Python Tokens

Python Tokens are individual units in a program. Following are the types of Tokens:

1. Keywords
2. Identifiers
3. Literals

Keywords

Keywords are reserved words used in programming languages. The compiler/ interpreter already knows these names, so you cannot use them as variable names.

List of Keywords in Python

TRUE	FALSE	None	and	as
assert	def	class	continue	break
else	finally	elif	del	except
global	for	if	from	import
raise	try	or	return	pass
nonlocal	in	not	is	lambda

Identifiers in Python

Identifiers in Python are used for naming of variables, functions and arrays. Do not use keywords as identifiers.

An identifier begins with a letter A to Z or a to z or an underscore (_) followed by zero or more letters, underscores and digits (0 to 9). That means, it is a combination of character digits and underscore.

Valid Identifiers	Invalid Identifiers
marks	!marks

_marks	marks!
myVal	myVal#
study987	987study
val1	1val
_val1	#val
val1_	val1$
_val_1	#val#1

Literals

Literals are the values assigned to each constant variable.

Python has the following literals:

- **String Literals:** Enclose text in quotes. Can use both single as well as double quotes. Use triple-quotes for multi-line string.
- **Numeric Literals**: Includes int, long, float and complex.
- **Boolean Literals:** Can have either True or False values

Let us now see examples of Literals in Python:

String Literals in Python

```
# String literals in Python
# Code by studyopedia

str = "Amit"
print(str)

str2 = 'John'
print(str2)

str3 = """ Hi,
How are you
"""
print(str3)
```

The output is as follows:

```
Amit
John
 Hi,
How are you
```

Numeric Literals in Python

```
# Numeric Literals in Python
```

```
# Code by studyopedia

# int Literal
val1 = 10
print(val1)

# float Literal
val2 = 20.60
print(val2)

# complex Literal
val3 = 2+5.6j
print(val3)

# hexadecimal Literal
val4 = 0x11d
print(val4)

# octal literal
val5 = 0o023
print(val5)
```

The output is as follows:

```
10
20.6
(2+5.6j)
285
19
```

Boolean Literals in Python

```
# Boolean Literals in Python
# Code by studyopedia

val1 = (1 == True)
val2 = (1 == False)

val3 = val1 + 5
val4 = val2 + 5

val5 = True + 5
val6 = False + 5

print(val1)
print(val2)
print(val3)
print(val4)
print(val5)
print(val6)
```

The output is as follows:

```
True
False
6
5
6
5
```

```
5
```