**Java Modifiers Types:**

Modifiers are keywords that you add to those definitions to change their meanings. Java language has a wide variety of modifiers, including the following −

* [Java Access Modifiers](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm)
* [Non Access Modifiers](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_nonaccess_modifiers.htm)

To use a modifier, you include its keyword in the definition of a class, method, or variable. The modifier precedes the rest of the statement, as in the following example.

Example

*public* class className {

// ...

}

*private* boolean myFlag;

*static final* double weeks = 9.5;

*protected static final* int BOXWIDTH = 42;

*public static* void main(String[] arguments) {

// body of method

}

**Access Control Modifiers:**

Java provides a number of access modifiers to set access levels for classes, variables, methods and constructors. The four access levels are −

* Visible to the package, the default. No modifiers are needed.
* Visible to the class only (private).
* Visible to the world (public).
* Visible to the package and all subclasses (protected).

**Non-Access Modifiers:**

Java provides a number of non-access modifiers to achieve many other functionality.

* The *static* modifier for creating class methods and variables.
* The *final* modifier for finalizing the implementations of classes, methods, and variables.
* The *abstract* modifier for creating abstract classes and methods.
* The *synchronized* and *volatile* modifiers, which are used for threads.