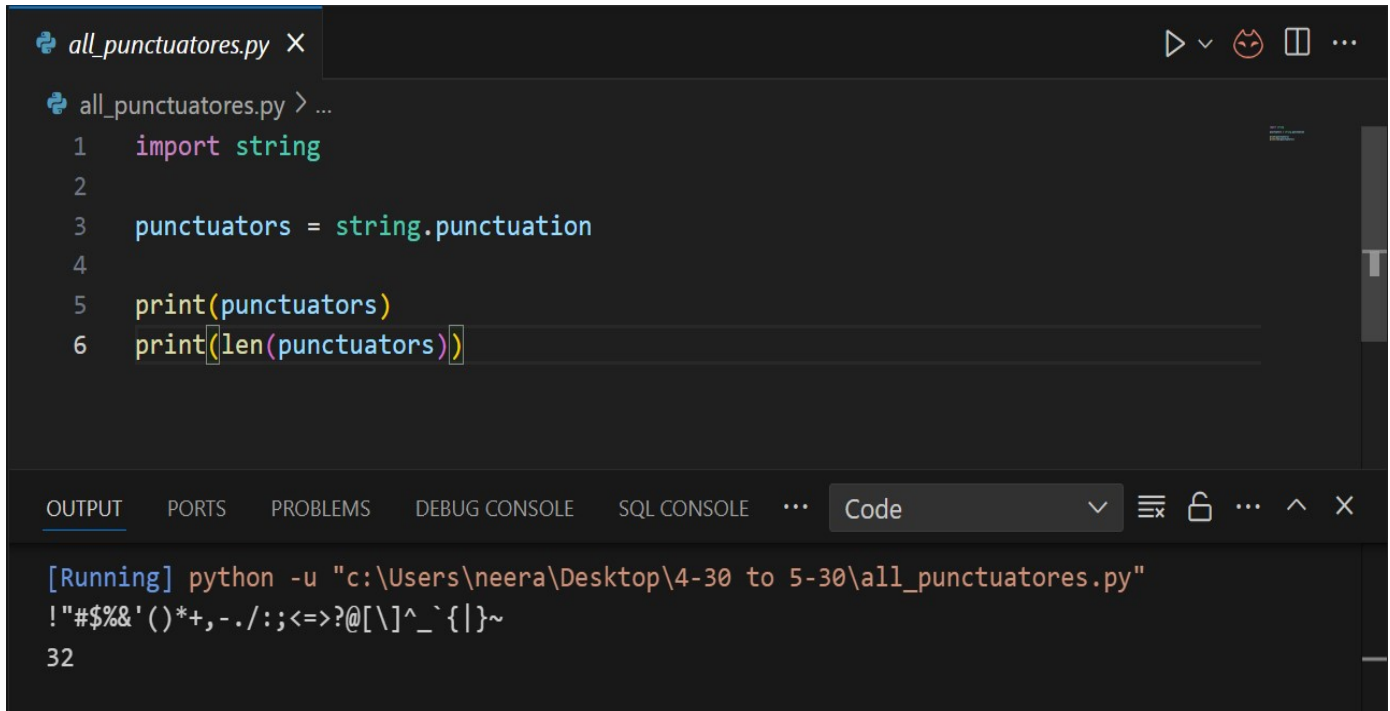


## Punctuations:-



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

[Running] python -u "c:\Users\neera\Desktop\4-30 to 5-30\all_punctuatores.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

1. **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.
2. **Subsequent Characters:** The characters following the initial letter or underscore can be letters, digits, or underscores.
3. **Case Sensitivity:** Identifiers in Python are case-sensitive. This means myVariable, MyVariable, and myvariable are considered three different identifiers.
4. **No Spaces or Special Characters:** Identifiers cannot contain spaces or special characters like !, @, #, \$, %, etc., except for the underscore (\_).
5. **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.