Lecture: 02

Python Keywords:

A python keyword is a reserved word which you can't use as a name of your variable, class, function etc. These keywords have a special meaning and they are used for special purposes in Python programming language.

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

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

- **Example of Python keyword:**

- In the following example we are using while keyword to create a loop for displaying the values of variables num as long as they are greater than 5.

- num = 10

- while num>5:

- print(num)

- num -= 1O

Python Identifiers:

Variable name is known as identifier. There are few rules that you have to follow while naming the variables in Python.

For example here the variable is of integer type that holds the value 10. The name of the variable, which is num is called identifier.

num = 10

1. The name of the variable must always start with either a letter or an underscore (_). For example: _str, str, num, _num are all valid name for the variables.
2. The name of the variable cannot start with a number. For example: 9num is not a valid variable name.
3. The name of the variable cannot have special characters such as %, $, # etc, they can only have alphanumeric characters and underscore (A to Z, a to z, 0-9 or _).
4. Variable name is case sensitive in Python which means num and NUM are two different variables in python.

Python identifier example:

In the following example we have three variables. The name of the variables num, _x and a_b are the identifiers.

```
num = 10
print(num)
_x = 100
print(_x)
a_b = 99
print(a_b)
```

Lines and Indentation in Python:

Indentation

Indentation in Python refers to the (spaces and tabs) that are used at the beginning of a statement. The statements with the same indentation belong to the same group called a suite.

Example

```python
j = 1
 while(j<= 5):
   print(j)
   j = j + 1
```

Output:

1

2

3

4

5

References:

1. Introduction to Computation and Programming using Python, by John Guttag, PHI Publisher

2. Python Programming using problem solving Approach by ReemaThareja, Oxford University, Higher Education Oxford University Press; First edition (10 June 2017), ISBN-10: 0199480173

3. Fundamentals of Python first Programmes by Kenneth A Lambert, Copyrighted material Course Technology Inc. 1 st edition (6th February 2009)

4. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/index.htm

5. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-programming-language

****END OF THE LECTURE***

THANK YOU