

IDENTIFIERS IN JAVA

— The Names That Define Your Code

Identifiers are names used to identify variables, classes, methods, packages, and other elements in your Java program.

Example:

```
class Test 1
{
  public static void main(String[] args){
  int x=10;
  }
}
```

Diagram illustrating identifiers in the provided Java code snippet:

- 1: Identifier for the class `Test`.
- 2: Identifier for the method `main`.
- 3: Identifier for the parameter type `String[]`.
- 4: Identifier for the parameter `args`.
- 5: Identifier for the variable `x`.

Rule 1: The only allowed characters in java identifiers are:

- 1) a to z
- 2) A to Z
- 3) 0 to 9
- 4) _ (underscore)
- 5) \$

Rule 2: identifiers are not allowed to starts with digit.

Example:

- 1) ABC123-----valid
- 2) 123ABC-----invalid

Rule 3: java identifiers are case sensitive ofcourse java language itself treated as case sensitive language.

Example:

```
class Test{  
int number=10;  
int Number=20;  
int NUMBER=20; //we can differentiate with case.  
int NuMbEr=30;  
}
```

Rule 4: There is no length limit for java identifiers but it is not recommended to take more than 15 lengths.

Rule 5: We can't use reserved words as identifiers.

Example:

`int if=10; // -----invalid`

Rule 6: All predefined java class names and interface names we use as identifiers.

Example 1:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        int String=10;
        System.out.println(String);
    }
}
```

Output:

10

Example 2:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        int Runnable=10;
        System.out.println(Runnable);
    }
}
```

Output:

10

Even though it is legal to use class names and interface names as identifiers but it is not a good programming practice.