Python

Suresh Techs

Keywords & Identifiers

Chapter 5

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Suresh techs – Technology and Entertainment

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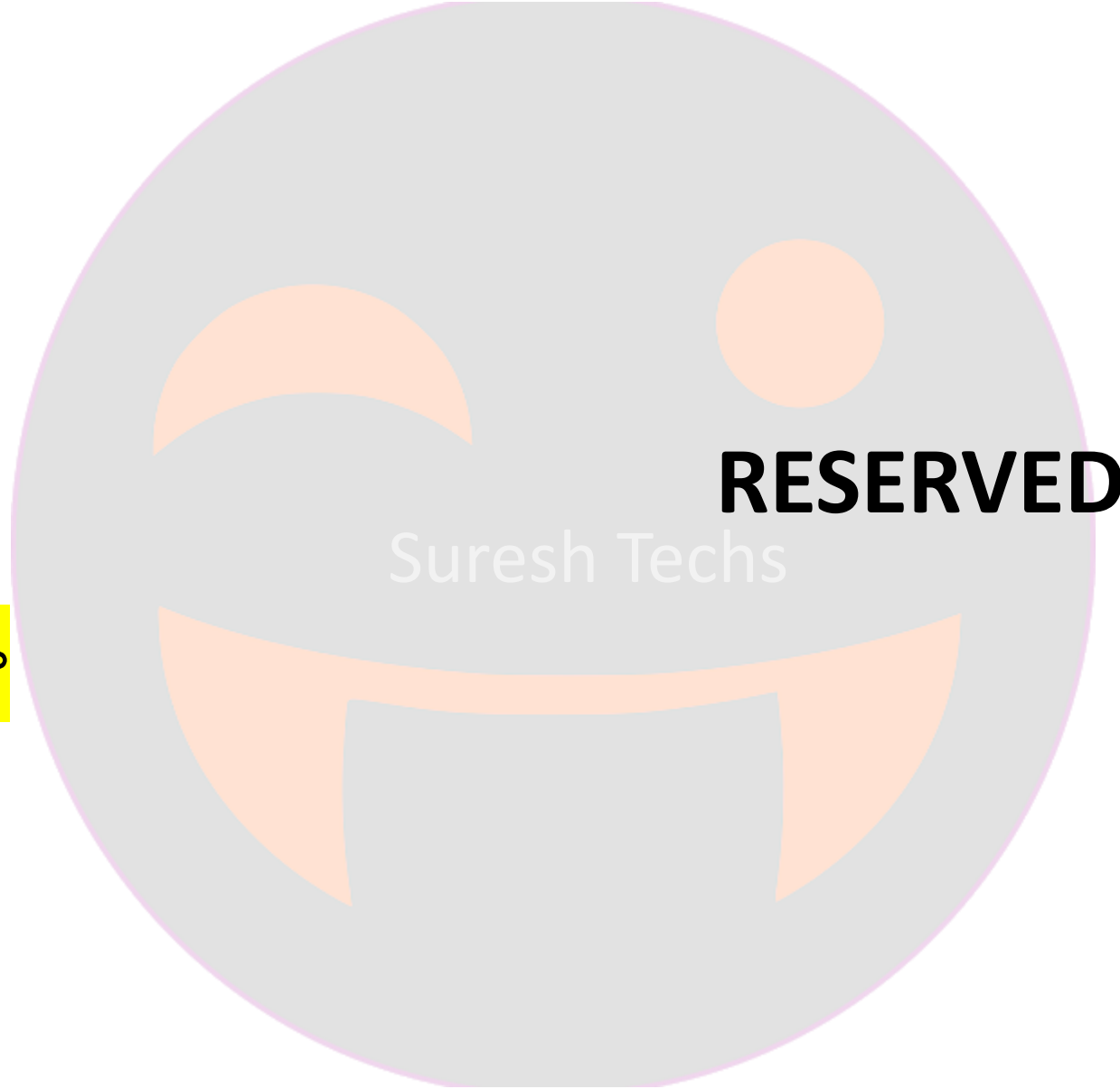
Doubts

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Keywords

- Key + words

- నీ <mark>పేరు</mark> ఏంటి?

