

Tokens

Tokens

small parts of

Keywords

- Pre-defined meaning
- Compiler aware words
- 53 Keywords

→ Lowercase

Eg: → class,
public,
static, etc.

Identifier

→ Rules for Identifier

i) Keyword X

ii) Number X

iii) Can't space

iv) special character X

\$ — ✓

Literals

* It is used to separate Java members.

i) {} → Block

ii) () → Equation

iii) . → Reference

iv) , → Variable

v) ; → End of statement

Characters

① is single Data

ii) ,

iii) (), (a)

iv) " ", "

v) ' ', '@'

vi) " BC "

String

② Multiple character or Data

Boolean

yes → true

No → false

Number

① whole no.

95

Decimal No.

95.5

Integer

Floating nb's

ii) Rules ⇒ length = 1 (" S ")

iv) Rules =

length = Anything

" abc o @ (mail).com "

* Token

→ Token means the small Parts of the Java Program.

we have 4-different types of Tokens.

- 1) Keywords
- 2) Identifier
- 3) Literals
- 4) Separators

ii) Keywords

- Keyword means the words having Pre-defined meaning.
- Keywords are also known as Compiler-aware words.
- we have totally 53 Keywords
- Keywords always will be in lowercase.
- Eg: → class, public, static, void, etc.

3) Identifier

- Identifier means the Name given by the Programmers.
- Eg: → className

Rules for Identifier

- 1) we can not use Keywords as an Identifier.
- 2) we can not Identifier with Numbers.
- 3) we can not have space in between the Identifier.
- 4) we can not write all the special characters except -, \$.

3) Literals

→ Literal means the value given by the programmers.

we have 4-different types of Literals

1) Number

2) characters

3) String

4) Boolean

1) Number

→ In Java we can give 2-types of numbers.

1) Integers No's

2) Floating No's

1) Integer No's [95]

→ This are the No. which does not have any decimal values.

2) Floating No's [95.5]

→ This are the values which have decimal No.

2) characters

→ It is used to display single Data or single Value.

→ characters in Java is Represented by ' '.

→ Inside single Coat we can write

[A-Z, a-z, 0-9 & all special characters]

Eg: → 'Z' or 'A'

Rule: → The length of the character should be 1

3) String

- It is used to Represent Group of character or collection of data.
- String in Java is Represented by " ".
- In string we can write [A-Z , a-Z , 0-9 , & all special characters].
Eg: → "Kgf" or "7".
- Rule: → Length of string can be Anything.

4) Boolean

- Boolean is used for Conditions.
- Conditions can be yes or can be no.
- yes is Represented by true and
no is Represented by false.

1) Separators

→ Separators are used to separate Java members.

we have 5-different types of separators.

i) {} → Block

ii) () → Equation

iii) . → Reference

iv) , → Variable

v) ; → End of statement [EOS]