**1)Four Access Modifiers in java and its significance**

1. **Default :** The data members, classes, or methods that are not declared using any access modifiers i.e. having default access modifiers are accessible **only within the same package**.
2. **Private :** The private access modifier is specified using the keyword **private**. The methods or data members declared as private are accessible only **within the class** in which they are declared.
3. **Protected :** The protected access modifier is specified using the keyword **protected**. The methods or data members declared as protected are **accessible within the same package or subclasses in different packages.**
4. **Public :** The public access modifier is specified using the keyword **public**. The public access modifier has the **widest scope** among all other access modifiers. Classes, methods, or data members that are declared as public are **accessible from everywhere** in the program. There is no restriction on the scope of public data members.

**2) Difference between Exception and Error**

**Exception:** It is an event that occurs during the execution of the program and interrupts the normal flow of program instructions. It occurs in the code written by the developers. There are two types of exceptions i.e. **checked** and **unchecked**.

**Error:** Errors mainly occur due to the lack of system resources. It cannot be caught or handled. It occurs at run time. These are always unchecked.

**3) Difference between checked Exception and unchecked Exception**

**Checked Exception :**

* They occur at compile time.
* The compiler checks for a checked exception.
* These exceptions can be handled at the compilation time.
* It is a sub-class of the exception class.
* The JVM requires that the exception be caught and handled.
* Example of Checked exception- ‘File Not Found Exception’

**Unchecked Exception :**

* These exceptions occur at runtime.
* The compiler doesn’t check for these kinds of exceptions.
* These kinds of exceptions can’t be caught or handled during compilation time.
* This is because the exceptions are generated due to the mistakes in the program.
* These are not a part of the ‘Exception’ class since they are runtime exceptions.
* The JVM doesn’t require the exception to be caught and handled.
* Example of Unchecked Exceptions- ‘No Such Element Exception’.