

IDENTIFIERS

- A Name in Python Program is called Identifier.
- It can be Class Name OR Function Name OR Module Name OR Variable Name.
- `a = 10`

Rules to define Identifiers in Python:

1. The only allowed characters in Python are

- alphabet symbols(either lower case or upper case)
- digits(0 to 9)
- underscore symbol(_)

By mistake if we are using any other symbol like \$ then we will get syntax error.

- `cash = 10` ✓
- `ca$h =20` ✗

2. Identifier should not starts with digit

- `123total` ✗
- `total123` ✓

3. Identifiers are case sensitive. Of course Python language is case sensitive language.

- `total=10`
- `TOTAL=999`
- `print(total) #10`
- `print(TOTAL) #999`

Identifier:

- 1) Alphabet Symbols (Either Upper case OR Lower case)
- 2) If Identifier is start with Underscore (_) then it indicates it is private.
- 3) Identifier should not start with Digits.
- 4) Identifiers are case sensitive.
- 5) We cannot use reserved words as identifiers
Eg: def = 10 X
- 6) There is no length limit for Python identifiers. But not recommended to use too lengthy identifiers.
- 7) Dollar (\$) Symbol is not allowed in Python.

Q) Which of the following are valid Python identifiers?

- 1) 123total X
- 2) total123 ✓
- 3) java2share ✓
- 4) ca\$h X
- 5) _abc_abc_ ✓
- 6) def X
- 7) if X

Note:

- 1) If identifier starts with _ symbol then it indicates that it is private
- 2) If identifier starts with __(Two Under Score Symbols) indicating that strongly private identifier.
- 3) If the identifier starts and ends with two underscore symbols then the identifier is language defined special name, which is also known as magic methods.
- 4) Eg: __add__