- <mark style="background:red">అన్నం</mark> <mark>తిన్నారా</mark>

RESERVED

Keywords

Keywords are the words that are **reserved**

You can't use them for variables, classes, functions etc

Keywords are case sensitive

KEYWORDS – IDLE

- help()
- Keywords – 35
- Case sensitive

```
help> keywords

Here is a list of the Python keywords.  Enter any keyword to get more help.

False               class               from                or
None                continue            global              pass
True                def                 if                  raise
and                 del                 import              return
as                  elif                in                  try
assert              else                is                  while
async               except              lambda              with
await               finally             nonlocal            yield
break               for                 not
```
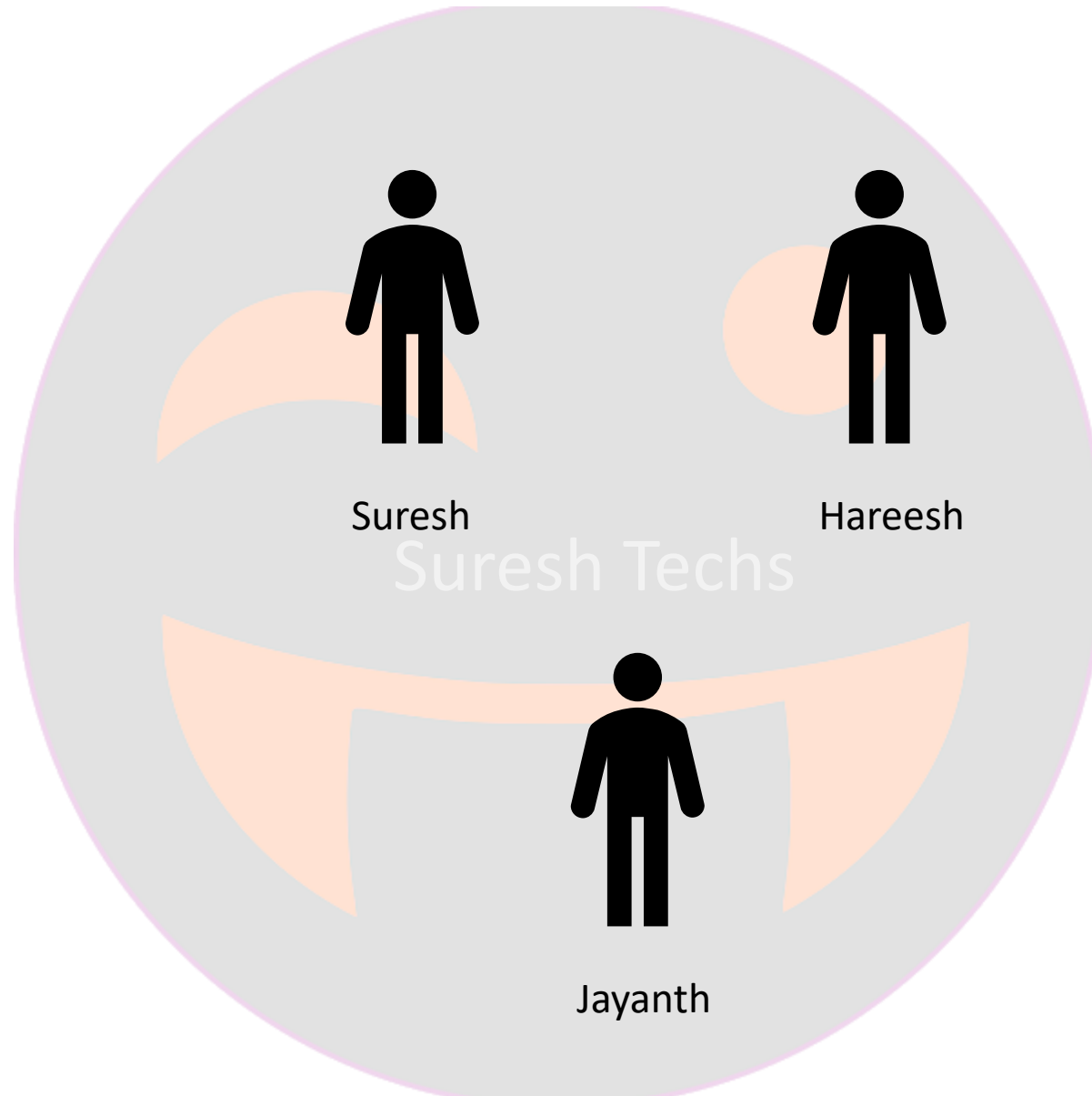
Identifier

