



Programming in Java - Packaging



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Packages

esteco.Television

```
package esteco;

class Television {
    String model;
    boolean on;
    int channel;
    int volume;

    Television(String model) {
        this.model = model;
    }
}
```

units.Television

```
package units;

class Television {
    String model;
    boolean on;
    int channel;
    int volume;

    Television(String model) {
        this.model = model;
    }
}
```

Java classes can be organized in different namespaces by defining different packages.



Hierarchical packages

```
com.esteco.sdm.Television
```

```
package com.esteco.sdm;

public class Television {
    String model;
    boolean on;
    int channel;
    int volume;

    public Television(String model) {
        this.model = model;
    }
}
```

```
it.units.sdm.Television
```

```
package it.units.sdm;

public class Television {
    String model;
    boolean on;
    int channel;
    int volume;

    public Television(String model) {
        this.model = model;
    }
}
```

Packages can be organized in *hierarchies*. Each package is separate from the parent using the *dot notation*.

The *package hierarchy* must be reflected in the *file system*.



The fully-qualified name

HelloTelevision.java

```
class HelloTelevision {  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        com.esteco.sdm.Television tv1 = new com.esteco.sdm.Television("LG121");  
        it.units.sdm.Television tv2 = new it.units.sdm.Television("LG121");  
  
        System.out.println("Hello tv1: " + tv1.getClass().getName());  
        System.out.println("Hello tv2: " + tv2.getClass().getName());  
    }  
}
```

fully-qualified name = package name + '.' + simple name

*To reference classes in other packages they must be declared as **public**.
The constructor must be declared as public, too!*



Location of Java files

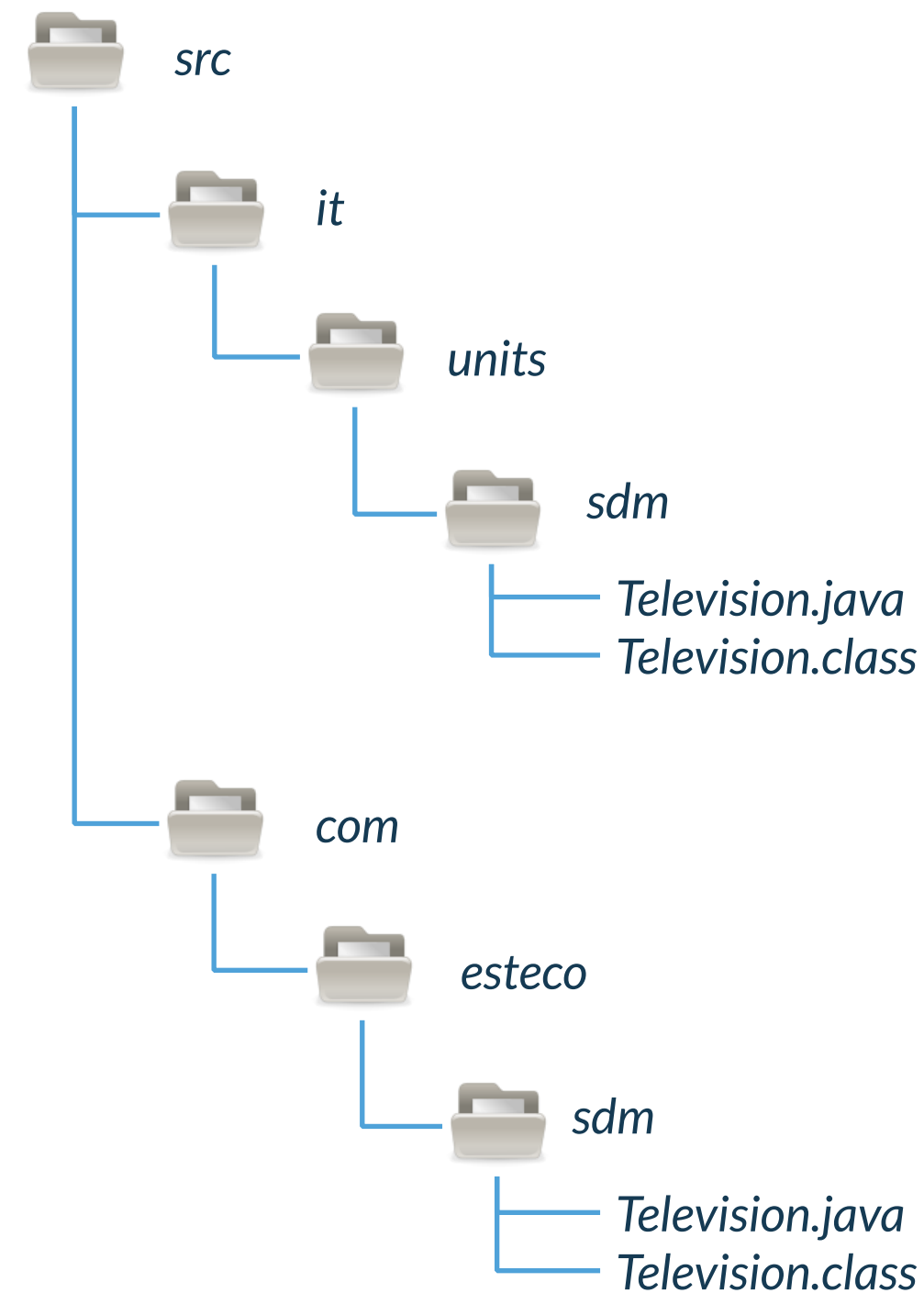
```
com.esteco.sdm.Television
```

```
package com.esteco.sdm;
```

```
class Television {  
    String model;  
    boolean on;  
    int channel;  
    int volume;
```

```
    Television(String model) {  
        this.model = model;  
    }
```

```
}
```



