

MAY 2019						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Java Tokens

→ A Java program is basically a collection of classes. A class is defined by a set of declaration statements and methods containing executable statements.

→ Smallest individual units in a program are known as tokens.

→ The compiler recognizes them for building up expression and statements.

→ A Java program is a collection of tokens, comments and white spaces.

→ Java language includes five types of tokens:

- Reserved keywords
- Identifiers
- Literals
- Operators
- Separators

1) Keywords - Keywords are an essential part of a language definition. Java language has reserved 50 words as keywords. These keywords, combined with operators and separators according to a syntax, form definition of the Java language.

2) Identifiers - Identifiers are programmer-designed tokens. They are used for naming classes, methods, variables, objects, labels, packages and interfaces in a program.

• It follow the following rules: -

(i) It can have alphabets, digits and the underscore and dollar sign character.

(ii) It must not begin with a digit.

(iii) Uppercase and lowercase letters are distinct.

(iv) It can be of any length.

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3) Literals - Literals in Java are a sequence of characters (digits, letters and other characters) that represent constant value to be stored in variables.

Five major types of literals:-

- (i) Integer literals
- (ii) Floating-point literals
- (iii) Character literals
- (iv) String literals
- (v) Boolean literals

4) Operators - An operator is a symbol that takes one or more arguments and operates on them to produce a result.

5) Separators - Separators are symbols used to indicate where groups of code are divided and arranged.