

# Variable Scope

The **scope** of a variable is the section of code from within which it can be accessed.

- The scope of local variables and parameters is limited to the containing method or block.
  - Local variables cease to exist when execution leaves the method or block.
- The scope of class and instance fields depends on the access control modifiers (private, public, etc).

#### **Access Control**

Access modifiers determine which other classes can access fields and methods:

Top-level: public or package-private (no modifier).

• Member level: public, protected, package-private, or

private

Modifier	Class	Package	Subclass	World
public	✓	1	✓	✓
protected	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	X
no modifier	✓	✓	X	X
private	/	X	X	X

#### Class Members

The static modifier keyword identifies class variables and methods.

- A class variable is shared by all instances of the class.
- A class method is called without reference to an object
  - Cannot use this in a class method (there is no "this").
  - A class method can only reference class fields.
  - Class methods can be referenced (called) from outside the class using the class name.

### **Initializer Blocks**

Fields may be initialized when they are declared. They can also be initialized by **initializer blocks**, which can initialize fields using arbitrarily complex code (error handling, loops, etc.).

- A static initializer block is consists of code enclosed by braces '{}'and preceded by the static keyword. It runs when the class is first accessed.
- A **instance initializer** block does not have the **static** keyword, and runs before the constructor body of the class.

## **Enum Types**

An **enumerated type** is defined with the **enum** keyword. A variable of enum type must be one of a set of predefined values. This is useful for defining non-numerical sets such as NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST, or HD, D, CR, P, N, etc.

- May have other fields
- May have methods
- May use constructors
- Can be used as argument to iterators
  - use static values () method.