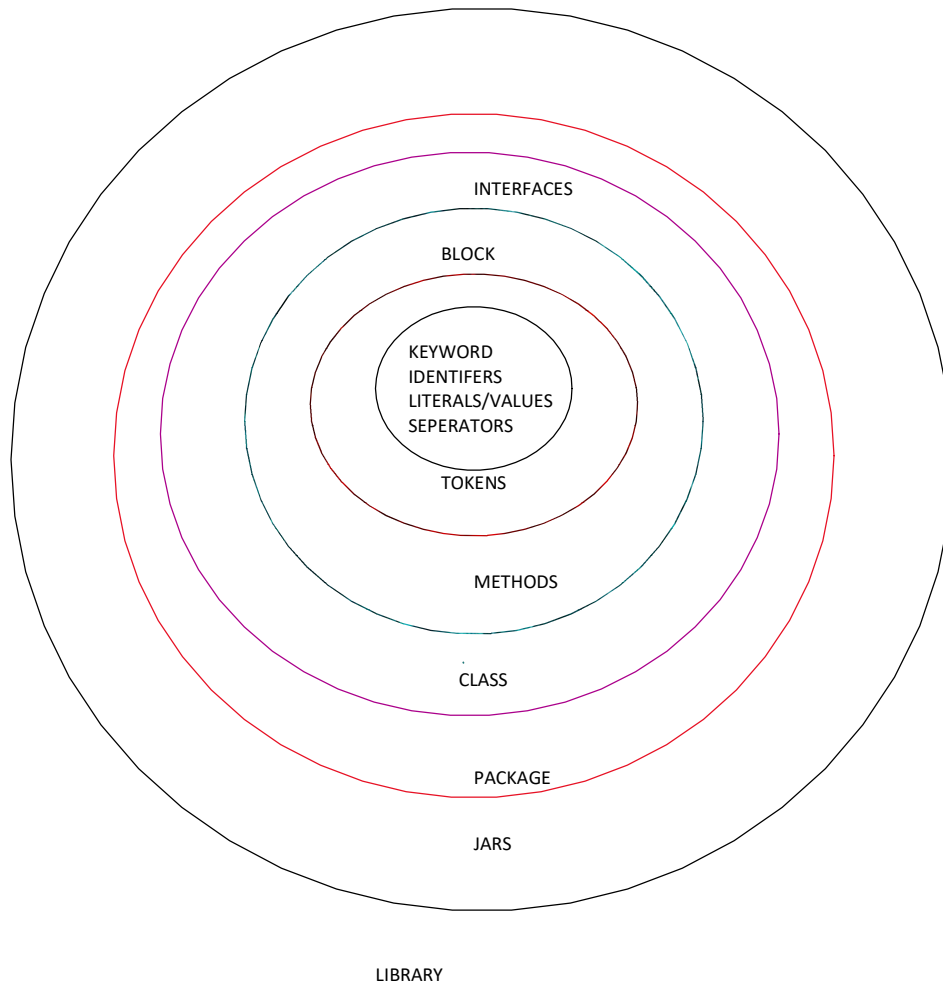


## DAY-5

16 June 2023 16:06



### TOKENS

THE SMALLEST UNIT A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE WHICH IS USED TO CREATE A PROGRAM IS KNOWN AS TOKENS

1. KEYWORD
2. IDENTIFERS
3. LITERALS/VALUES
4. SEPERATORS

### KEYWORDS :

- KEYWORDS ARE PREDEFINED RESERVED WORDS DEFIEDEN BY THE PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE
- EVERY PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE HAS ITS OWN SET OF KEYWORDS
- ALL THE KEYWORDS IN JAVA ARE LOWERCASE

EXAMPLE : class, public, void, static, final, int, if, switch, etc

### IDENTIFIERS

IDENTIFERS ARE THE NAME GIVEN/PROVIDE IN THE PROGRAM BY THE PROGRAMMER

### RULES TO BE FOLLOWED TO GIVE NAMES :

- KEYWORDS SHOULD NOT BE USED
- CAN USE ALPHANUMBERIC VALUES

➤ ALWAYS STARTS WITH ALPHABETS

EXAMPLE :

```
Int age;  
  
double salary1;
```

NOTE :

- ALL THE VARIABLE NAMES , METHOD NAMES AND CLASS NAMES ARE IDENTIFIERS
- IF THE RULES ARE NOT FOLLOWED WE GET COMPILE TIME ERROR

### CONVENTIONS

- CONVENTION ARE THE STANDARDS FOLLOWED BY THE INDUSTRY

### RULES VS CONVENTIONS

| SLNO | RULES                             | CONVENTIONS                                |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1    | RULE IS MANDATORY TO FOLLOW       | CONVENTIONS IS NOT MANDATORY TO FOLLOW     |
| 2    | JAVAC CHECKS FOR RULES            | JAVAC DOESN'T CHECK CONVENTIONS            |
| 3    | IF NOT FOLLOWED WE GET <b>CTE</b> | IF NOT FOLLOWED WE WILL NOT GET <b>CTE</b> |

IT IS ALWAYS RECOMMENDED TO FOLLOW CONVENTIONS

### CONVENTION FOR CLASS NAME :

- CLASS NAME SHOULD BEGIN WITH UPPER CASE
- IF THE CLASS NAME IS COMBINATION OF MORE THAN ONE WORD , THE FIRST LETTER OF EVERY WORD SHOULD BE IN UPPER CASE AND REMAINING SHOULD BE IN LOWER CASE

EXAMPLE :

```
helloworld // WRONG CONVENTION  
HelloWorld //correct convention
```

