

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. **strictfp:** 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.





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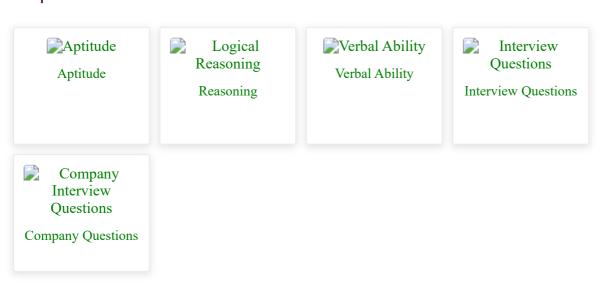


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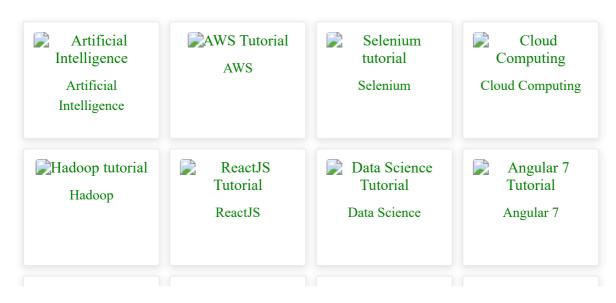




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