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The topic of Identifiers was continued. An identifier should not be a keyword. It can be any length, and it is case sensitive.

Literal is a constant. This includes Boolean Literal which is True and/or False. Numeric Literal which includes int, float, and complex.

Integers represents “int”, this includes examples such as -34, 23, 10 and so on.

Floating point numbers and the word “float” is used in the compiler. This includes numbers such as -343434.34343, 3434.44545, and so forth.

There is Special Literal which is None.

There is String Literal which would be anything within quotation marks or quotes known as a “string.” Like ‘Hello’, “Hi”, and so on.

Literal collections is things such as list, tuple, sets, dictionary, and so on.

The Punctuators include symbols such as , : ; ( ) @ .

Datatype is the classification that identifies which type of value a variable has.

There are different built in datatypes used in Python. These are categorized into several classes such as Boolean, Numeric which includes int, float, and complex. Sequences which includes str, list, tuple, bytes, and bytearray. The sets includes set and frozenset. The Mappings includes dict. For example, in the compiler this was typed,

```
a=(2,3,4, ‘Hi’, [234234],)
print(type(a))
```

Output showed <class tuple’>

Another example is:

```
a={2,3,4, ‘Hi’,}
print(type(a))
```

Output showed <class set’>

The fundamental or basic datatype includes int, float, bool, str, and complex.

Derived datatypes includes list, tuple, dict, sets, and so on.

Operators and symbols was discussed as well.