12. Java Keywords

Java keywords are also known as reserved words. Keywords are particular words that act as a key to a code. These are predefined words by Java so they cannot be used as a variable or object name or class name.

List of Java Keywords

A list of Java keywords or reserved words are given below:

1. **abstract :** Java abstract keyword is used to declare an abstract class. An abstract class can provide the implementation of the interface. It can have abstract and non-abstract methods.
2. **boolean :** Java boolean keyword is used to declare a variable as a boolean type. It can hold True and False values only.
3. **break :** Java break keyword is used to break the loop or switch statement. It breaks the current flow of the program at specified conditions.
4. **byte :** Java byte keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold 8-bit data values.
5. **case :** Java case keyword is used with the switch statements to mark blocks of text.
6. **catch :** Java catch keyword is used to catch the exceptions generated by try statements. It must be used after the try block only.
7. **char :** Java char keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold unsigned 16-bit Unicode characters.
8. **class :** Java class keyword is used to declare a class.
9. **continue :** Java continue keyword is used to continue the loop. It continues the current flow of the program and skips the remaining code at the specified condition.
10. **default :** Java default keyword is used to specify the default block of code in a switch statement.
11. **do :** Java do keyword is used in the control statement to declare a loop. It can iterate a part of the program several times.
12. **double :** Java double keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold 64-bit floating-point number.
13. **else :** Java else keyword is used to indicate the alternative branches in an if statement.
14. **enum :** Java enum keyword is used to define a fixed set of constants. Enum constructors are always private or default.
15. **extends :** Java extends keyword is used to indicate that a class is derived from another class or interface.
16. **final :** Java final keyword is used to indicate that a variable holds a constant value. It is used with a variable. It is used to restrict the user from updating the value of the variable.
17. **finally :** Java finally keyword indicates a block of code in a try-catch structure. This block is always executed whether an exception is handled or not.
18. **float :** Java float keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 32-bit floating-point number.
19. **for :** Java for keyword is used to start a for loop. It is used to execute a set of

instructions/functions repeatedly when some condition becomes true. If the number of iteration is fixed, it is recommended to use for loop.

20. **if :** Java if keyword tests the condition. It executes the if block if the condition is true.
21. **implements :** Java implements keyword is used to implement an interface.
22. **import :** Java import keyword makes classes and interfaces available and accessible to the current source code.
23. **instanceof :** Java instanceof keyword is used to test whether the object is an instance of the specified class or implements an interface.
24. **int :** Java int keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 32-bit signed integer.
25. **interface :** Java interface keyword is used to declare an interface. It can have only abstract methods.
26. **long :** Java long keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 64-bit integer.
27. **native :** Java native keyword is used to specify that a method is implemented in native code using JNI (Java Native Interface).
28. **new :** Java new keyword is used to create new objects.
29. **null :** Java null keyword is used to indicate that a reference does not refer to anything. It removes the garbage value.
30. **package :** Java package keyword is used to declare a Java package that includes the classes.
31. **private :** Java private keyword is an access modifier. It is used to indicate that a method or variable may be accessed only in the class in which it is declared.
32. **protected :** Java protected keyword is an access modifier. It can be accessible within the package and outside the package but through inheritance only. It can't be applied with the class.
33. **public :** Java public keyword is an access modifier. It is used to indicate that an item is accessible anywhere. It has the widest scope among all other modifiers.
34. **return :** Java return keyword is used to return from a method when its execution is complete.
35. **short :** Java short keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 16-bit integer.
36. **static :** Java static keyword is used to indicate that a variable or method is a class method. The static keyword in Java is mainly used for memory management.
37. **strictfy :** Java strictfp is used to restrict the floating-point calculations to ensure portability.
38. **super :** Java super keyword is a reference variable that is used to refer to parent class objects. It can be used to invoke the immediate parent class method.
39. **switch :** The Java switch keyword contains a switch statement that executes code based on test value. The switch statement tests the equality of a variable against multiple values.
40. **synchronized :** Java synchronized keyword is used to specify the critical sections or methods in multithreaded code.
41. **this :** Java this keyword can be used to refer the current object in a method or constructor.
42. **throw :** The Java throw keyword is used to explicitly throw an exception. The throw

keyword is mainly used to throw custom exceptions. It is followed by an instance.

43. **throws :** The Java throws keyword is used to declare an exception. Checked exceptions can be propagated with throws.
44. **transient :** Java transient keyword is used in serialization. If you define any data member as transient, it will not be serialized.
45. **try :** Java try keyword is used to start a block of code that will be tested for exceptions. The try block must be followed by either catch or finally block.
46. **void :** Java void keyword is used to specify that a method does not have a return value.
47. **volatile :** Java volatile keyword is used to indicate that a variable may change asynchronously.
48. **while :** Java while keyword is used to start a while loop. This loop iterates a part of the program several times. If the number of iteration is not fixed, it is recommended to use the while loop.