The Python Language Reference

Full Grammar specification 3.7.1

This is the full Python grammar, as it is read by the parser generator and used to parse Python source files:

```
# NOTE WELL: You should also follow all the steps listed at
# https://devguide.python.org/grammar/
# Start symbols for the grammar:
# single_input is a single interactive statement;
        file_input is a module or sequence of commands read from an input file;
# eval_input is the input for the eval() functions.
# NB: compound_stmt in single_input is followed by extra NEWLINE!
single input: NEWLINE | simple stmt | compound_stmt NEWLINE
file_input: (NEWLINE | stmt) * ENDMARKER
eval input: testlist NEWLINE* ENDMARKER
decorator: '@' dotted_name [ '(' [arglist] ')' ] NEWLINE
decorators: decorator+
decorated: decorators (classdef | funcdef | async_funcdef)
async funcdef: 'async' funcdef
funcdef: 'def' NAME parameters ['->' test] ':' suite
parameters: '(' [typedargslist] ')'
vfpdef: NAME
stmt: simple_stmt | compound_stmt
simple stmt: small stmt (';' small stmt)* [';'] NEWLINE
small_stmt: (expr_stmt | del_stmt | pass_stmt | flow_stmt |
             import_stmt | global_stmt | nonlocal_stmt | assert_stmt)
expr_stmt: testlist_star_expr (annassign | augassign (yield_expr|testlist) |
('=' (yield_expr|testlist_star_expr))*)
annassign: ':' test ['=' test]
testlist_star_expr: (test|star_expr) (',' (test|star_expr))* [','] augassign: ('+=' | '-=' | '*=' | '@=' | '/=' | '%=' | '&=' | '|=' | '^=' | '<=' | '>>=' | '**=' | '//=')
# For normal and annotated assignments, additional restrictions enforced by the
del_stmt: 'del' exprlist
pass stmt: 'pass'
flow stmt: break_stmt | continue_stmt | return_stmt | raise_stmt | yield_stmt
break_stmt: 'break'
continue_stmt: 'continue'
return stmt: 'return' [testlist]
yield_stmt: yield_expr
raise_stmt: 'raise' [test ['from' test]]
import_stmt: import_name | import_from
import_as_name: NAME ['as' NAME]
dotted_as_name: dotted_name ['as' NAME]
import_as_names: import_as_name (',' import_as_name)* [',']
dotted_as_names: dotted_as_name (',' dotted_as_name)*
dotted_name: NAME ('.' NAME)*
global_stmt: 'global' NAME (',' NAME)*
nonlocal_stmt: 'nonlocal' NAME (',' NAME)*
assert_stmt: 'assert' test [',' test]
compound_stmt: if_stmt | while_stmt | for_stmt | try_stmt | with_stmt | funcdef |
classdef | decorated | async stmt
async_stmt: 'async' (funcdef | with_stmt | for_stmt)
```

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if_stmt: 'if' test ':' suite ('elif' test ':' suite)* ['else' ':' suite]
while_stmt: 'while' test ':' suite ['else' ':' suite] for_stmt: 'for' exprlist 'in' testlist ':' suite ['else' ':' suite] try_stmt: ('try' ':' suite
              ((except_clause ':' suite)+
with item: test ['as' expr]
# NB compile.c makes sure that the default except clause is last
except clause: 'except' [test ['as' NAME]]
suite: simple_stmt | NEWLINE INDENT stmt+ DEDENT
test: or_test ['if' or_test 'else' test] | lambdef
test_nocond: or_test | lambdef_nocond
lambdef: 'lambda' [varargslist] ':' test
lambdef_nocond: 'lambda' [varargslist] ':' test_nocond
or_test: and_test ('or' and_test)*
and_test: not_test ('and' not_test) *
not test: 'not' not test | comparison
comparison: expr (comp_op expr)*
# <> isn't actually a valid comparison operator in Python. It's here for the # sake of a __future__ import described in PEP 401 (which really works :-) comp_op: '<'|'>'|'=='|'>='|'<>'|'!='|'in'|'not' 'in'|'is'|'is' 'not'
star_expr: '*' expr
expr: xor_expr (' | xor_expr)*
xor expr: and expr ('^' and expr)*
and_expr: shift_expr ('&' shift_expr)*
shift_expr: arith_expr (('<<'|'>>)') arith_expr)*
arith expr: term (('+'|'-') term)*
term: factor (('*'|'@'|'/'|'%'|'//') factor)*
factor: ('+'|'-'|'~') factor | power
power: atom_expr ['**' factor]
atom_expr: ['await'] atom trailer*
atom: ('('
             [yield_expr|testlist_comp] ')' |
         '[' [testlist_comp] ']'
         '{' [dictorsetmaker] '}' |
         NAME | NUMBER | STRING+ | '...' | 'None' | 'True' | 'False')
testlist_comp: (test|star_expr) (comp_for | (',' (test|star_expr))* [','] )
trailer: '(' [arglist] ')' | '[' subscriptlist ']' | '.' NAME
subscriptlist: subscript (',' subscript)* [',']
subscript: test | [test] ':' [test] [sliceop]
sliceop: ':' [test]
exprlist: (expr|star_expr) (',' (expr|star_expr))* [',']
((test | star_expr)
(comp_for | (',' (test | star_expr))* [','])) )
classdef: 'class' NAME ['(' [arglist] ')'] ':' suite
arglist: argument (',' argument)* [',']
# The reason that keywords are test nodes instead of NAME is that using NAME
# results in an ambiguity. ast.c makes sure it's a NAME.
# "test '=' test" is really "keyword '=' test", but we have no such token.
# These need to be in a single rule to avoid grammar that is ambiguous # to our LL(1) parser. Even though 'test' includes '*expr' in star_expr, # we explicitly match '*' here, too, to give it proper precedence.
# Illegal combinations and orderings are blocked in ast.c:
# multiple (test comp_for) arguments are blocked; keyword unpackings
# that precede iterable unpackings are blocked; etc.
argument: ( test [comp for] | test '=' test | '**' test | '*' test )
comp_iter: comp_for | comp_if
sync_comp_for: 'for' exprlist 'in' or_test [comp_iter]
comp_for: ['async'] sync_comp_for
comp_if: 'if' test_nocond [comp_iter]
# not used in grammar, but may appear in "node" passed from Parser to Compiler
encoding decl: NAME
yield expr: 'yield' [yield arg]
yield arg: 'from' test | testlist
```