

# JAVA - MODIFIER TYPES

Modifiers are keywords that you add to those definitions to change their meanings. The Java language has a wide variety of modifiers, including the following:

- [Java Access Modifiers](#)
- [Non Access Modifiers](#)

To use a modifier, you include its keyword in the definition of a class, method, or variable. The modifier precedes the rest of the statement, as in the following examples (italic ones):

```
public class className {  
    // ...  
}  
  
private boolean myFlag;  
static final double weeks = 9.5;  
protected static final int BOXWIDTH = 42;  
public static void main(String[] arguments) {  
    // body of method  
}
```

## Access Control Modifiers:

Java provides a number of access modifiers to set access levels for classes, variables, methods and constructors. The four access levels are:

- Visible to the package, the default. No modifiers are needed.
- Visible to the class only (private).
- Visible to the world (public).
- Visible to the package and all subclasses (protected).

## Non Access Modifiers:

Java provides a number of non-access modifiers to achieve many other functionality.

- The *static* modifier for creating class methods and variables
- The *final* modifier for finalizing the implementations of classes, methods, and variables.
- The *abstract* modifier for creating abstract classes and methods.
- The *synchronized* and *volatile* modifiers, which are used for threads.

## What is Next?

In the next section, I will be discussing about Basic Operators used in the Java Language. The chapter will give you an overview of how these operators can be used during application development.