for data types
        byte, short, int, long, float, double, char, boolean

Byte: byte is a keyword which designates the 8 bit signed integer primitive type.
Short: The short keyword is used to declare a field that can hold a 16-bit signed two's complement integer. This keyword is also used to declare that a method returns a value of the primitive type short.
Int: The int keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 32-bit signed two's complement integer.
Long: The long keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 64-bit signed two's complement integer.
Float: The float keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 32-bit single precision IEEE 754 floating-point number.
Double: The double keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 64-bit double precision IEEE 754 floating-point number.
Char: Defines a character variable capable of holding any character of the java source file's character set.
Boolean: The boolean keyword is used with variables and methods. Its default value is false. It is generally associated with conditional statements.

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

If: Java if keyword tests the condition. It executes the if block if the condition is true.
else: Java else keyword is used to indicate the alternative branches in an if statement.
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.
Case: Java case keyword is used with the switch statements to mark blocks of text.
Default: Java default keyword is used to specify the default block of code in a switch statement.
Do: Java do keyword is used in the control statement to declare a loop. It can iterate a part of the program several times.
While: Java while keyword is used to start a while loop.
Break: The Java break statement is used to break loop or switch statement. It breaks the current flow of the program at specified condition. In case of inner loop, it breaks only inner loop.
Continue: The Java continue statement is used to continue the loop.
Return: Java return keyword is used to complete the execution of a method.

modifiers
        public, private, protected, static, final, abstract, synchronized, native, strictfp, transient, volatile

Public: Java public keyword is an access modifier.

Private: A Java private keyword is an access modifier. It can be assigned to variables, methods, and inner classes. It is the most restricted type of access modifier.

Protected: A Java protected keyword is an access modifier. It can be assigned to variables, methods, constructors and inner classes.

Abstract: The abstract keyword is used to achieve abstraction in Java. It is a non-access modifier which is used to create abstract class and method.

Synchronized: Java synchronized keyword is used to specify the critical sections or methods in multithreaded code.

Native: Java native keyword is used to specify that a method is implemented in native code using JNI (Java Native Interface).

Strictfp: Java strictfp is used to restrict the floating-point calculations to ensure portability.

Transient: Java transient keyword is used in serialization. If you define any data member as transient, it will not be serialized.

Volatile: Java volatile keyword is used to indicate that a variable may change asynchronously.

exception handling
try, catch, finally, throw, throws, assert

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.

Catch: Java catch keyword is used to catch the exceptions generated by try statements. It must be used after the try block only.

Finally: Java finally block is a block used to execute important code such as closing the connection, etc.

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.

Throws: The Java throws keyword is used to declare an exception. Checked exceptions can be propagated with throws.

Assert: assert is a Java keyword used to define an assert statement. An assert

statement is used to declare an expected boolean condition in a program.

class related
        class, package, import, extends, implements, interface

Class: Java class keyword is used to declare a class.

Package: Java package keyword is used to declare a Java package that includes the classes.

Import: Java import keyword makes classes and interfaces available and accessible to the current source code.

Extends: Java extends keyword is used to indicate that a class is derived from another class or interface.

Implements: Java implements keyword is used to implement an interface.

Interface: Java interface keyword is used to declare an interface. It can have only abstract methods.

Object related keywords,
        new, instanceof, super, this

New: Java new keyword is used to create new objects.

Instanceof: Java instanceof keyword is used to test whether the object is an instance of the specified class or implements an interface.

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.

This: Java this keyword can be used to refer the current object in a method or constructor.