

We assume that you have Python interpreter set in PATH variable. Now, try to run this program as follows:

```
$ python test.py
```

This produces the following result:

```
Hello, Python!
```

Let us try another way to execute a Python script. Here is the modified test.py file:

```
#!/usr/bin/python  
print "Hello, Python!";
```

We assume that you have Python interpreter available in /usr/bin directory. Now, try to run this program as follows:

```
$ chmod +x test.py      # This is to make file executable  
$ ./test.py
```

This produces the following result:

```
Hello, Python!
```

Python Identifiers

A Python identifier is a name used to identify a variable, function, class, module, or other object. An identifier starts 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).

Python does not allow punctuation characters such as @, \$, and % within identifiers. Python is a case sensitive programming language. Thus, **Manpower** and **manpower** are two different identifiers in Python.

Here are naming conventions for Python identifiers:

- Class names start with an uppercase letter. All other identifiers start with a lowercase letter.
- Starting an identifier with a single leading underscore indicates that the identifier is private.