

Java Programming

Package, Classpath

Package

A *package* is a collection of related Java entities (such as classes, interfaces, exceptions, errors and enums). Packages are used for:

1. Resolving naming conflict of classes by prefixing the class name with a package name. For example, `com.zzz.Circle` and `com.yyy.Circle` are two distinct classes. Although they share the same class name `Circle`, but they belong to two different packages: `com.zzz` and `com.yyy`. These two classes can be used in the same program and distinguished using the *fully-qualified class name* - package name plus class name. This mechanism is called *Namespace Management*.
2. Access Control: Besides `public` and `private`, Java has two access control modifiers – `protected` and `default` – that are related to package. A `protected` entity is accessible by classes in the same package and its subclasses. An entity without access control modifier (i.e., `default`) is accessible by classes in the same package only.
3. For distributing a collection of reusable classes, usually in a format known as Java Archive (JAR) file.

Package Naming Convention

A package name is made up of the *reverse* of the Internet Domain Name (to ensure uniqueness) plus your own organization's internal project name, separated by dots `'.'`. Package names are in lowercase. For example, suppose that your Internet Domain Name is `"zzz.com"`, you can name your package as `"com.zzz.project1.subproject2"`.

The prefix `"java"` and `"javax"` are *reserved* for core Java packages and Java extensions, respectively.

Package Name & the Directory Structure

The package name is closely associated with the directory structure used to store the classes. The classes (and other entities) belonging to a specific package are stored together in the *same directory*. Furthermore, they are stored in a sub-directory structure specified by its package name. For example, the class `Circle` of package `com.zzz.project1.subproject2` is stored as `"$BASE_DIR\com\zzz\project1\subproject2\Circle.class"`, where `$BASE_DIR` denotes the base directory of the package. Clearly, the `"dot"` in the package name corresponds to a sub-directory of the file system.

The base directory (`$BASE_DIR`) could be located anywhere in the file system. Hence, the Java compiler and runtime must be informed about the location of the `$BASE_DIR` so as to locate the classes. This is accomplished by an environment variable called `CLASSPATH`. `CLASSPATH` is similar to another environment variable `PATH`, which is used by the command shell to search for the executable programs.

In writing GUI programs, we are often confused by two packages: `java.awt` and `java.awt.event`. They are two distinct packages sharing some common directory structures. The classes belonging to the package `java.awt` are stored in directory `"$BASE_DIR\java\awt\"` while the classes of package `java.awt.event` are stored in directory `"$BASE_DIR\java\awt\event\"`. `java.awt` and `java.awt.event` are two distinct packages with common prefix and directory structure. There is no such concept of *sub-package* in Java (i.e., `java.awt.event` is not a sub-package of `java.awt`).

Creating Packages

To make a class as part of a package, you have to include the package statement as the first statement in the source file.

Example 1

We shall write a class called `Circle` in package `com.yyy`. It is a good practice to store the source codes and the classes in separate directories, to facilitate the distribution of classes without the source codes. Suppose that we save the source as `d:\myJavaProject\src\com\yyy\Circle.java`, and the compiled class as `d:\myJavaProject\classes\com\yyy\Circle.class`. Let's write the source as follows:

```
// d:\myJavaProject\src\com\yyy\Circle.java
package com.yyy;
public class Circle {
    private double radius;
    public Circle(double radius) {
        this.radius = radius;
    }
    public double getRadius() {
        return radius;
    }
    public void setRadius(double radius) {
        this.radius = radius;
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

To compile the source using JDK, we need to use the `-d` option to specify the package base directory of the compiled class `d:\myJavaProject\classes` as follows (`-d` defaulted to the current directory):

```
> javac -d d:\myJavaProject\classes d:\myJavaProject\src\com\yyy\Circle.java
```

The compiled class will be kept in `d:\myJavaProject\classes\com\yyy\Circle.class`. Directory "com.yyy" will be created automatically. Instead of absolute path, we could also use relative path.

Let's write a test program to use this `Circle` class. Suppose that `TestCircle.java` is saved in `d:\myOtherProject`.

```
// d:\myOtherProject\TestCircle.java  
import com.yyy.Circle;  
public class TestCircle {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Circle c = new Circle(1.23);  
        System.out.println(c.getRadius());  
    }  
}
```

If we compile `TestCircle.java` from the directory `d:\myOtherProject`, we will get a error message, as the compiler cannot find the `com.yyy.Circle` class.

```
d:> cd \myOtherProject  
  
d:\myOtherProject> javac TestCircle.java  
TestCircle.java:1: package com.yyy does not exist  
import com.yyy.Circle;  
      ^
```

We need to use the `-cp` (or `-classpath`) option to specify the *base directory* of the package `com.yyy`, in order to locate `com.yyy.Circle`.

```
d:\myOtherProject> javac -cp d:\myJavaProject\classes TestCircle.java
```

To run the `TestCircle`, we again get a error, as JRE cannot find the `com.yyy.Circle`.

