Understanding Identifier :

➢ **A name in JAVA program is called identifier.**

➢ It may be class name, method name, variable name.

Rules [8]:

✓ The only allowed characters in java identifiers are:

      1) a to z

      2) A to Z

      3) 0 to 9

      4) _(underscore) and $

✓ If we are using any other symbols we will get compile time error.

✓ We can't start a JAVA Identifier with number.

✓ Java Identifiers are case sensitive (Actually JAVA itself is a case sensitive)

✓ We can take our own length for the name of an JAVA identifier.

✓ We can't use JAVA language keywords (50) as identifiers.

✓ No space is allowed between the characters of an identifier

✓ All predefined JAVA class names and interface names we can use as identifiers **(X)**

Which of the following are valid Java Identifiers?

- _$_
- Mou$e
- Java4All
- Student@NareshIt
- 999aaa
- Display#
- String
- Byte
- byte
- Integer
- pro1

Understanding Separators

Separator	Description
;	Semicolon Terminates statements
,	Comma Separates consecutive identifiers in a variable declaration.
{ }	Braces Define a block of code, for classes, methods and values of arrays
( )	Parentheses Parameters in methods, Precedence in expressions, Control statements
[ ]	Brackets Declare array types, dereference array values
.	Period is used to separate package, sub-packages and classes, variable or method from reference

Understanding Java Method

- The only required elements of a method declaration are the method's return type, method name, a pair of parentheses-(), and a body between braces - {}.

- The method declarations have six components, in order:

1. Modifiers :- such as public, private, protected and default.

2. The return type :- the data type of the value returned by the method, or void if the method does not return a value.

3. The method name :- The rules for field names apply to method names as well

4. The parameter list in parenthesis :- a comma is used if you are giving more than one parameter. If there are no parameters, you must use empty parentheses.

5. An exception list :- to be discussed later.

6. The method body, enclosed between braces :- the method's code or logic.

- In general there are two types of methods, User defined and predefined methods.