

The function id () in Python

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1. All objects in Python have their own unique **id** .
2. **Id** is assigned to the object when it is created.

Id () function syntax

```
id(object)
```

Parameters of the id function ()

Id () has a unique parameter:

1. `object` : is an object, number, string, list, class . that must return id.

Value returned from id ()

The id () function returns the identity of the object. This is a unique integer for the injected object and remains constant throughout its life cycle.

For example

1. The way id () works in Python

```
class Demo: b = 5 qtmDemo = Demo() print('id c?a qtmDemo =',id(qtmDemo))
```

Run the program, the result will be in the form:

```
id c?a qtmDemo = 139870602688104
```

2. Some other examples:

```
print('id c?a 5 =',id(5)) a = 5 print('id c?  
a a =',id(a)) b = a print('id c?a b =',id(b)) c = 5.0 print('id c?  
a c =',id(c))
```

Result:

```
id c?a 5 = 10914496 id c?a a = 10914496 id c?a b = 10914496 id c?  
a c = 139870675422424
```

See also: [Built-in Python functions](#)

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