

# Identifiers

[Deutsch](#) ([de](#)) | [English](#) ([en](#)) | [français](#) ([fr](#)) | [日本語](#) ([ja](#)) | [한국어](#) ([ko](#)) | [русский](#) ([ru](#)) | [中文 \(中國大陸\)](#) ([zh\\_CN](#)) |



1B - Identifiers (author: Tao Yue, state: changed)

Identifiers are names that allow you to reference stored values, such as variables and constants. Also, every program must be identified (get it?) by an identifier.

Rules for identifiers:

- Must begin with a letter from the English alphabet or an underscore (`_`).
- Can be followed by alphanumeric characters (alphabetic characters and numerals), or the underscore (`_`).
- May not contain special characters, such as:

```
~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) + ` - = { } [ ] : " ; ' < > ? , . / | \
```

## Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 [Reserved words](#)
  - 1.1 [Turbo Pascal reserved words](#)
  - 1.2 [Delphi reserved words](#)
  - 1.3 [Free Pascal reserved words](#)

# Reserved words

Several identifiers are reserved in Pascal -- you cannot use them as your own identifiers. According to the [FPC Reference](#) [\[2\]](#) they are grouped in:

- Turbo Pascal reserved words
- Delphi reserved words
- FPC reserved words

## Turbo Pascal reserved words

<b>absolute</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>array</b>	<b>asm</b>	<b>begin</b>	<b>break</b>	<b>case</b>	<b>const</b>
<b>constructor</b>	<b>continue</b>	<b>destructor</b>	<b>div</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>downto</b>	<b>else</b>	<b>end</b>
<b>file</b>	<b>for</b>	<b>function</b>	<b>goto</b>	<b>if</b>	<b>implementation</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>inherited</b>
<b>inline</b>	<b>interface</b>	<b>label</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>nil</b>	<b>not</b>	<b>object</b>	<b>of</b>
<b>on</b>	<b>operator</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>packed</b>	<b>procedure</b>	<b>program</b>	<b>record</b>	<b>reintroduce</b>
<b>repeat</b>	<b>self</b>	<b>set</b>	<b>shl</b>	<b>shr</b>	<b>string</b>	<b>then</b>	<b>to</b>
<b>type</b>	<b>unit</b>	<b>until</b>	<b>uses</b>	<b>var</b>	<b>while</b>	<b>with</b>	<b>xor</b>

## Delphi reserved words

The Delphi (II) reserved words are the same as the pascal ones, plus the following ones:

<b>as</b>	<b>class</b>	<b>except</b>	<b>exports</b>	<b>finalization</b>	<b>finally</b>	<b>initialization</b>
<b>is</b>	<b>library</b>	<b>on</b>	<b>property</b>	<b>raise</b>	<b>threadvar</b>	<b>try</b>

## Free Pascal reserved words

On top of the Turbo Pascal and Delphi reserved words, Free Pascal also considers the following as reserved words:

**dispose** **exit** **false** **new** **true**

Also, Pascal has several pre-defined identifiers. You can replace them with your own definitions, but then you'd be deleting part of the functionality of Pascal.

<b>abs</b>	<b>arctan</b>	<b>boolean</b>	<b>char</b>	<b>cos</b>	<b>dispose</b>	<b>eof</b>	<b>eoln</b>
<b>exp</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>input</b>	<b>integer</b>	<b>ln</b>	<b>maxint</b>	<b>new</b>	<b>odd</b>
<b>ord</b>	<b>output</b>	<b>pack</b>	<b>page</b>	<b>pred</b>	<b>read</b>	<b>readln</b>	<b>real</b>
<b>reset</b>	<b>rewrite</b>	<b>round</b>	<b>sin</b>	<b>sqr</b>	<b>sqrt</b>	<b>succ</b>	<b>text</b>
<b>true</b>	<b>trunc</b>	<b>write</b>	<b>writeln</b>				

Pascal is not case sensitive! MyProgram, MYPROGRAM, and mYpRoGrAm are equivalent. But for readability purposes, it is a good idea to use meaningful capitalization!

Identifiers can be any length, but many Pascal compilers will only look at the first 32 characters or so. That is,

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAlphaBeta
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZGammaDelta
```

may be equivalent to some Pascal compilers because the differences begin in the 33rd character. Free Pascal limits [identifiers](#) [\[2\]](#) to 127 characters

To make your code compilable by all compilers, use a reasonable length for identifiers -- up to 15 characters. That way, you'll also save on typing.



Category: [Object Pascal Introduction](#)