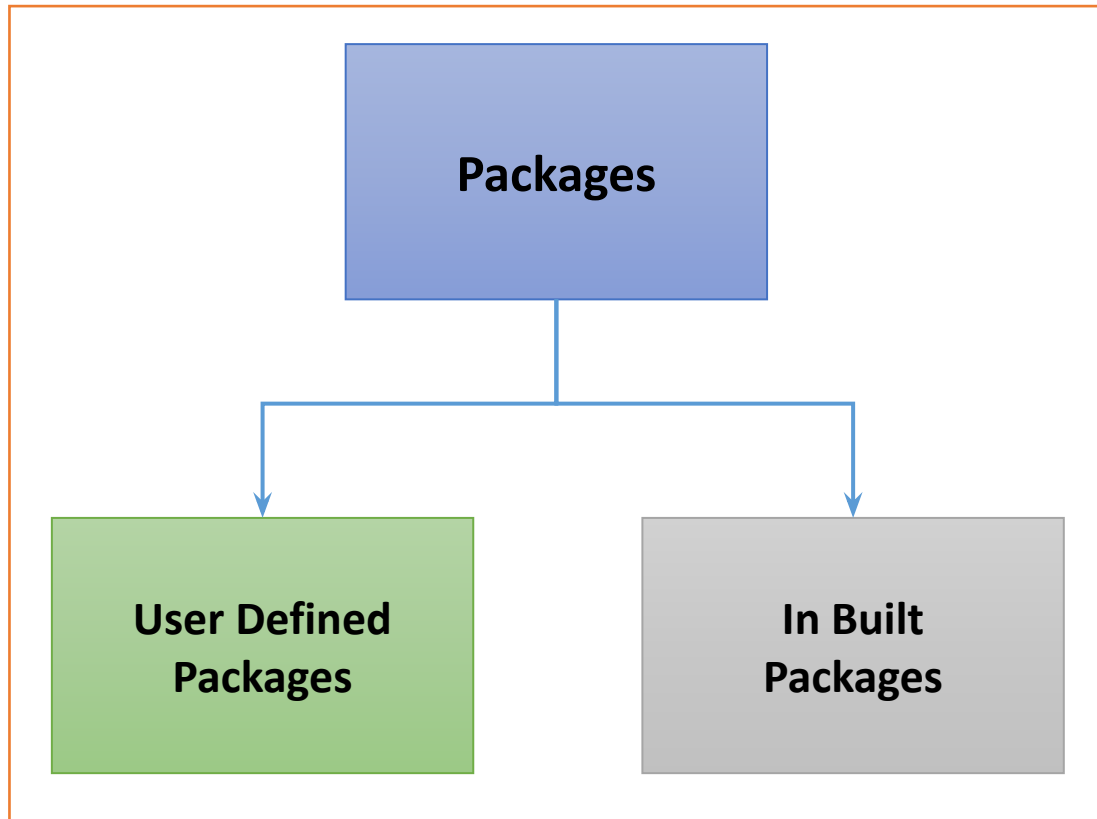


Session 3.5

Access Control

AN INITIATIVE BY

UNICAL ACADEMY

Packages**Built-in Packages:**

Package	Description
java.lang	Contains language support classes (e.g classes which defines primitive data types, math operations). This package is automatically imported.
java.io	Contains classes for supporting input / output operations.
java.util	Contains utility classes which implement data structures like Linked List, Dictionary and support ; for Date / Time operations.
java.applet	Contains classes for creating Applets
java.awt	Contain classes for implementing the components for graphical user interfaces (like buttons , menus etc.,)
java.net	Contain classes for supporting networking operations

Built-in Package Declaration Example:

```
// import all the classes from util package
import java.util.*;
// import the Vector class from util package
import java.util.Vector;
// import the ArrayList class from util package
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

User Defined Package declaration

1. Creating a Package

Choose a name for the package and include a *package* command as the first statement in the source file.

```
package MyPackage;
```

3. Use package in another program

To use the class Calculator, import the package MyPackage.

```
import MyPackage.Calculator;
public class Demo{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Calculator obj = new Calculator();
        System.out.println(obj.add(100, 200));
    }
}
```

2. Including a Class in Package

Declare the package name as the first statement of program. Then include the class as part of the package.

```
package MyPackage;
public class Calculator {
    public int add(int a, int b) {
        return a+b;
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Calculator obj = new Calculator();
        System.out.println(obj.add(10, 20));
    }
}
```

4. To use all the classes of package

```
Import MyPackage.*;
```

5. Creating a class inside package while importing another package

- package declaration
- package import

