Access Modifiers in Java

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.

Understanding Java Access Modifiers

Let's understand the access modifiers in Java by a simple table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **+Access Modifier** | **within class** | **within package** | **outside package by subclass only** | **outside package** |
| **Private** | Y | N | N | N |
| **Default** | Y | Y | N | N |
| **Protected** | Y | Y | Y | N |
| **Public** | Y | Y | Y | Y |

1) Private

The private access modifier is accessible only within the class.

**Simple example of private access modifier**

In this example, we have created two classes A and Simple. A class contains private data member and private method. We are accessing these private members from outside the class, so there is a compile-time error.

1. **class** A{
2. **private** **int** data=40;
3. **private** **void** msg(){System.out.println("Hello java");}
4. }
6. **public** **class** Simple{
7. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
8. A obj=**new** A();
9. System.out.println(obj.data);//Compile Time Error
10. obj.msg();//Compile Time Error
11. }
12. }

Role of Private Constructor

If you make any class constructor private, you cannot create the instance of that class from outside the class. For example:

1. **class** A{
2. **private** A(){}//private constructor
3. **void** msg(){System.out.println("Hello java");}
4. }
5. **public** **class** Simple{
6. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
7. A obj=**new** A();//Compile Time Error
8. }
9. }

Note: A class cannot be private or protected except nested class.

2) Default

If you don't use any modifier, it is treated as **default** by default. The default modifier is accessible only within package. It cannot be accessed from outside the package. It provides more accessibility than private. But, it is more restrictive than protected, and public.

**Example of default access modifier**

In this example, we have created two packages pack and mypack. We are accessing the A class from outside its package, since A class is not public, so it cannot be accessed from outside the package.

1. //save by A.java
2. **package** pack;
3. **class** A{
4. **void** msg(){System.out.println("Hello");}
5. }
6. //save by B.java
7. **package** mypack;
8. **import** pack.\*;
9. **class** B{
10. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
11. A obj = **new** A();//Compile Time Error
12. obj.msg();//Compile Time Error
13. }
14. }

In the above example, the scope of class A and its method msg() is default so it cannot be accessed from outside the package.

3) Protected

The **protected access modifier** is accessible within package and outside the package but through inheritance only.

The protected access modifier can be applied on the data member, method and constructor. It can't be applied on the class.

It provides more accessibility than the default modifer.

**Example of protected access modifier**

In this example, we have created the two packages pack and mypack. The A class of pack package is public, so can be accessed from outside the package. But msg method of this package is declared as protected, so it can be accessed from outside the class only through inheritance.

1. //save by A.java
2. **package** pack;
3. **public** **class** A{
4. **protected** **void** msg(){System.out.println("Hello");}
5. }
6. //save by B.java
7. **package** mypack;
8. **import** pack.\*;
10. **class** B **extends** A{
11. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
12. B obj = **new** B();
13. obj.msg();
14. }
15. }

Output:Hello

4) Public

The **public access modifier** is accessible everywhere. It has the widest scope among all other modifiers.

**Example of public access modifier**

1. //save by A.java
3. **package** pack;
4. **public** **class** A{
5. **public** **void** msg(){System.out.println("Hello");}
6. }
7. //save by B.java
9. **package** mypack;
10. **import** pack.\*;
12. **class** B{
13. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
14. A obj = **new** A();
15. obj.msg();
16. }
17. }

Output:Hello

Java Access Modifiers with Method Overriding

If you are overriding any method, overridden method (i.e. declared in subclass) must not be more restrictive.

1. **class** A{
2. **protected** **void** msg(){System.out.println("Hello java");}
3. }
5. **public** **class** Simple **extends** A{
6. **void** msg(){System.out.println("Hello java");}//C.T.Error
7. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
8. Simple obj=**new** Simple();
9. obj.msg();
10. }
11. }

Here are the non-access modifiers in Java:

* Static: - A static member belongs to the class itself rather than an object of the class. Static members are shared among all objects of the class.
* Final: - A final member cannot be changed once it is initialized.
* Abstract: - An abstract class cannot be instantiated. It is used as a blueprint for other classes to inherit from.
* Transient: - A transient member is not serialized when an object is serialized.
* Volatile: - A volatile member is always read from main memory, even if it has been cached thread-locally.
* Synchronized: - A synchronized method can only be accessed by one thread at a time.
* Native: - A native method is implemented in a language other than Java, such as C or C++.

Here are some examples of how non-access modifiers are used:

Java

***// Static member*  
public static final int MAX\_VALUE = 100;  
  
*// Final member*  
private final String name;  
  
*// Abstract method*  
public abstract void print();  
  
*// Transient member*  
private transient int counter;  
  
*// Volatile member*  
private volatile boolean running;  
  
*// Synchronized method*  
public synchronized void increment() {  
 counter++;  
}  
  
*// Native method*  
public native void sayHello();**