Access Modifiers in Java

1. [Private access modifier](https://www.javatpoint.com/access-modifiers#accessprivate)
2. [Role of private constructor](https://www.javatpoint.com/access-modifiers#accessprivatecons)
3. [Default access modifier](https://www.javatpoint.com/access-modifiers#accessdefault)
4. [Protected access modifier](https://www.javatpoint.com/access-modifiers#accessprotected)
5. [Public access modifier](https://www.javatpoint.com/access-modifiers#accesspublic)
6. [Access Modifier with Method Overriding](https://www.javatpoint.com/access-modifiers#accessoverriding)

There are two types of modifiers in Java: **access modifiers** and **non-access modifiers**.

The access modifiers in Java specifies the accessibility or scope of a field, method, constructor, or class. We can change the access level of fields, constructors, methods, and class by applying the access modifier on it.

There are four types of Java access modifiers:

1. **Private**: The access level of a private modifier is only within the class. It cannot be accessed from outside the class.
2. **Default**: The access level of a default modifier is only within the package. It cannot be accessed from outside the package. If you do not specify any access level, it will be the default.
3. **Protected**: The access level of a protected modifier is within the package and outside the package through child class. If you do not make the child class, it cannot be accessed from outside the package.
4. **Public**: The access level of a public modifier is everywhere. It can be accessed from within the class, outside the class, within the package and outside the package.

There are many non-access modifiers, such as static, abstract, synchronized, native, volatile, transient, etc. Here, we are going to learn the access modifiers only.