



VARIABLES AND DATA TYPES

PYTHON BASICS

prepared by:

Gyro A. Madrona

Electronics Engineer

TOPIC OUTLINE

Python

Variables

Data Types

Sequences

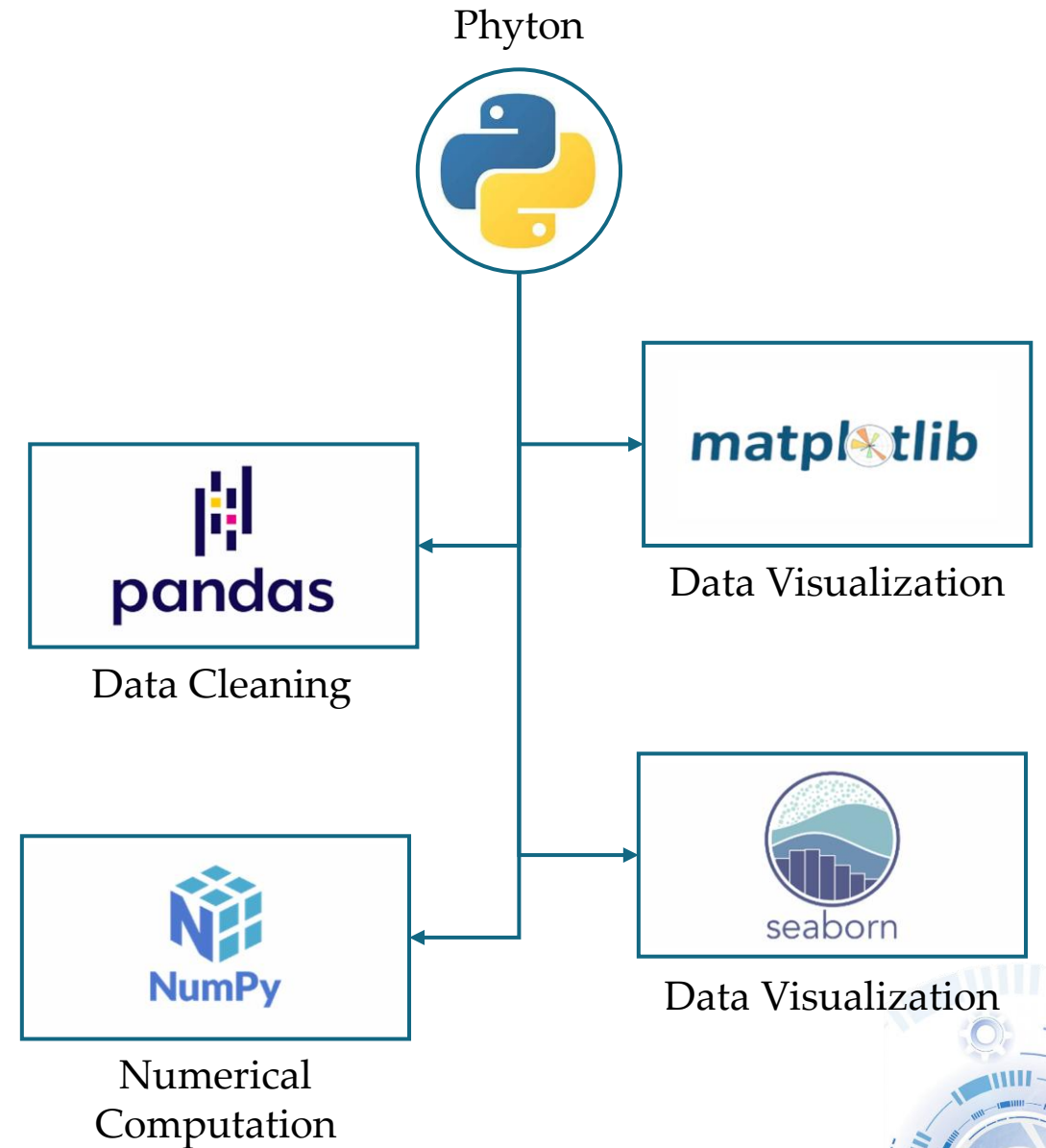


PYTHON



PYTHON

Python is a powerful and versatile programming language widely used in data analytics due to its simplicity, readability, and **extensive library support**. It enables data analysts to perform various tasks, from data cleaning and manipulation to statistical analysis and visualization.