- Identify

Identifiers

- Identifier is the name given to identify a **variable, class, function etc**

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Case sensitive

- sum = 10
- Sum = 100
- print(sum)

Rules for writing Identifiers

- Mandatory:
  - **Case sensitive**: num1, Num1 both are different
  - Can be combination of uppercase, lowercase, digits, or underscore(_)
  - **An Identifier cannot start with digit**
  - Don't use special symbols: @, !, #, % etc
  - Can be of any length

Identify keywords in this program

```python
#Even number program
num1 = 11
num2 = 21
if(num1%2==0 and num2%2==0):
    print('both are even numbers')
elif(num1%2==0):
    print('number 1 is even number')
elif(num2%2==0):
    print('number 2 is even number')
else:
    print('bot are odd numbers')
```

Note:

- Just remember that we have keywords and identifiers

Keywords

Keywords are the words that are **reserved**

You can't use them for variables, classes, functions etc
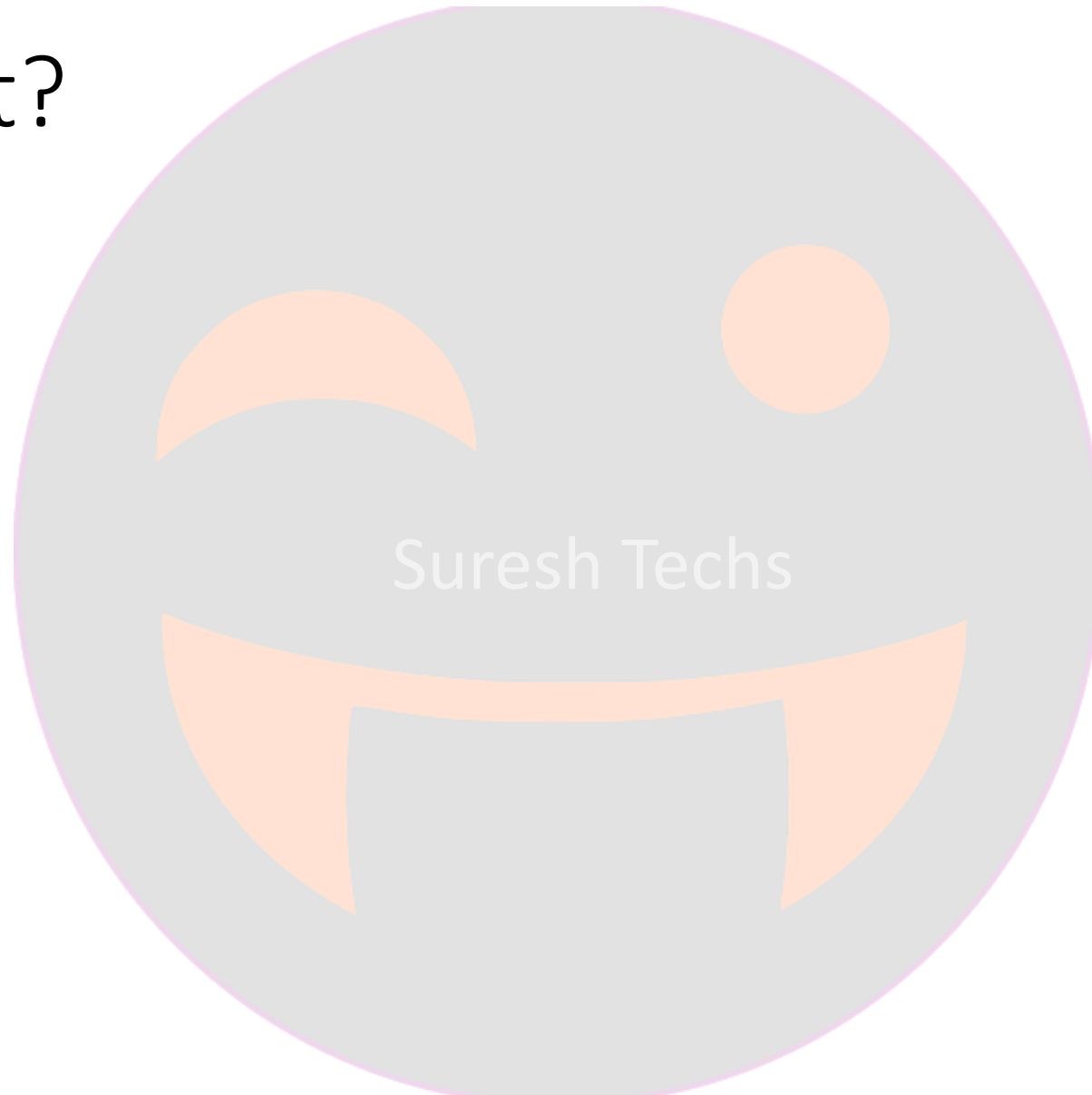
Keywords are case sensitive

