**A. User Defined Packages:**

**Example 1: Java packages**

I have created a class Calculator inside a package name letmecalculate. To create a class inside a package, declare the package name in the first statement in your program. A class can have only one package declaration.  
Calculator.java file created inside a package letmecalculate

package letmecalculate;

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));

}

}

Now lets see how to use this package in another program.

import letmecalculate.Calculator;

public class Demo{

public static void main(String args[]){

Calculator obj = new Calculator();

System.out.println(obj.add(100, 200));

}

}

To use the class Calculator, I have imported the package letmecalculate. In the above program I have imported the package as letmecalculate.Calculator, this only imports the Calculator class. However if you have several classes inside package letmecalculate then you can import the package like this, to use all the classes of this package.

import letmecalculate.\*;

**Example 2: Creating a class inside package while importing another package**

As we have seen that both package declaration and package import should be the first statement in your java program. Lets see what should be the order when we are creating a class inside a package while importing another package.

//Declaring a package

package anotherpackage;

//importing a package

import letmecalculate.Calculator;

public class Example{

public static void main(String args[]){

Calculator obj = new Calculator();

System.out.println(obj.add(100, 200));

}

}

So the order in this case should be:  
→ package declaration  
→ package import

**Example 3: Using fully qualified name while importing a class**

You can use fully qualified name to avoid the import statement. Lets see an example to understand this:  
**Calculator.java**

package letmecalculate;

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));

}

}

**Example.java**

//Declaring a package

package anotherpackage;

public class Example{

public static void main(String args[]){

//Using fully qualified name instead of import

letmecalculate.Calculator obj =

new letmecalculate.Calculator();

System.out.println(obj.add(100, 200));

}

}

In the Example class, instead of importing the package, I have used the full qualified name such as package\_name.class\_name to create the object of it.

**Sub packages in Java**

A package inside another package is known as sub package. For example If I create a package inside letmecalculate package then that will be called sub package.

Lets say I have created another package inside letmecalculate and the sub package name is multiply. So if I create a class in this subpackage it should have this package declaration in the beginning:

package letmecalculate.multiply;

Multiplication.java

package letmecalculate.multiply;

public class Multiplication {

int product(int a, int b){

return a\*b;

}

}

Now if I need to use this Multiplication class I have to either import the package like this:

import letmecalculate.multiply;

or I can use fully qualified name like this:

letmecalculate.multiply.Multiplication obj =

new letmecalculate.multiply.Multiplication();

**Points to remember:**

1. Sometimes class name conflict may occur. For example: Lets say we have two packages **abcpackage** and **xyzpackage** and both the packages have a class with the same name, let it be JavaExample.java. Now suppose a class import both these packages like this:

import abcpackage.\*;

import xyzpackage.\*;

This will throw compilation error. To avoid such errors you need to use the fully qualified name method that I have shown above. For example

abcpackage.JavaExample obj = new abcpackage.JavaExample();

xyzpackage.JavaExample obj2 = new xyzpackage.JavaExample();

This way you can avoid the import package statements and avoid that name conflict error.

2. I have already discussed this above, let me mention it again here. If we create a class inside a package while importing another package then the package declaration should be the first statement, followed by package import. For example:

package abcpackage;

import xyzpackage.\*;

3. A class can have only one package declaration but it can have more than one package import statements. For example:

package abcpackage; //This should be one

import xyzpackage;

import anotherpackage;

import anything;

4. The wild card import like package.\* should be used carefully when working with subpackages. For example: Lets say: we have a package **abc** and inside that package we have another package **foo**, now **foo** is a subpackage.

classes inside abc are: Example1, Example 2, Example 3  
classes inside foo are: Demo1, Demo2

So if I import the package **abc** using wildcard like this:

import abc.\*;

Then it will only import classes Example1, Example2 and Example3 but it will not import the classes of sub package.

To import the classes of subpackage you need to import like this:

import abc.foo.\*;

This will import Demo1 and Demo2 but it will not import the Example1, Example2 and Example3.

So to import all the classes present in package and subpackage, we need to use two import statements like this:

import abc.\*;

import abc.foo.\*;

B. **Access Modifiers:**

## 1. Default access modifier

When we do not mention any access modifier, it is called default access modifier. The scope of this modifier is limited to the package only. This means that if we have a class with the default access modifier in a package, only those classes that are in this package can access this class. No other class outside this package can access this class. Similarly, if we have a default method or data member in a class, it would not be visible in the class of another package. Lets see an example to understand this:

**Addition.java**

package abcpackage;

public class Addition {

/\* Since we didn't mention any access modifier here, it would

\* be considered as default.

\*/

int addTwoNumbers(int a, int b){

return a+b;

}

}

**Test.java**

package xyzpackage;

/\* We are importing the abcpackage

\* but still we will get error because the

\* class we are trying to use has default access

\* modifier.

\*/

import abcpackage.\*;

public class Test {

public static void main(String args[]){

Addition obj = new Addition();

/\* It will throw error because we are trying to access

\* the default method in another package

\*/

obj.addTwoNumbers(10, 21);

}

}

**Output:**

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:

The method addTwoNumbers(int, int) from the type Addition is not visible

at xyzpackage.Test.main(Test.java:12)

## 2. Private access modifier

The scope of private modifier is limited to the class only.

1. Private Data members and methods are only accessible within the class
2. Class and Interface cannot be declared as private
3. If a class has private constructor then you cannot create the object of that class from outside of the class.

Let’s see an example to understand this:

### Private access modifier example in java

This example throws compilation error because we are trying to access the private data member and method of class ABC in the class Example. The private data member and method are only accessible within the class.

class ABC{

private double num = 100;

private int square(int a){

return a\*a;

}

}

public class Example{

public static void main(String args[]){

ABC obj = new ABC();

System.out.println(obj.num);

System.out.println(obj.square(10));

}

}

Output:

Compile - time error

## 3. Protected Access Modifier

Protected data member and method are only accessible by the classes of the same package and the subclasses present in any package. You can also say that the protected access modifier is similar to default access modifier with one exception that it has visibility in sub classes.  
Classes cannot be declared protected. This access modifier is generally used in a parent child relationship.

### Protected access modifier example in Java

In this example the class Test which is present in another package is able to call the addTwoNumbers() method, which is declared protected. This is because the Test class extends class Addition and the protected modifier allows the access of protected members in subclasses (in any packages).

**Addition.java**

package abcpackage;

public class Addition {

protected int addTwoNumbers(int a, int b){

return a+b;

}

}

**Test.java**

package xyzpackage;

import abcpackage.\*;

class Test extends Addition{

public static void main(String args[]){

Test obj = new Test();

System.out.println(obj.addTwoNumbers(11, 22));

}

}

Output:

33

## 4. Public access modifier

The members, methods and classes that are declared public can be accessed from anywhere. This modifier doesn’t put any restriction on the access.

### public access modifier example in java

Lets take the same example that we have seen above but this time the method addTwoNumbers() has public modifier and class Test is able to access this method without even extending the Addition class. This is because public modifier has visibility everywhere.  
Addition.java

package abcpackage;

public class Addition {

public int addTwoNumbers(int a, int b){

return a+b;

}

}

Test.java

package xyzpackage;

import abcpackage.\*;

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

Addition obj = new Addition();

System.out.println(obj.addTwoNumbers(100, 1));

}

}

Output:

101

## The scope of access modifiers in tabular form:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of Access Modifiers | Class | Package | Subclass  (same package) | Subclass  (Different package) | Outside class (Different package) |
| Public | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Protected | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Default | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Private | Yes | No | No | No | No |