

# What are keywords?

Keywords in Python are reserved words that cannot be used as ordinary identifiers. They must be spelled exactly as they are written.

## List of keywords

The following is a list of keywords for the Python programming language.

```
and    del    from    not    while
as     elif   global  or     with
assert else   if      pass   yield
break  except import print
class  exec   in      raise
continue finally is      return
def    for    lambda try
```

This prints the keyword list of Python.

```
$ python
>>>
>>> import keyword

>>> print keyword.kwlist

['and', 'as', 'assert', 'break', 'class', 'continue', 'def', 'del', 'elif', 'else',
'except', 'exec', 'finally', 'for', 'from', 'global', 'if', 'import', 'in', 'is',
'lambda', 'not', 'or', 'pass', 'print', 'raise', 'return', 'try', 'while', 'with',
'yield']
```

The Python interpreter has a number of functions built into it that are always available. They are listed here in alphabetical order.

Built-in Functions				
<code>abs()</code>	<code>divmod()</code>	<code>input()</code>	<code>open()</code>	<code>staticmethod()</code>
<code>all()</code>	<code>enumerate()</code>	<code>int()</code>	<code>ord()</code>	<code>str()</code>
<code>any()</code>	<code>eval()</code>	<code>isinstance()</code>	<code>pow()</code>	<code>sum()</code>
<code>basestring()</code>	<code>execfile()</code>	<code>issubclass()</code>	<code>print()</code>	<code>super()</code>
<code>bin()</code>	<code>file()</code>	<code>iter()</code>	<code>property()</code>	<code>tuple()</code>
<code>bool()</code>	<code>filter()</code>	<code>len()</code>	<code>range()</code>	<code>type()</code>
<code>bytearray()</code>	<code>float()</code>	<code>list()</code>	<code>raw_input()</code>	<code>unichr()</code>
<code>callable()</code>	<code>format()</code>	<code>locals()</code>	<code>reduce()</code>	<code>unicode()</code>
<code>chr()</code>	<code>frozenset()</code>	<code>long()</code>	<code>reload()</code>	<code>vars()</code>
<code>classmethod()</code>	<code>getattr()</code>	<code>map()</code>	<code>repr()</code>	<code>xrange()</code>
<code>cmp()</code>	<code>globals()</code>	<code>max()</code>	<code>reversed()</code>	<code>zip()</code>
<code>compile()</code>	<code>hasattr()</code>	<code>memoryview()</code>	<code>round()</code>	<code>__import__()</code>
<code>complex()</code>	<code>hash()</code>	<code>min()</code>	<code>set()</code>	
<code>delattr()</code>	<code>help()</code>	<code>next()</code>	<code>setattr()</code>	
<code>dict()</code>	<code>hex()</code>	<code>object()</code>	<code>slice()</code>	
<code>dir()</code>	<code>id()</code>	<code>oct()</code>	<code>sorted()</code>	

## 5.15. Operator precedence

The following table summarizes the operator precedences in Python, from lowest precedence (least binding) to highest precedence (most binding). Operators in the same box have the same precedence. Unless the syntax is explicitly given, operators are binary. Operators in the same box group left to right (except for comparisons, including tests, which all have the same precedence and chain from left to right — see section [Comparisons](#) - and exponentiation, which groups from right to left).

Operator	Description
<code>lambda</code>	Lambda expression
<code>if - else</code>	Conditional expression
<code>or</code>	Boolean OR
<code>and</code>	Boolean AND
<code>not x</code>	Boolean NOT
<code>in, not in, is, is not, &lt;, &lt;=, &gt;, &gt;=, &lt;&gt;, !=, ==</code>	Comparisons, including membership tests and identity tests
<code> </code>	Bitwise OR
<code>^</code>	Bitwise XOR
<code>&amp;</code>	Bitwise AND
<code>&lt;&lt;, &gt;&gt;</code>	Shifts
<code>+, -</code>	Addition and subtraction
<code>*, /, //, %</code>	Multiplication, division, remainder [7]
<code>+x, -x, ~x</code>	Positive, negative, bitwise NOT
<code>**</code>	Exponentiation [8]
<code>x[index], x[index:index], x(arguments...), x.attribute</code>	Subscription, slicing, call, attribute reference
<code>(expressions...), [expressions...], {key: value...}, `expressions...`</code>	Binding or tuple display, list display, dictionary display, string conversion