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Python Keywords and Identifiers

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Python Keywords

- Keywords are the reserved words in Python.

False	await	else	import	pass
None	break	except	in	raise
True	class	finally	is	return
and	continue	for	lambda	try
as	def	from	nonlocal	while
assert	del	global	not	with
async	elif	if	or	yield

- Keyword cannot used a as a **variable name**, **function name** or any other **identifier**.
- Keywords are used to define the **syntax** and **structure** of the Python language.

Python Identifiers

- An identifier is a **name given** to entities like variables, functions, class etc.
- It helps to **differentiate** one entity from another.

eg: myPythonClass

variable1

variable_one

Rules for writing Identifiers

1. Identifiers can be a combination of letters in lowercase **(a to z)** or uppercase **(A to Z)** or digits **(0 to 9)** or an underscore **(_)**.

   myPythonClass

   variable1

   variable_one

2. An identifier **cannot start with a digit.**

   1variable is invalid, but variable1 is a valid name.

Rules for writing Identifiers

3. Keywords cannot be used as identifiers.

else = 1 is invalid.

4. Cannot use special symbols like **!**, **@**, **#**, **$**, **%** etc. in the identifier.

a@ = 0 is invalid

5. An identifier can be of any length.

Things to Remember

- Python is a case-sensitive language.
  - ie, **Variable** and **variable** are not the same.
- Multiple words can be separated using an underscore.
  - Eg:- this_is_a_long_variable.
- **Always give the identifiers a name that makes sense.**
  - ie, count = 10 instead of c = 10.
  - Number = 100 instead of N = 100.