### LITERALS/VALUES

- THE DATA/VALUES THAT IS USED IN THE PROGRAM IS KNOWN AS LITERALS

| SL NO | TYPE           | EXAMPLE                    | DESCRIPTION   |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1     | INTEGER NUMBER | -1, -2, 0, 2, 1            |   |
| 2     | DECIMAL NUMBER | 1.0, 0.0, -1.1             |   |
| 3     | CHARACTERS     | 'a', 'b', '2', ''          | 1. CHARACTERS MUST BE ENCLOSED WITHIN SINGLE QUOTE<br>2. CHARACTERS ARE CASE SENSITIVE<br>'a' IS NOT SAME AS 'A'<br>3. LENGTH OF THE CHARACTER CAN NOT BE MORE THAN ONE |
| 4     | STRING         | "HELLO", "BitsQ", "a", "2" | 1. STRING MUST BE ENCLOSED WITHIN DOUBLE QUOTES<br>2. STRINGS ARE CASE SENSITIVE<br>3. LENGTH OF A STRING CAN BE ANYTHING   |
| 5     | BOOLEAN        | True, false                | True and false ARE KEYWORDS OF JAVA   |

### SEPERATORS

| SEPERATOR | NAME       | USE  |
|-----------|------------|--|
| .         | PERIOD     | IT IS USED TO SEPARATE THE PACKAGE NAME FROM SUB PACKAGE NAME AND CLASS NAME. IT IS ALSO USED TO SEPARATE VARIABLE OR METHOD FROM ITS OBJECT OR INSTANCE                   |
| ,         | COMMA      | IT IS USED TO SEPARATE THE CONSECUTIVE PARAMETERS IN THE METHOD DEFINITION. IT IS ALSO USED TO SEPARATE CONSECUTIVE OF VARIABLE AND METHODS OF SAME TYPE WHILE DECLARATION |
| ;         | SEMI COLON | IT IS USED TO TERMINATE THE STATEMENT IN JAVA  |

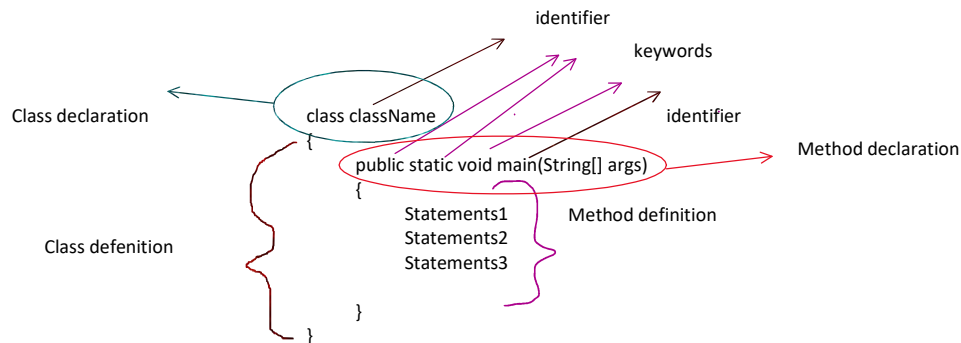
|     |             |   |
|-----|-------------|---|
| ()  | PARATHENSIS | THIS HOLDS THE LIST OF PARAMETERS IN METHOD DEFENITION, ALSO USED IN CONTROL STATEMENT AND TYPE CASTING |
| { } | BRACES      | THIS IS USED TO DEFINE THE BLOCK/SCOPE OF CODE, CLASS, METHODS  |
| [ ] | BRACKETS    | IT IS USED IN ARRAY DECLARATION   |

### DEVELOPING JAVA PROGRAM INVOLVES 3 STEPS

1. CODING
2. COMPILATION
3. EXECUTION

#### CODING

- WRITING A JAVA PROGRAM IS KNOWN AS CODING
- HERE WE WRITE PROGRAMS USING JAVA STATEMENTS
- THE PROGRAM WRITTEN SHOULD BE SAVED EXTENSION ".JAVA". THIS FILE IS KNOWN AS JAVA FILE
- A JAVA FILE SHOULD HAVE CLASS DEFINITION BLOCK



NOTE : WHILE SAVING THE JAVA PROGRAM THE FILE NAME SHOULD BE SAME AS CLASS NAME.

#### COMPILATION

- IT IS THE PROCESS OF CONVERTING JAVA FILE INTO CLASS FILE
- THE CLASS FILE CONTAINS BYTE CODE
- JAVA COMPILER TRANSLATES JAVA STATEMENTS INTO BYTE CODE AT THE TIME OF COMPILATION
- JAVA COMPILER GENERATES THE CLASS FILE AND SAVES THE CLASS FILE IN THE LOCATION WHERE JAVA FILE IS AVAILABLE
- THE SYNTAX TO COMPILE ANY JAVA FILE IS

**JAVAC FILENAME.JAVA**

#### EXECUTION

- RUNNING THE CLASS FILE IS CALLED EXECUTION
- THE JAVA EXECUTES THE BYTE CODE PRESENT IN THE CLASS FILE AND GIVES THE RESULT
- DURING EXECUTION JVM CONVERTS CLASS FILE INTO CPU UNDERSTANDABLE FORMAT
- JVM IS AN INTERPRETOR WHICH EXECUTES THE STATEMENT LINE BY LINE
- SYNTAX TO EXECUTE CLASS FILE IS

**JAVA CLASSNAME**

Note :

- JAVA STARTS EXECUTION ONLY IF JAVA CLASS CONTAINS MAIN METHODS OTHERWISE JVM DISPLAYS ERROR MESSAGE
- A JAVA CLASS WHICH DOESN'T HAVE MAIN METHOD CAN NOT BE EXECUTED
- TO COMPILE JAVA FILE CHANGE THE WORKING DIRECTORY TO LOCATION WHERE JAVA FILE IS SAVED