

Punctuations:-

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. At the top, there's a tab bar with two tabs: 'all_puntuatores.py' (the active one) and 'all_puntuatores.py > ...'. Below the tabs is the code editor area containing the following Python script:

```
1 import string
2
3 punctuators = string.punctuation
4
5 print(punctuators)
6 print(len(punctuators))
```

At the bottom of the code editor, there's a navigation bar with tabs: OUTPUT, PORTS, PROBLEMS, DEBUG CONSOLE, SQL CONSOLE, ..., Code. The 'Code' tab is selected. To the right of the tabs are several small icons.

In the bottom right corner of the code editor, there's a terminal window showing the output of the script:

```
[Running] python -u "c:\Users\neera\Desktop\4-30 to 5-30\all_puntuatores.py"
!"#$%&'()*+,.-./:;<=>?@[\\]^_`{|}~
32
```

Identifiers in Python are names used to identify variables, functions, classes, modules, and other objects. An identifier is a sequence of one or more characters that may consist of letters (both uppercase and lowercase), digits (0-9), and underscores (_).

Rules for Naming Identifiers in Python

- Start with a Letter or Underscore:** An identifier must begin with a letter (a-z, A-Z) or an underscore (_). It cannot start with a digit.
- Subsequent Characters:** The characters following the initial letter or underscore can be letters, digits, or underscores.
- Case Sensitivity:** Identifiers in Python are case-sensitive. This means myVariable, MyVariable, and myvariable are considered three different identifiers.
- No Spaces or Special Characters:** Identifiers cannot contain spaces or special characters like !, @, #, \$, %, etc., except for the underscore (_).
- No Keywords:** Identifiers cannot be the same as Python keywords. Keywords are reserved words in Python that have predefined meanings, such as if, else, while, for, def, class, etc. You can check the list of keywords using the keyword module.