**Identifiers:**

A name in java program is called Identifier, Which can be used for identification purpose. It can be method name, variable name, class name or label name.

Eg : class Test

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

int x =10;

}

}

Underlined words are identifiers in above example, hence there are 5 identifiers in above program.

Rules for defining java identifiers:

1. The only allowed characters in java identifiers are

🡪 If we are using any other characters then we’ll get compile time errors.

Eg : total-number, total#C:\Users\panka\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\IE\KLMUEW03\S43Qy[1].png

1. Identifiers can’t starts with digit .

Eg : total123,123totalC:\Users\panka\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\IE\KLMUEW03\S43Qy[1].png

1. Java identifiers are case sensitive , Of course java language itself is treated as case sensitive programming language.

Eg : class Test

{

int number =10;

int Number=20;

int NUMBER=30;

}

1. There is no length limit for java identifiers. But it is not recommended to take too lengthy identifiers.
2. We can’t use reserved words as identifiers.

int x=10;  ,int if=20; C:\Users\panka\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\IE\KLMUEW03\S43Qy[1].png

if is a reserved keyword and it’s a compile time error.

1. All predefined java classes names and interface name we can use as identifiers.

Eg : 1 class Test

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int String =888;

System.out.println (String);

}

}

Eg : 2 int Runnable = 999;

System.out.println(Runnable);

Even though above examples are valid, but It is not a good

Programming practice because it reduces readability and creates confusion.