

public, <default>, protected, private

- Applicable for class, interface, method and variable.
- If something is public, we can access it from anywhere.
- If something is <default>, we can access it within the package.
- If something is protected, we can access it within the package as well as in the child class.
- If something is private, we can access it within the class only.

Access Modifier	within class	within package	outside package by subclass only	outside package
private	Y	N	N	N
<default></default>	Y	Y	N	N
protected	Y	Y	Υ	N
public	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ

static

- Only applicable for variables and methods but not for classes.
- Only one copy is created for the class and shared by all its objects.
- You need not create an object of a class in order to use its static members.
 They should be accessed with class name.
- static members can be directly accessed from both instance and static areas where as instance members cannot be directly access in static areas.
- Let us understand: System.out.println()
- System It is a class of java.lang package. Not required to import.
- out It is a static reference of type PrintStream inside System class.
- println() It is a method of class PrintStream.

Class And Objects With Static Members



interface and abstract class

- Any service requirement Specification(SRS) or any contract between client and service provider or it is 100% pure abstract class.
- Advantages:
 - We achieve security as internal implementation is not provided.
 - Enhancement becomes easy.
- we can declare interface by using keyword interface.
- All the methods inside interface are by default public and abstract.
- All the variables inside interface are by default public, static and final.

Criteria	class	abstract class	interface
implementation	known	partially known	unknown
method	concrete	can have abstract	public and abstract
variable	no restriction	no restriction	public, static and final
Instantiation	yes	no	no
Constructor	yes	yes	no
Abstraction	0%	0-100%	100%