**1] How many types of access modifiers is available in Java?**

**Ans:** There are total 4 access modifiers in java namely Default, Public, Private and Protected.

**2]What happens if you don't specify access modifier?**

**Ans:** Then all members are considered as “default”(access modifier).

**3] Can we make a class private in Java?**

**Ans:** No we cant because its violation of rule and even making class private is useless.

**4] Can we declare a class as protected?**

**Ans:** No we cant because its violation of rule and Nested classes, which are defined inside another class, can have the protected access modifier

**5] Why you should make your field private in Java?**

**Ans :** To implement encapsulation that is security which makes sure that they are not used directky outside the class

**6] Why getter method is better than public variables in Java?**

**Ans:** Getter methods are better than public variables in Java because they provide encapsulation, allowing for better control over data access

**7] What is difference between public and protected modifier in Java?**

**Ans:** Public members are accessible from any class, while protected members are accessible within the same package and by subclasses.

**8] Can we have a private constructor in Java? What is the role of private constructor in Java?**

**Ans** :Yes, we can have a private constructor in Java. The role of a private constructor in Java is to prevent the instantiation of a class from outside itself.

**9] Can we declare a top-level class as protected?**

**Ans:** No, protected access modifier is only applicable to class members (fields and methods) within a class.

**10] Why are access modifiers used?**

**Ans :**Access modifiers are used to control the visibility and accessibility of classes, methods, and variables in order to implement encapsulation and maintain proper access control in Java.