```
d:\myOtherProject> java TestCircle  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: com/yyy/Circle
```

Let include the base directory of the package `com.yyy` in the classpath (to locate `com.yyy.Circle`):

```
d:\myOtherProject> java -cp d:\myJavaProject\classes TestCircle  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: TestCircle
```

But now, the JRE can't even find the `TestCircle` class, which is located in the current directory. This is because if `CLASSPATH` is not explicitly set, it defaulted to the current directory. However, if `CLASSPATH` is explicitly set, it does not include the current directory unless the current directory is included. Hence, we need to include current directory (denoted as `.`) in the `CLASSPATH`, together with the base directory of package `com.yyy`, separated by `;`, as follows:

```
d:\myOtherProject> java -cp .;d:\myJavaProject\classes TestCircle  
1.23
```

Example 2

Suppose that the `TestCircle` class in Example 1 is defined in a package `com.abc`, and save as `d:\myOtherProject\src\com\abc\TestCircle.java`.

```
// d:\myOtherProject\src\com.abc\TestCircle.java  
package com.abc;  
import com.yyy.Circle;  
public class TestCircle {  
    .....  
}
```

Suppose the compiled class is to be kept as `d:\myOtherProject\classes\com\abc\TestCircle.class`.

```
-- To compile TestCircle.java, set the current directory and use relative paths for TestCircle.  
d:> cd \myOtherProject  
d:\myOtherProject> javac -d classes -cp d:\myJavaProject\classes src\com\abc\TestCircle.java  
-- To run TestCircle, need to include the base directory of TestCircle and Circle in classpath.  
-- Also need to use the fully-qualified name (package name plus class name) for TestCircle  
d:\myOtherProject> java -cp classes;d:\myJavaProject\classes com.abc.TestCircle
```

Another Example

In this example, we have more than one classes in the package and the classes reference each others. For example, the package `com.zzz.project1.subproject2` has two classes: `MyClass3` and `MyClass4`, defined as follows:

```
package com.zzz.project1.subproject2;  
public class MyClass3 {  
    private MyClass4 myClass4;  
    public MyClass3 () { // constructor
```

```

    System.out.println("MyClass3 constructed");
    MyClass4 = new MyClass4(); // use MyClass4 in the same package
}
// main() included here for testing
public static void main(String[] args) {
    new MyClass3();
}
}

```

```

package com.zzz.project1.subproject2;
public class MyClass4 { // constructor
    public MyClass4() {
        System.out.println("MyClass4 constructed");
    }
}

```

Case 1: Source and class files in the same directory

Suppose that we keep the source and class files in the same directory, says, \$BASE_DIR\com\zzz\project1\subproject2. Note that you have to adhere to the sub-directory structure specified in the package name for keeping the classes. I assume that the CLASSPATH includes the current working directory.

To compile all the source files:

```

> cd $BASE_DIR
> javac com\zzz\project1\subproject2\*.java

```

The resultant class files will be placed in the same directory as the source files.

To execute the MyClass3, you need to issue the fully-qualified class name:

```

> cd $BASE_DIR
> java com.zzz.project1.subproject2.MyClass3

```

NOTES:

- To compile the program, you specify the directory path using directory separator '\ '.
- To execute the class, you specify the fully-qualified class name using the dot '.'.

Alternatively, you can launch the class from any directory, provided that the \$BASE_DIR is included in the CLASSPATH environment variable. You can also use command-line option -classpath or -cp to specify CLASSPATH used for this command:

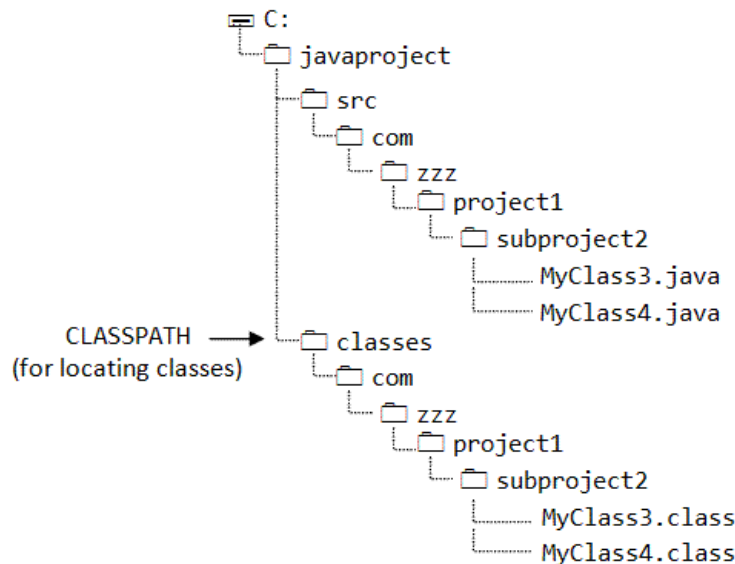
```

