

Access specifiers

Specifier	class	subclass	package	world
private	X			
public	X	X	X	X
protected	X	X*	X	
package	X		X	

* If a class is both a subclass of and in the same package as the class with the protected member, then the class has access to the protected member.

private

- a class member declared to be private is accessible from within the class in which it is defined:

```
public class Circle {
    private radius;
    public Circle(int r) {
        radius = r;
    }
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        return radius == ((Circle)o).radius;
    }
}
```

private

```
public class FilledCircle extends Circle {
    private Color fillColour;
    public FilledCircle(int r, Color c) {
        super(r);
        fillColour = c;
    }
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        return radius == ((FilledCircle)o).radius &&
               fillColour == ((FilledCircle)o).fillColour;
    }
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        return super.equals(o) &&
               fillColour == ((FilledCircle)o).fillColour;
    }
}
```

protected

- members declared protected can be used from within the same package.

```
package Greek;
public class Alpha {
    protected int P;
    protected void pMethod()
    {...}
}
a.P = 10; // illegal
d.P = 10; // legal
a.pMethod(); // illegal
d.pMethod(); // legal

package Latin;
import Greek.*;
class Delta extends Alpha {
    void m(Alpha a, Delta d) {
        a.P = 10; // illegal
        d.P = 10; // legal
        a.pMethod(); // illegal
        d.pMethod(); // legal
    }
}
```

```
package Greek;
class Gamma {
    void accessMethod() {
        Alpha a = new Alpha();
        a.P = 10; // legal
        a.pMethod(); // legal
    }
}
```

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    protected int P;
    protected void pMethod()
    {...}
}
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package Latin;
import Greek.*;
class Delta extends Alpha {
    void m(Alpha a, Delta d) {
        a.P = 10; // illegal
        d.P = 10; // legal
        a.pMethod(); // illegal
        d.pMethod(); // legal
    }
}
```

package or default

- if no access modifier is given then the access is implicitly package.
- classes in the same package can access package/default members.

```
package Greek;
class Alpha {
    int p;
    void pMethod()
    {...}
}
```

```
package Greek;
class Beta {
    void accessMethod() {
        Alpha a = new Alpha();
        a.p = 10; // legal
        a.pMethod(); // legal
    }
}
```

package/default classes

- default (unspecified) classes can live in the same file as a public class
- ```
public class LinkedList {
}
class Node {
}
```
- two public classes cannot be put in the same file.