<https://www.python.org/>

VARIABLES



FRUIT_CONTAINER_ANALOGY

A variable is like a storage container that holds a specific type of fruit.

location	quantity	label
1		apple
2	400	
3		orange
4	200	
5		
.		
.		grape
.		
.		
.		
1000	100	



VARIABLE

A variable is a named storage location in memory that holds a value of a specific data type.

1. **Data type** – Defines what kind of data it can store (e.g., **int**, **double**, **str**).
2. **Name (identifier)** – a unique name assigned to the variable.
3. **Value** – The actual data stored in memory.

address	value	name
0001h		apple
0002h	400	
0003h		
0004h	200	orange
0005h		
.		
.		grape
.		
.		
FFFFh	100	



VARIABLE DECLARATION

Variable Declaration Syntax:

name = value

Example:

apple = 400

pie = 3.14

grade = 'A'

Python dynamically infers variable types based on assigned values without requiring explicit declarations.

address	value	name
0001h		
0002h	400	apple
0003h		
0004h	200	orange
0005h		
.		
.	3.14	pie
.		
.	'A'	grade
.		
FFFFh	100	grape



IDENTIFIERS

A variable is identified by a unique name, called an identifier.

- It can contain letters, digits, and underscores.
- It cannot have “space”.
- It cannot start with a digit.
- It cannot be a reserved keyword (**int**, **return**, **class**).
- It is case-sensitive (e.g., **age** and **Age** are different variables)

Valid Identifiers:

// contains only letters

age

// starts with an underscore

_salary

// contains letters and a digit

grade1

// uses an underscore instead of space

total_price



IDENTIFIERS

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- It cannot start with a digit.
- It cannot be a reserved keyword (**int**, **return**, **class**).
- It is case-sensitive (e.g., **age** and **Age** are different variables)

Invalid Identifiers:

// starts with a digit

1stRank;

// uses a reserved keyword

class;

// contains a space

total price;



DATA TYPES



DATA TYPES

Python data types are the classification or categorization of data items. It represents the kind of value that tells what operations can be performed on a particular data.



INTEGER

Example:

```
age = 25
```

```
total_students = 34
```

Integer (int) is used to store integer values
(whole numbers).



BOOLEAN

Example:

```
is_active = True
```

```
is_active = False
```

Boolean (bool) is used to store Boolean values
(True or False).



FLOATING POINT

Example:

`pi = 3.14`

`height = 1.7`

Floating point (float) is used to store floating-point numbers (decimal values).



STRING

Example:

```
message = "Hello, World!"
```

```
message = 'Hello, World!'
```

String represent sequences of characters enclosed in double quotes or single quote .



SEQUENCES



LIST

Examples:

```
fruits = ["apple", "orange", "grapes"]
```

```
my_list = [1,2,3, "Python", 5.5]
```

A list is an ordered and heterogeneous collection of elements, defined using square brackets [].



TUPLE

Examples:

```
fruits = ("apple", "orange", "grapes")
```

```
my_list = (1,2,3, "Python", 5.5)
```

A tuple is an ordered, immutable, and heterogeneous collection of elements. It is defined using parentheses ().



DICTIONARY

A dictionary collection of is an unordered and indexed key-value pairs. It is defined using curly braces { } by colons :.

Examples:

```
employee = {"name" : "Ada",  
            "position" : "analyst"}
```

```
employee = {"name" : "Ada",  
            "age" : 25,  
            "city" : "New York"}
```



LABORATORY

