C# Identifiers

In programming languages, identifiers are used for identification purposes. Or in other words, identifiers are the user-defined name of the program components. In C#, an identifier can be a class name, method name, variable name or label.

Example:

```
public class GFG {
    static public void Main ()
    {
        int x;
    }
}
```

Here the total number of identifiers present in the above example is 3 and the names of these identifiers are:

• **GFG:** Name of the class

• Main: Method name

• x: Variable name

Rules for defining identifiers in C#:

There are certain valid rules for defining a valid C# identifier. These rules should be followed, otherwise, we will get a compile-time error.

- The only allowed characters for identifiers are all alphanumeric characters([A-Z], [a-z], [0-9]), '__' (underscore). For example "geek@" is not a valid C# identifier as it contain '@' special character.
- Identifiers should not start with digits([0-9]). For example "123geeks" is a not a valid in C# identifier.
- Identifiers should not contain white spaces.
- Identifiers are not allowed to use as <u>keyword</u> unless they include @ as a prefix. For example, @as is a valid identifier, but "as" is not because it is a keyword.
- C# identifiers allow Unicode Characters.
- C# identifiers are case-sensitive.
- C# identifiers cannot contain more than 512 characters.
- Identifiers does not contain two consecutive underscores in its name because such types of identifiers are used for the implementation.

Example:

```
    CSharp

// Simple C# program to illustrate identifiers
using System;
class GFG {
  // Main Method
  static public void Main()
  {
     // variable
     int a = 10;
     int b = 39;
     int c;
     // simple addition
     c = a + b;
```

```
Console.WriteLine("The sum of two number is: {0}", c);
}
```

Output:

The sum of two number is: 49

Below table shows the identifiers and keywords present in the above example:

Keywords	Identifiers
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using GFG

public Main

static a

void b

int c