**Day 2**

Access specifiers : Java provided totally 4 types of access specifiers which help to expose the visibility or accessibility of class, variable, method as well as constructor within a same package as well as other package

private : we can use with variable (instance as well as static), method (static as well as non-static), constructor but not with local variable and class.

scope : within a same class.

default (nothing) :we can use with all.

Scope : within a same package

protected : we can use with variable (instance as well as static), method (static as well as non-static), constructor but not with local variable and class.

scope : within a same package other package if sub class.

public : we can use with variable (instance as well as static), method (static as well as non-static), constructor as well as class but not with local variable.

scope : same package as well as other package.

package : is a collection of classes and interfaces. Package is like a folder or directory. When we need to more than one class with same but different purpose.

2 types

1. User defined package

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1. Pre defined package

Interface Vs abstract class

1. Interface contains only final variable but abstract class can container normal as well as final variable.
2. Interface contains only abstract method but abstract class can container normal as well as abstract method.
3. Interfaces doesn’t contains default constructor. But abstract class can container default constructor as well as we can write parameter constructor.
4. Normal class can implements more than one interface (multiple inheritance). Normal class can extends only one abstract class.
5. Using interface we can achieve 100% abstraction but using abstract class we can achieve partial abstraction.
6. Interface is use to provide the specification. Abstract class can provide partial implementation.