

Today I'll Cover :

1. Print() Function
2. Id() and Type() Function
3. Reserved Words
4. Identifiers
5. Rules to Define Identifiers

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of ALLAH,
the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

Print()

1. prints the specified message to the screen, or other standard output device.
2. **syntax:**

```
print( object(s), sep=separator, end=end )
```

Where

object(s) : one or more objects, but it will be converted to string before printed.

It is Optional.

sep='separator': It specify how to separate the objects, if there is more than one objects.
The default value is *space*.
It is optional.

end='end' : It specify what to print at the end.
The default value is newline ('\\n').
It is optional.

id()

It is used to return the identity of an object.

Id is always unique for any object.

syntax:

`id(object)`

type()

It return the type of the specified object.

syntax:

`type(object)`

Reserved Words

- Those words which convey some special meaning to the compiler is known as Reserved Words.
- Also known as *Keywords*.
- There are 33 Keywords in python.
- Only *True, False, None* starts with uppercase rest starts with lowercase.

Identifiers

- A name in Python program is called Identifier.
- It can be class name, function name, module name or variable name.

Rules to define Identifier

- ☐ Only Allowed Character are :-
 - ✓ Alphabet (either Lowercase or Uppercase)
 - ✓ Digits (0-9)
 - ✓ Underscore (_)
- ☐ Should not Start with digit.
- ☐ Can't use reserved words.
- ☐ Identifiers are case sensitive.
- ☐ There is no length limit for identifiers.

Note:

1. If identifier start with `_` symbol then it indicates that it is private.
2. If identifier start with `__` symbol then it indicates that it is strongly private.
3. If the identifier start and ends with two underscore then identifier is language defined special name, which is also known as magic method.

eg. `__add__`