**Packages**

**In S/W development it is necessary to create several interfaces and classes. After creating these, it is better to divide them into groups depending on their relationship.**

**Package:**

**A package represents a directory that contains related group of classes and interfaces.**

**Ex:**

**Import java.io.\*;**

**Java--------package**

**Io------sub package**

**\*------all the classes in “io” package**

java

event

**io**

**lang**

Awt

Diferent types of packages

Built in packages:

These are the packages which are already available in java language.

These packages provide almost all nessery classes and interfaces and methods for the programmer to perform any task.

Userdefined

Just like built in packages the users of java language are also can create their own packages.They are called user defined packages

Syntax

Package packageName;

Package packageName.subPackageName;

package pack;

public class Addition

{

public void sum(int a,int b)

{

System.out.println("Addition is :" + (a+b));

}

}

**D:\JAVA\BATCH3>javac -d . Addition.java**

The –d option tells the java compiler to create a separate sub directory and place the .class file there.The (.) after –d indicates that the package should be created in the current directory …

Using the package

package pack;

public class Subtraction

{

public void Sub(int a,int b)

{

return(a-b);

}

}

Interfaces in a package

It is also possible to write a interfaces inside the packages

….it is need to write the implimetation class for the interface

package Inter;

public interface Test

{

void show();

}

package Inter;

public class ImplClass implements Test

{

public void show()

{

System.out.println("Hello Ur Test was Succeeded");

}

}

import Inter.ImplClass;

class Usage

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

ImplClass obj=new ImplClass();

obj.show();

}

}