1:

- **Significance of keywords:**
  - Keywords are reserved words in Python that have specific meanings and cannot be used for other purposes like variable names or function names.
  - They are the building blocks of Python syntax and define the control flow, structure, and behavior of your code.

  Example: if, else, elif, print, break , continue , False , True etc

2:

- **Rule for defining identifiers:**

  - Start with a letter (uppercase or lowercase) or an underscore (_).
  - Contain only letters, numbers, and underscores.
  - Case-sensitive (e.g., age and Age are different).
  - Cannot be a Python keyword.

  Example:

  I. my_variable = 10
  II. _temp = 20

3

- Comments are lines of text ignored by the Python interpreter, but they are essential for human understanding.
- They help explain the code's purpose, logic, or document specific sections.

  Types:

  - Single-line comments: Begin with a # symbol.
  - Multi-line comments: Enclosed within triple quotes (''' or """).

  Example:

  ```
  # This is a single-line comment.
  """
  This is a multi-line comment
  that can span multiple lines.
  ```

"""

4:

- **Importance:**
  - In Python, indentation (spaces before code) defines code blocks, unlike curly braces in other languages like C++.
  - Consistent and proper indentation is crucial for accurate code execution.

5:

- **Incorrect Indentation:**
  - Will likely result in syntax errors because Python interpreter cannot determine the block structure correctly.
  - Errors may vary depending on the complexity of the code.

6:

- **Expressions:**
  - Combinations of values, variables, operators, and function calls.
  - Evaluate to a single value.
  - Used in calculations, comparisons, and conditional statements.
- **Statements:**
  - Complete instructions that tell the computer what to do.
  - Do not evaluate to a value (they have no "result").
  - Include assignments, control flow statements (if, else, for, while), function calls, and print statements.
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Examples:

- **Expression:** `2 + 3 * 4` (evaluates to 14)
- **Statement:** `x = 10` (assigns the value 10 to the variable `x`)