Understanding Java Keywords

- There are 50 Java language keywords.
- We cannot use any of the following as identifiers in your programs.

1) Keywords for data types: (8)
2) Keywords for flow control:(11)
3) Keywords for modifiers:(11)
4) Keywords for exception handling:(6)
5) Class related keywords:(6)
6) Object related keywords:(4)
7) Void keyword(1)
8) Enum (1)
9) Reserved keywords (2)

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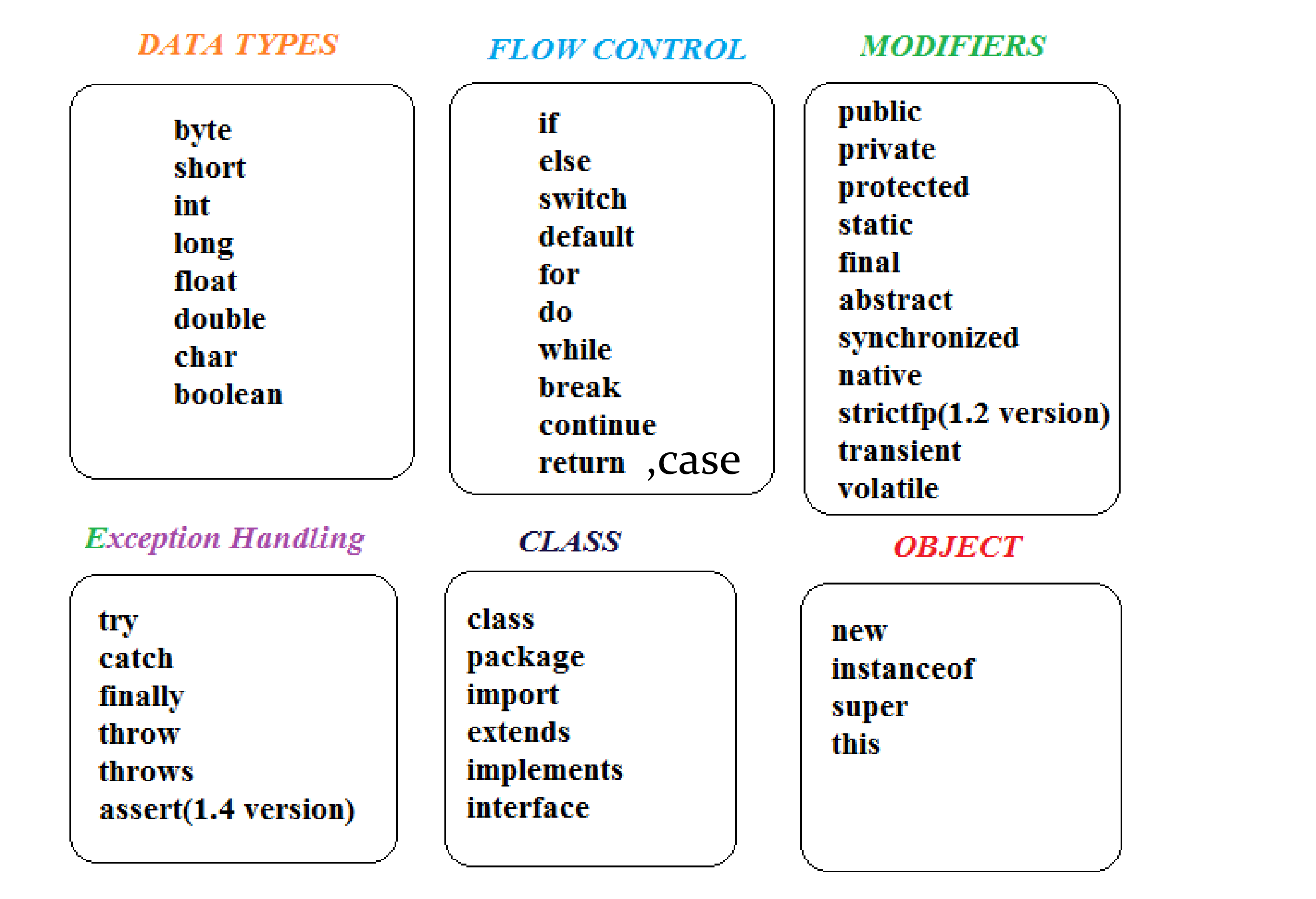

DATA TYPES

byte
short
int
long
float
double
char
boolean

FLOW CONTROL

if
else
switch
default
for
do
while
break
continue
return ,case

MODIFIERS

public
private
protected
static
final
abstract
synchronized
native
strictfp(1.2 version)
transient
volatile

Exception Handling

try
catch
finally
throw
throws
assert(1.4 version)

CLASS

class
package
import
extends
implements
interface

OBJECT

new
instanceof
super
this

void--->It’s a return Type Keyword

goto & const ----> Not used in java (Reserved Keywords)

enum ---> It is used to define group of named constants

Comments:

In Java, comments are preceded by two slashes (//) in a line, or enclosed between /* and */ in one or multiple lines.

When the compiler sees //, it ignores all text after // in the same line.

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When it sees /*, it scans for the next */ and ignores any text between /* and */.

Variables:

- Variables are nothing but reserved memory locations to store values.
- Variables are divided in to three types
  1. Instance variables
  2. Static variables
  3. Local variables

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Instance Variable:

The variables which are declared within the class but outside of any method or block or constructor are called “Instance Variables”

- Instance variables can’t be accessed from static area

Static Variable:

- A variable which is declared static is known as static variable.
- Static variables will be created at the time of class loading and destroyed at the time of class unloading hence the scope of the static variable is exactly same as the scope of the .class file.
- Static variables can never be local variables.
- Static variables can be accessed from both instance and static areas directly.

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Local Variable:

- Variables which are declared inside a method or block or constructors such type of variables are called local variables.
- Scope of the local variables is exactly same as scope of the block in which we declared.
- The only valid modifier for local variables is final.

NOTE

- For the static and instance variables it is not required to perform initialization explicitly, JVM will provide default values. But for the local variables JVM won't provide any default values compulsory we should perform initialization explicitly **before using that variable**.

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