

Types:

1. Predefined Packages
2. User Defined Packages

1. Predefined Packages

--> These packages are defined by JAVA programming Language and provided along with Java Software.

EX: `java.io`
`java.util`
`java.sql`

2. User Defined Packages

--> These packages are defined by the developers as per their application requirements.

To declare user defined packages we have to use "package" keyword.

Syntax: `package packageName;`

`packageName` may be single name or the collection of parent package name and child package name with . separator.

EX: `package p;`
`package p1.p2.p3;`

3. Import Section:

To make available classes and interfaces of a particular package to the present java file we have to import the respective package to the present java file.

Syntaxes:

1. `import packageName.*;`
--> It able to import all the classes and interfaces from the specified package.
EX: `import java.io.*;`

2. `import packageName.memberName;`

Note: Providing classes names and interfaces names along with package names is called as Fully qualified name.

EX: `java.io.BufferedReader`
`java.util.ArrayList`

A Java program with import statement

`import java.io.*;`
`BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));`

1. To manage application logic in Java applications we need main() method.
2. main() method will define starting point and ending point to the application execution.

Note: main() method is a conventional method with fixed prototype and with user defined implementation.

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5. Main Class Section

Main Class is a Java class which includes main() method.

Syntax:

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
}
```

Q)What is the requirement of main() method in Java applications?

4. Classes/Interfaces Section:

To represent all real world entities in Java applications we have to use classes and interfaces.

EX: Student, Employee, Customer, Account, Product,.....

In java applications, we are able to write any no of classes and interfaces as per the requirement.

To make available classes and interfaces of a particular package to the present java file we have to import the respective package to the present java file.

Syntaxes:

```
1. import packageName.*;
--> It able to import all the classes and interfaces from the specified package.
EX: import java.io.*;

2. import packageName.memberName;
--> It able to import only the specified member from the specified package.
EX: import java.io.BufferedReader;
```