# CS212

 $\label{eq:packages} Packages \\ \text{http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/interpack/packages.html}$ 

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#### **Motivation**

- Programming as language
  - alphabet, words, sentences, paragraphs, ...
  - what's next?
- Some software principles:
  - abstraction
  - modularization
- Examples:
  - functions, classes
  - MATLAB tool box
  - "include" files

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#### The Gist

- Java?
  - packages: http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/interpack/packages.html
  - "A package is a collection of related classes and interfaces providing access protection and namespace management."
  - What's namespace? (coming up)
- Examples:
  - Java API:
  - So, what does it mean to import java.util.\*?

**Names** 

- Namespace:
  - set of names in which each name has a unique meaning
  - related to context...context determines meaning
  - example:
    - in the context of the Internet, a link is a connection to another URL
    - in the context of a chain, a link is one ring that connects to at least one other link
- Some related concepts:
  - Visibility: can a name be accessed?
  - *Scope*: location in code where name is visible
  - more on scope next lecture

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## **Package Naming**

- another view of a package: directory that contains bytecode of classes and interfaces
- naming:
  - dir1.dir2...
    - example) java.lang.Math
    - Package java contains package lang contains class Math
- each dir must be an actual dir:
  - example) see package **edu.cornell.cs.sam.io**:

```
is Commond Prompt

| C:\Documents and Settings\dis\My Documents\CS212\Lectures\LecturesSP05\CodeGeneration\bc>tree
| Folder PATH listing for volume first
| Volume serial number is 71FAE346 882E:2176
| C:\Documents | Commond |
```

## **Accessing Package Members**

- Fullname for accessing a particular class:
  - before class definitions: import package;
     example) import java.lang.Math;
  - can actually use fullname through code to avoid import statement
- Can import all package members: example) import java.util.\*;

## **Putting Things in Packages**

- All classes and interfaces go in a package
  - what about all work you've done so far?
  - if you have **classpath** set to ., the current directory is your default package
- Use package statement(s) at top of Java class/interface:
  - package packagename;
  - packagename includes the directory path

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### **Visibility Modifiers**

- protected:
  - member is visible by all classes in same package and all subclasses of member's class
  - subclass can be in different packages
- default visibility ("blank" modifier):
  - we "fake" **public** access with it
  - actually more restrictive than **protected**!
  - cannot access member from outside package

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