



What is Keyword or reserved word?



Keyword/Reserved Word

What is Keyword?

Keywords are also called as reserved words these are having special meaning in python language. The words are defined in the python interpreter hence these cant be used as programming identifiers.



Some Keywords of Python Language

and	assert
break	class
continue	def
del	elif
else	except
exec	finally
for	from



Some Keywords of Python Language

global	if
import	in
is	lambda
not	or
pass	print
raise	return
try	while
with	yield



What is an identifier?



IDENTIFIERS

What is an identifier?

A Python Identifier is a name given to a function, class, variable, module, or other objects that you'll be using in your Python program.

In short, its a name appeared in the program.

For example: a, b, c

a b and c are the identifiers and

a b & c and , are the tokens



PYTHON NAMING CONVENTIONS

PYTHON NAMING CONVENTIONS



What are the python naming conventions?

- An identifier can be a combination of uppercase letters, lowercase letters, underscores, and digits (0-9).
- Hence, the following are valid identifiers: `myClass`, `my_variable`, `var_1`, and `print_hello_world`.

PYTHON NAMING CONVENTIONS



What are the python naming conventions?

- The first character must be letter.
- Special characters such as %, @, and \$ are not allowed within identifiers.
- An identifier should not begin with a number. Hence, 2variable is not valid, but variable2 is acceptable.

PYTHON NAMING CONVENTIONS



What are the python naming conventions?

- Python is a case-sensitive language and this behaviour extends to identifiers. Thus, Labour and labour are two distinct identifiers in Python.
- You cannot use Python keywords as identifiers.



PYTHON NAMING CONVENTIONS

What are the python naming conventions?

- You cannot use Python keywords as identifiers.
- You can use underscores to separate multiple words in your identifier.

PYTHON NAMING CONVENTIONS



SOME VALID IDENTIFIERS:

Myfile1	DATE9_7_8
y3m9d3	_xs
MYFILE	_FXd

SOME INVALID IDENTIFIERS:

MY-REC	28dre	break
elif	false	del



Things to Remember

- Python is a case-sensitive language. This means, Variable and variable are not the same.
- Always give the identifiers a name that makes sense. While `c = 10` is a valid name, writing `count = 10` would make more sense, and it would be easier to figure out what it represents when you look at your code after a long gap.
- Multiple words can be separated using an underscore, like `this_is_a_long_variable`.



Swap two numbers without using third variable

$$x = 5.4$$

$$y = 10.3$$

After swapping X and Y, we get :

$$x = 10.3$$

$$y = 5.4$$



Swap: Using simple built-in method

$x = 5.4$

$y = 10.3$

Swap Code

$x, y = y, x$



Swap: Using Addition and Subtraction Operators

$x = 5.4$

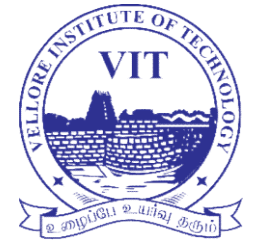
$y = 10.3$

Swap Code

$x = x + y$

$y = x - y$

$x = x - y$



Swap: Using Division and Multiplication Operators

$x = 5.4$

$y = 10.3$

Swap code

$x = x * y$

$y = x / y$

$x = x / y$



Reading Input from user

input ():

- This function first takes the input from the user and converts it into a string.
- The type of the returned object always will be <type 'str'>. It does not evaluate the expression it just returns the complete statement as String.
 - For example, Python provides a built-in function called input which takes the input from the user. When the input function is called it stops the program and waits for the user's input. When the user presses enter, the program resumes and returns what the user typed.

Syntax:

```
inp = input('STATEMENT')
```



Example

```
num = input ("Enter number :")  
print(num)  
name1 = input("Enter name : ")  
print(name1)  
  
# Printing type of input value  
print ("type of number", type(num))  
print ("type of name", type(name1))
```