Identifiers

- Identifier is the name given to identify a **variable, class, function etc**

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What next?

- Statements
- Indentation
- Comments

Rules for writing Identifiers

- Good to use:
  - Class names start with uppercase letter. All other identifiers starts with lowercase letter
  - Starting an identifier with single leading underscore indicates the identifier is private
  - If the identifier starts and ends with two underscores, that identifier is language-defined special name

keywrods.py

- keyword library – (import keyword)
- keyword.kwlist
- keyword.iskeyword(string)

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```python
import keyword
print(len(keyword.kwlist))
print(keyword.iskeyword('for'))
```
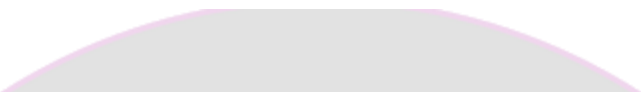
Few keywords - practical

- Boolean – True, False

- True and False are same as 1 and 0 in python

```
#few keywords - practical
#True, False
print(False==1)
print(True==1)
print(True + False)
print(True + True + True)
```
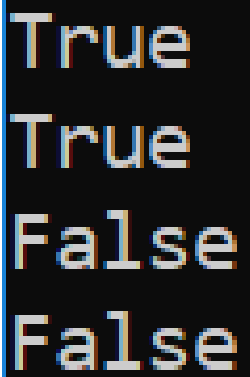
and

Subscribed (S)	Followed (F)	LOVE YOU (L)
True	True	True
True	False	False
False	True	False
False	False	False

Note: Returns the first False value, if not found returns last

```python
subscribed = True
followed = True
liked=False
comment=False
join=True


print(subscribed and followed)
print(subscribed and followed and join)
print(subscribed and followed and liked)
print(subscribed and followed and comment)
```

```
True
True
False
False
```

or

Subscribed (S)	Followed (F)	LOVE YOU (L)
True	True	True
True	False	True
False	True	True
False	False	False

Note: Returns the first True value, if not found returns last

```python
subscribed = True
followed = True
liked=False
comment=False
join=True


print(subscribed or followed)
print(subscribed or followed or join)
print(subscribed or followed or liked)
print(subscribed or followed or comment)
print(liked or comment)
```

```
True
True
True
True
False
```

Interview - Important

```python
print(1 and 0)
print(2 and 5)
print(3 and 7 and 2)
print(1 or 4)
print(10 or 2)
print(0 or 2)
print(0 or 0 or 0 or 20)
```

```
0
5
2
1
10
2
20
```

The expression x and y first evaluates x; if x is false, its value is returned; otherwise, y is evaluated, and the resulting value is returned.

The expression x or y first evaluates x; if x is true, its value is returned; otherwise, y is evaluated, and the resulting value is returned.

Note

- The expression x and y first evaluates x; if x is false, its value is returned; otherwise, y is evaluated, and the resulting value is returned.

- The expression x or y first evaluates x; if x is true, its value is returned; otherwise, y is evaluated, and the resulting value is returned.

not (inverts)

subscribed	not subscribed
True	False
False	True

Many more keywords

- We will learn them slowly when time comes

- కళ్యాణం వచ్చినా కక్కు వచ్చినా ఆగదంటారు