

Q1

Comments1.py

```
1 # This is my first program
2 # print("I am a Python Guru")
3 print("I am a Python Guru")
4 # print() is used to print the message on console
```

Q2

Comments2.py

```
1 print("1")
2 # print("2")
3 print("3")
4 # print("4")
5 print("5")
6 # print("6")
7 print("7")
8 # print("8")
9 print("9")
10 # print("10")
11 print("11")
12 # print("12")
13 print("13")
```

Q3

DocStringExample.py

```
1 def add(a, b):
2     """Return sum of given arguments."""
3     return a + b
4
5 def power(b, e):
6     """Return the power value.
7
8     b -- is the base
9     e -- is the exponent
10    """
11     return b ** e
12
13 # print docstring of add method
14 print(add.__doc__)
15 print(power.__doc__)
16 # print docstring of power method
```

Q1



- ☒ **Identifiers** are used for identifying entities in a program.
- ☐ We can use any special character like @, #, \$ as part of **identifiers**.
- ☐ **1st_string** is a valid **identifier**.
- ☒ **string_1** is valid **identifier**.
- ☒ **Identifiers** can be of any length.

Q2



- ☒ **Python** version **3.5** has **33** keywords.
- ☐ true is a valid keyword in **Python**.
- ☒ The keyword **nonlocal** does not exist in **Python 2**.
- ☒ Interpreter raises an **error** when you try to use keyword as a **name** of an entity.
- ☐ A programmer can easily modify the **keywords**.

ync

Q3



IsKeywordsExample.py

```
1 import keyword
2 print('and is a keyword :', keyword.iskeyword('and'))
3
4 #Fill in the missing code in the below lines
5 print('exec is a keyword :', keyword.iskeyword('exec'))
6 print('nonlocal is a keyword :', keyword.iskeyword('nonlocal'))
7 print('False is a keyword :', keyword.iskeyword('False'))
```

