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FACULTY OF Engineering &
Technology

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

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

int: Java int keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 32-bit signed integer.

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

long: Java long keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 64-bit integer.

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

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

null: Java null keyword is used to indicate that a reference does not refer to anything. It removes the garbage value.

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

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.

Protected: Java protected keyword is an access modifier. It can be accessible within package and outside the package but through inheritance only. It can't be applied on the class.

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.

return: Java return keyword is used to return from a method when its execution is complete.

short: Java short keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 16-bit integer.

static: Java static keyword is used to indicate that a variable or method is a class method. The static keyword in Java is used for memory management mainly.

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

super: Java super keyword is a reference variable that is used to refer parent class object. It can be used to invoke immediate parent class method.

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.

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

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

throw: The Java throw keyword is used to explicitly throw an exception. The throw keyword is mainly used to throw custom exception. It is followed by an instance.

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

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

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.

void: Java void keyword is used to specify that a method does not have a return value.

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

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 while loop.