1] how many types of access modifiers is available in Java?

Answer –

There are 4 access modifiers in java .

1) Private
2) Public
3) Protected
4) Default

2] What happens if you don't specify access modifier?

Answer –

If we don't specify access modifier then they are by default considered as default access modifiers.

3] Can we make a class private in Java?

Answer –

No, we can't make class as a private.

4] Can we declare a class as protected?

Answer –

No, we can't declare class as a protected.

5] Why you should make your field private in Java?

Answer –

By using private variables instead of public , you are keeping this information hidden from anyone who does not have access or access rights to see what those specific variables hold.

6] Why getter method is better than public variables in Java?

Answer –

The getter and setter method gives you centralized control of how a certain field is initialized and provided to the client, which makes it much easier to verify and debug.

7]What is difference between public and protected modifier in Java?

Answer –

Public Access Modifier	Protected Access Modifier
This modifier is applicable for both top-level classes and interfaces.	This modifier is not applicable for both top-level classes and interfaces.
We can access public members from the non-child class of outside package.	We can't access protected members from the non-child class of outside package.
We can access public members anywhere from the outside package.	We can access protected members only through child references from the outside package.
The public modifier is more accessible than the protected modifier.	This modifier is more restricted than the public modifier.

8] Can we have a private constructor in Java? What is the role of private constructor in Java?

Answer –

A private constructor in Java is used in restricting object creation. It is a special instance constructor used in static member-only classes. If a constructor is declared as private, then its objects are only accessible from within the declared class

9] Can we declare a top-level class as protected?

Answer –

No, we cannot declare a top-level class as protected

10] Why are access modifiers used?

Answer –

Access modifiers are mainly used for encapsulation. It can help us to control what part of a program can access the members of a class. So that misuse of data can be prevented.