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Assignment 2.1

1. What is the purpose of access modifiers?
2. What are the most commonly used access modifiers in a classical programming language?
3. How are closures used to enforce “private and public” access?
4. Access modifiers specifies which classes have access to a given class, it’s fields, constructors and methods. They can be specified separately for a class, it’s constructors, fields and methods. Modifiers also sometimes also referred to as Java access specifiers.
5. In Java there are 4 types of access variables, private, public, protected, and default. When a variable is declared private, it can only be accessed within the class. Outside members will not able to access private members. Public allows modifiers to be accessed by all other classes in the project. Protected allows the variable to be accessed within the package classes and sub-class of other packages.
6. Closures are the mechanism used to enable data privacy. When using closures for privacy, enclosed variables only in scope within the containing (outer) function. All the data from the outside scope can only be accessed through the objects privileged methods. Any exposed method that is defined within the closure scope is privileged.