Python 03

Storing numbers

In programming, a string is a sequence of characters. These characters can be a literal constant (such as a name we want to save) or some kind of variables.
In the previous section, we actually already used a string in the previous sectoin when we assigned integer values (42, 24, 51) to the string `a`.
In this section, we are going to manipulate strings a bit more.

Exercise 1:

We'll get started with a few exercises involving variables. Try to guess the output of the python console when there's a _____.

```
>>> emily = 25952
>>> hannah = 23073
>>> khaleesi = 5
>>> emily
    ________
>>> hannah + 1
    _______
>>> 3 * khaleesi
    ______
```

Exercise 2:

Let's change the content. Insert the correct values and variable names into the blanks.

```
>>> emily = emily + 1
>>> emily
    _____

>>> all_babies = 0
>>> all_babies = _____ + _____ + _____
>>> all_babies
    49031
```

Exercise 3:

Which of the following variable names are correct? Try assigning some numbers to them.

```
Sarah
ASHLEY
madison alexis
sam90
2000jessy
liz_lauren
alyssa.kay
```

Exercise 4:

Which are correct variable assignments?

- `a = 1 * 2`
- `2 = 1 + 1`
- `5 + 6 = y`
- `seven = 3 * 4`

Types

You can check the `type` of any variable using the type command:

```
>>> a = 5
>>> type(a)
<class 'int'>
>>> a = "hello"
>>> type(a)
<class 'str'>
```

You can see here that `a` was at first an integer, and the became a string when the value `hello` was affected to it.