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| **IS-A Relationship** | **Has-A Relationship** |
| IS-A Relationship is inheritance. The classes which inherit are known as sub classes or child classes. | Has-A Relationship is composition. |
| In Object Oriented Programming IS-A relationship is completely inheritance. This means the child class is type of parent class. | Has-A relationship(composition) means creating instances which have references to other objects. |
| **Example:**  class Apple extends Fruit{    }  The Apple is a Fruit, So there is IS-A Relationship between them. | **Example:**  class Car{  Engine engine = new Engine();  }  The Car has an engine, So there is Has-A Relationship between them. |

**Access Modifiers:** There are four types of access modifiers in Java.

1. Private: The access level of a private modifier is only within the class. It cannot be accessed from outside the class.
2. Public: The access level of a public modifier is everywhere. It can be accessed from within the class, outside the class, within package and outside the package.
3. Protected: The access level of a protected modifier is within the package and outside the package through child class. If it doesn’t have any child classes it cannot be accessed from outside the package.
4. Default: The access level of a default modifier is only within the package. It cannot be accessed from outside the package. If we do not specify any access level, then it becomes the default.