Chapter 1.2

1.A [*literal*](https://proquest-safaribooksonline-com.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/9780134076539/gloss01_html#gloss_48) is a Python-code representation of a data-type value

A = 1234

Then the 1234 is litral

2.An [*operator*](https://proquest-safaribooksonline-com.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/9780134076539/gloss01_html#gloss_58) is a Python-code representation of a data-type operation

uses + and \* to represent addition and multiplication for integers

3. An [*identifier*](https://proquest-safaribooksonline-com.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/9780134076539/gloss01_html#gloss_36) is a Python-code representation of a name

The sequences of characters abc, Ab\_, abc123, and a\_bare all legal Python identifiers

4. A [*variable*](https://proquest-safaribooksonline-com.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/9780134076539/gloss01_html#gloss_83) is a name associated with a data-type value

we use the variable names i, x, y, total, isLeapYear, and outDegrees, among many others.

5.  [*constant variable*](https://proquest-safaribooksonline-com.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/9780134076539/gloss01_html#gloss_20) to describe a variable whose associated a data-type value does not change during the execution of a program

6. An *expression* is a combination of literals, variables, and operators that Python *evaluates* to produce a value

4 \* (x - 3) or 5 \* x - 6

##### 7. Operator precedence

operations, multiplication and division are performed before addition and subtraction

##### 8. Assignment statements

##### a = 1234

define the identifier a to be a new variable (if no variable a already exists).

associate the variable a with the integer data-type value 1234.

9.  objects.

An *object* is an in-computer-memory representation of a value from a particular data type

an object of type int can store the value 1234 or the value 99 or the value 1333

one object of type str might store the value 'hello'