Java Keywords:

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| **abstract** | **assert** | **boolean** | **break** | **byte** |
| **case** | **catch** | **char** | **class** | **const** |
| **continue** | **de**  **fault** | **do** | **double** | **else** |
| **enum** | **extends** | **final** | **finally** | **float** |
| **for** | **goto** | **if** | **implements** | **import** |
| **instanceof** | **int** | **interface** | **long** | **native** |
| **new** | **package** | **private** | **protected** | **public** |
| **return** | **short** | **static** | **strictfp** | **super** |
| **switch** | **synchronized** | **this** | **throw** | **throws** |
| **transient** | **try** | **void** | **volatile** | **while** |

Declare an **array** variable in one of two ways:

* With [] after the variable type: int[] values;
* With [] after the variable name: int values[];

Declaring arrays: String[] args; int[] numbers; int[] values = new int[10];

The **System.arraycopy()** method is an efficient way to copy the existing elements to the new array. For example:

Strings:

The String class has many methods, including: length, replace, substring, indexOf, equals, trim, split, toUpperCase, endsWith, etc.

Class/Object/Instance example:

//class

Class person {

//constuctor

Person() {}

//objects

Talk() {}

main {

//instance of class Person

Person Todd();

}//main

}//peson

<https://alfredjava.wordpress.com/2008/07/08/class-vs-object-vs-instance/>

**public** means that the method is visible and can be called from other objects of other types. Other alternatives are private, protected, package and package-private. See here for more details.

**static** means that the method is associated with the class, not a specific instance (object) of that class. This means that you can call a static method without creating an object of the class.

**XX**means that the method has no return value. If the method returned an int you would write int instead of void