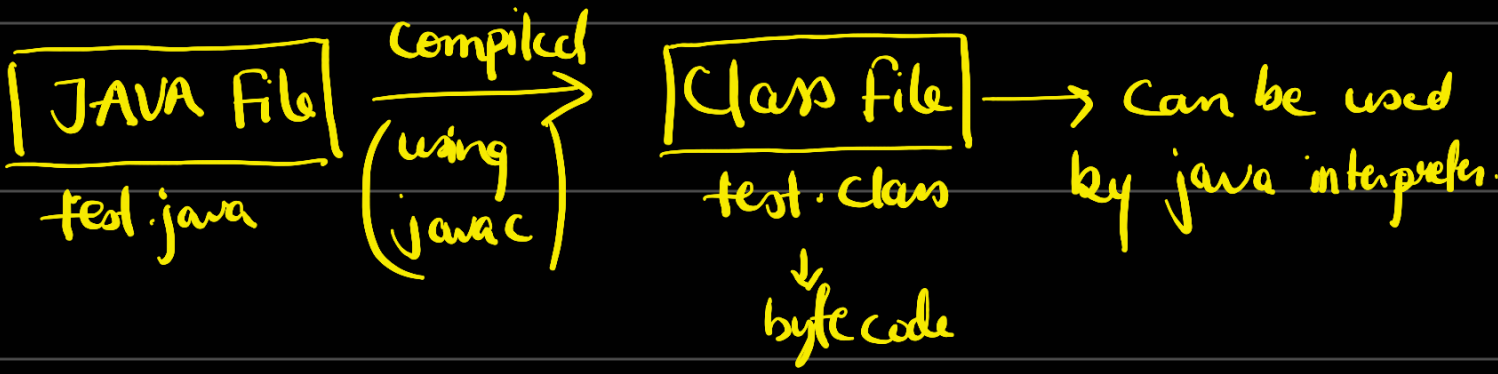
• Interpreter Vs Compiler :-

⇒ Interpreter	Compiler
• One statement at a time	• Entire program at a time.
• Interpreter is needed everytime	• Once compiler it is not needed.
• Partial execution if error	• No execution if error.
• eg - python	• eg - C, C++

Is JAVA Compiled or Interpreted ?

⇒ JAVA is a hybrid language. both compiled as well as interpreted.



→ A JVM can be used to interpret this bytecode.

→ This bytecode can be taken to any platform (window/Mac/Linux) for execution.

→ Hence JAVA is Platform independent.

Execution - Javac test.java ⇒ Compiled

Java test.java ⇒ Interpreted

Packages in JAVA

- A package is used to group related classes.
- packages helps to avoid name conflict

⇒ There are two types of Packages -

i) Build-in-Package - JAVA API

ii) User-defined packages - Custom packages.

Using a JAVA Package :-

import keyword is used to import packages in java

- import java.util.*
- import java.util.Scanner
- import java.util.Scanner sc = new java.util.Scanner(System.in);

Creating a Package :-

javac test.java → creates test.java

javac -d . test.java → creates a package folder

we can also create inner packages by adding "package.inner" as package name.

package → folder
inner → subfolder

→ These packages once created can be used by other packages

Access Modifiers in JAVA :-

Ensure whether other classes can use particular field or method.

Modifier	Class	Package	Subclass	World
Public	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protected	✓	✓	✓	✗
default (no)	✓	✓	✗	✗
Private	✓	✗	✗	✗