Four Types of Access Modifiers

- **Private**: We can access the **private modifier** only within the same class and not from outside the class.
- **Default:** We can access the **default modifier** only within the same package and not from outside the package. And also, if we do not specify any access modifier it will automatically consider it as **default**.
- **Protected**: We can access the **protected modifier** within the same package and also from outside the package with the help of the **child class.** If we do not make the child class, we cannot access it from outside the package. So **inheritance** is a must for accessing it from outside the package.
- **Public**: We can access the **public modifier** from anywhere. We can access **public modifiers** from within the class as well as from outside the class and also within the package and from outside the package.

Identifiers

● Each word in a computer program is an identifier -> 3 categories:

1) Identifiers that we choose: Example1, args

2) Identifiers that some other programmer chose: String, System, out, println, main

3) Identifiers that are reserved for special purposes in this programming language: public, class, static, void

```
public class Example1

{       /* @param args */
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                System.out.println("This gets printed out.");
        }
} Naming Ident
```

Java Keywords Java Keywords

abstract boolean break byte case catch char class continue default
do double else extends false final finally float for if
implements import instanceof int interface long native new null package
private protected public return short static super switch synchronized this
throw throws transient true try void volatile while
total = 48