> java -cp $BASE_DIR com.zzz.project1.subproject2.MyClass3

```

Case 2: Source and class files in separate directories

Suppose that you decided to keep the source files and classes in separate directories (for distribution of classes without the sources), and the directory structure of your source files and classes is as follows:



To compile the source files and place the classes in the desired directory, you can use the "-d" (for destination) command-line option of the Java compiler, which specifies the location of the compiled classes. You also need to specify the CLASSPATH of the classes, as MyClass3 uses MyClass4, as follows:

```

> cd $SRC_BASE_DIR\zzz\project1\subproject2
> javac -d $CLASS_BASE_DIR -classpath .;$CLASS_BASE_DIR *.java
// try omitting the classpath and compile just MyClass3 which uses MyClass4
> javac -d $CLASS_BASE_DIR MyClass3.java

```

The sub-directory structure corresponding to the package name for the classes will be created automatically if it does not already exist. In summary, during the compilation, you need to set both -d (for destination of the classes), and -classpath (if one class references other classes in the package).

In the above example, the source directory `$SRC_BASE_DIR` is `"c:\javaproject\src"` and the classes' base directory `$CLASS_BASE_DIR` is `"c:\javaproject\classes"`

To execute the `MyClass3`:

```
> cd $CLASS_BASE_DIR
> java com.zzz.project1.subproject2.MyClass3
```

U s i n g I D E

Managing packages and CLASSPATH yourself with obly JDK is troublesome. IDE such as Eclipses and Netbeans could manage the packages and CLASSPATH for you!!

T h e D e f a u l t P a c k a g e

Every Java class must belong to a package. You can explicitly name the package by providing a package statement in the beginning of the source file. If the package statement is omitted, the class belongs to the so-called *default package*, with no sub-directory structure. Use of default package is not recommended other than writing toy program and for quick testing.

C L A S S P A T H - F o r L o c a t i n g C l a s s e s

CLASSPATH is an environment variable (i.e., global variables of the operating system available to all the processes) needed for the Java compiler and runtime to locate the Java packages used in a Java program. (Why not call PACKAGEPATH?) This is similar to another environment variable PATH, which is used by the CMD shell to find the executable programs.

CLASSPATH can be set in one of the following ways:

1. CLASSPATH can be set permanently in the environment: In Windows, choose control panel ⇒ System ⇒ Advanced ⇒ Environment Variables ⇒ choose "System Variables" (for all the users) or "User Variables" (only the currently login user) ⇒ choose "Edit" (if CLASSPATH already exists) or "New" ⇒ Enter "CLASSPATH" as the variable name ⇒ Enter the required directories and JAR files (separated by semicolons) as the value (e.g., `".;c:\javaproject\classes;d:\tomcat\lib\servlet-api.jar"`). Take note that you need to include the current working directory (denoted by `'.'`) in the CLASSPATH.

To check the current setting of the CLASSPATH, issue the following command:

```
> SET CLASSPATH
```

2. CLASSPATH can be set temporarily for that particular CMD shell session by issuing the following command:

```
> SET CLASSPATH=.;c:\javaproject\classes;d:\tomcat\lib\servlet-api.jar
```

3. Instead of using the CLASSPATH environment variable, you can also use the command-line option `-classpath` or `-cp` of the `javac` and `java` commands, for example,

```
> java -classpath c:\javaproject\classes com.abc.project1.subproject2.MyClass3
```

H o w C l a s s e s a r e F o u n d ?

(Read "*How classes are found*" at the JDK documentation's main page.)

The Java Virtual Machine (JVM) searches for and loads classes in this order:

1. *Bootstrap Classes*: include `rt.jar` (runtime), and other classes specified in the `sun.boot.class.path` system property, which could include `i18n.jar` (internationalization), `sunrsasign.jar`, `jsse.jar`, `jce.jar`, `charsets.jar`, and `jre/classes`.
2. *Extension Classes* via *Java Extension mechanism*: classes bundled as JAR file and kept in the `"$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/ext"` directory.
3. *User Classes*: located via `-classpath` or `-cp` command-line option or CLASSPATH environment variable.

Normal users need not concern about bootstrap and extension classes. User classes are found though the so-called *user class path* - a list of directories and JAR files which contain class files. The directories and JAR files in the user class path are separated with a semi-colon `' ; '` for Windows systems, or colon `' : '` for UNIX systems. The user class path is kept in the System Property `java.class.path`. The value is obtained from:

1. The default value `' . '` or current working directory.
2. The value of the CLASSPATH environment variable, which overrides the default value.
3. The value of `-classpath` or `-cp` command-line option, which overrides both the default value and the CLASSPATH value.
4. The JAR files in the `-jar` command line option, which overrides all other values.

[How about `java.lang`, and classes in the same package? What is the order?]

R E F E R E N C E S & R E S O U R C E S

- TODO

