

Chapter 11

Packages

Lesson page 11-1. Packages

Activity 11-1-1 The package and import statements

Question 1. A package is a collection of Java source files (and other packages) that have been grouped together and placed in the same directory.

Question 2. Package statements have this form: **package** `d1.d2. . . dn`; where `d1/d2/. . ./dn` is the directory that contains the files in the package.

Question 3. **package** `myPack`;

Question 4. Either (1) use **new** `p1.C(...)` or (2) place the import statement **import** `p1.C`; before the class in file `D.java` and use **new** `C(...)`.

Question 5. **import** `myPack.*`;

Activity 11-1-2 Package names

Question 6. False.

Question 7. Classes `String`, `Math` and `Integer` are in package `java.lang`.

Activity 11-1-3 The class path

Question 8. `CLASSPATH` is a variable in a windows, unix, or macintosh operating system that is used to describe where the `.class` files are for a program that is to be executed. It contains a sequence of paths to folders, each one indicating one place to look for the `.class` files.

Question 9. Six basic packages that come with Java are (there are others):

1. `java.lang`: basic classes like the wrapper classes and `String`.
2. `java.applet`: class `Applet` and associate classes.
3. `java.awt`: The older classes for constructing and manipulating GUIs.
4. `javax.swing`: The newer classes for constructing and manipulating GUIs.
5. `java.io`: Classes for performing input/output.
6. `java.util`: Some useful classes for dealing with dates and lists.