The **package hierarchy** must be reflected in the **file system**. This is not compulsory for Java source files, but it is for class files.



Compilation & execution

```
path-to-src$ javac it/units/sdm/Television.java

path-to-src$ ls it/units/sdm/
Television.class  Television.java

path-to-src$ java it.units.sdm.Television
```

To **compile** a Java file we have to specify its path. Either relative or absolute. The path can be independent from the declared package, but this practice is discouraged.

To **run** a Java file we have to specify its name, inclusive of the package. Java will search the class file converting the package into a path relative to the current location.

I let you discover how single file launch works



Compilation of multiple sources

```
it.units.sdm.Calculator
```

```
package it.units.sdm;

class Calculator {
    final Display display;

    Calculator(Display display) {
        this.display = display;
    }

    void zeroPressed() {
        //...
    }

    //...
}
```

```
it.units.sdm.Display
```

```
package it.units.sdm;

class Display {
    void display(String text) {
        System.out.println(text);
    }
}
```

javac is able to find dependencies if they are in the path reflected by the package.

```
javac it/units/calculator/Calculator.java
```

Causes the compilation of the Display class.



The **import** declaration

HelloTelevision.java

```
import com.esteco.sdm.Television;

class HelloTelevision {

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Television tv1 = new Television("LG121");
        it.units.sdm.Television tv2 = new it.units.sdm.Television("LG121");

        System.out.println("Hello tv1: " + tv1.getClass().getName());
        System.out.println("Hello tv2: " + tv2.getClass().getName());
    }
}
```

Each class can be referenced by using its **simple name** or the **fully-qualified name**. The **simple name** can be used

1. when the referenced class is in the same package of the current class
2. when the referenced class has been imported by using the import declaration



java.lang package

Classes in the *java.lang* package are imported by default.

Notable classes in the *java.lang* package.

```
Class  
Exception  
Math  
Object  
Runnable  
Runtime  
String  
StringBuilder  
System  
Thread
```





Thank you!

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