```
//Declaring a package
package anotherpackage;
//importing a package
import MyPackage.Calculator;
public class Example{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Calculator obj = new Calculator();
        System.out.println(obj.add(100, 200));
    }
}
```

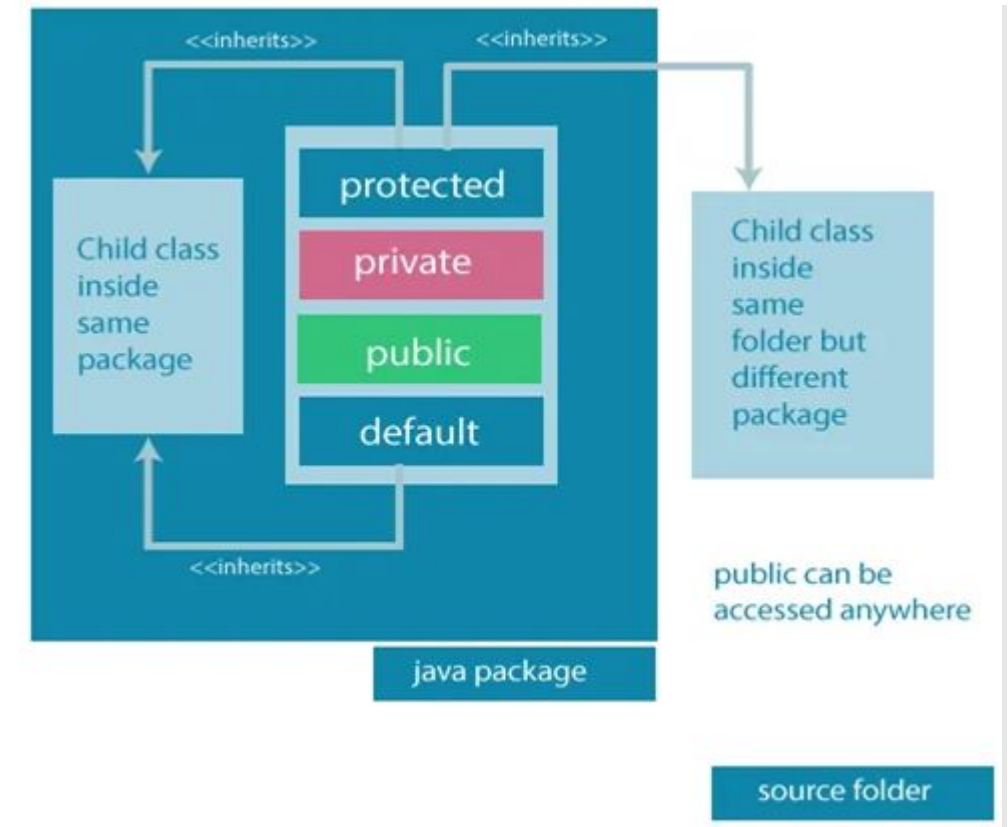
Default Access Modifier Example:

```
package MyPackage;
class Student {
    void display(){
        System.out.println("This is a Class");
    }
}
```

Private Access Modifier Example:

```
class Student {
    private String name;
    // getter method
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    } // setter method
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name= name;
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] main){
        Data d = new Data();
        // access the private variable using the getter and setter
        d.setName("This is a Class ");
        System.out.println(d.getName());
    }
}
```

Accessibility of all Access Modifiers in Java

Protected Access Modifier Example:

```
class Selenium {  
    // protected method  
    protected void display() {  
        System.out.println("I am a student");  
    }  
}  
class Student extends Selenium {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // create an object of Student class  
        Student student = new Student();  
        // access protected method  
        student.display();  
    }  
}
```

Public Access Modifier Example:

```
// Selenium.java file  
// public class  
public class Selenium {  
    // public variable  
    public int stdtCount;  
    // public method  
    public void display() {  
        System.out.println("I am a student.");  
        System.out.println("we are " + stdtCount + " students.");  
    }  
}  
// Main.java  
public class Main {  
    public static void main( String[] args ) {  
        // accessing the public class  
        Selenium student = new Selenium();  
        // accessing the public variable  
        student.stdCount = 15;  
        // accessing the public method  
        student.display();  
    }  
}
```

Simple Import

- It allows the programmer to access classes of a package without package qualification.
- It provides accessibility to classes and interface

Without Static Imports Example:

```
class Student{
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        double var1= Math.sqrt(5.0);
        double var2= Math.tan(30);
        System.out.println("Square of 5 is:"+ var1);
        System.out.println("Tan of 30 is:"+ var2);
    }
}
```

Static Import

- It allows the programmer to access the static members of a class without the class qualification
- It provides accessibility to static members of the class

Using Static Imports Example:

```
import static java.lang.System.out;
import static java.lang.Math.*;
class Student{
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        //instead of Math.sqrt need to use only sqrt
        double var1= sqrt(5.0);
        //instead of Math.tan need to use only tan
        double var2= tan(30);
        //need not to use System in both the below statements
        out.println("Square of 5 is:"+var1);
        out.println("Tan of 30 is:"+var2);
    }
}
```


Documentation Section	We can write a comment in this section. Comments are beneficial for the programmer because they help them understand the code.
Package Statement	We can create a package with any name. A package is a group of classes that are defined by a name. That is, if we want to declare many classes within one element, then we can declare it within a package. It is declared as: <code>package package_name;</code>
Import Statement	This indicates that if we want to use a class of another package, then we can do this by importing it directly into your program. <u>Example:</u> <code>import calc.add;</code>
Interface Section	Interfaces are like a class that includes a group of method declarations. It can be used when programmers want to implement multiple inheritances within a program.
Class Definition	A Java program may contain several class definitions. Classes are the main and essential elements of any Java program.
Main Method Class	Every Java stand-alone program requires the main method as the starting point of the program. There may be many classes in a Java program, and only one class defines the main method. Methods contain data type declaration and executable statements.

