In Python tokens are the smallest meaningfull component in program

Mainly 4 types

1: Keywords (Discussed in Chapter - 1)

2: Identifiers

3: Literals

4: Operators (Discussed in Ch - 5)

2: Identifiers - These are the names given to any variable, function, class, list, methods, etc. for their identification. But it has 3 Rules

1: No special characters except '_' (underscore)

2. Identifiers are case sensitive. Therefore, Apple and apple are two different identifiers.

In [5]:
```python
# Example
Student="Munni"
student="Shila"
print(student, "&", Student)
```

```
Shila & Munni
```

3. first letter can not be a digt.

In [6]:
```python
#Example
2apple = 2
2apple
```

```
  File "<ipython-input-6-424b75b75939>", line 2
    2apple = 2
         ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

3. Literals - The constant values and cannot be changed.

In [7]:
```python
#Example
a=1.2
b="Shila"
c=True
print (a)
print (b)
print (c)
```

```
1.2
Shila
True
```

Literal can be numeric(integer, Float & Character), string, boolean, none (Special literal, used to denote nothing or no value).