Public, Private, and Protected — Access Modifiers in Python

# Public Keyword

public members of a class are available to everyone. So they can be accessed from outside the class and also by other classes too.

All members of a class are by default public in Python. These members can be accessed outside of the class, and their values can be modified too.

# Protected Keyword

protected members of a class can be accessed by other members within the class and are also available to their subclasses.

No other entity can access these members. In order to do so, they can inherit the parent class. Python has a unique convention to make a member protected: Add a prefix **\_** (single underscore). This prevents its usage by outside entities unless it is a subclass.

Public static void main()

# Private Keyword

The private members of a class are only accessible within the class. In Python, a private member can be defined by using a prefix **\_\_**(double underscore).

So, in the private modifier’s case, we cannot access the attribute. So is a private modifier the way ahead?

*The answer would be***No**

