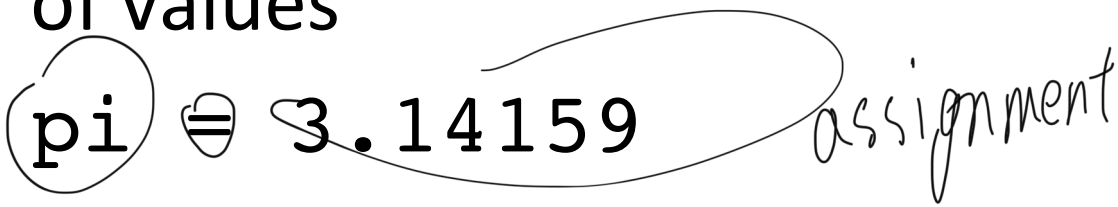
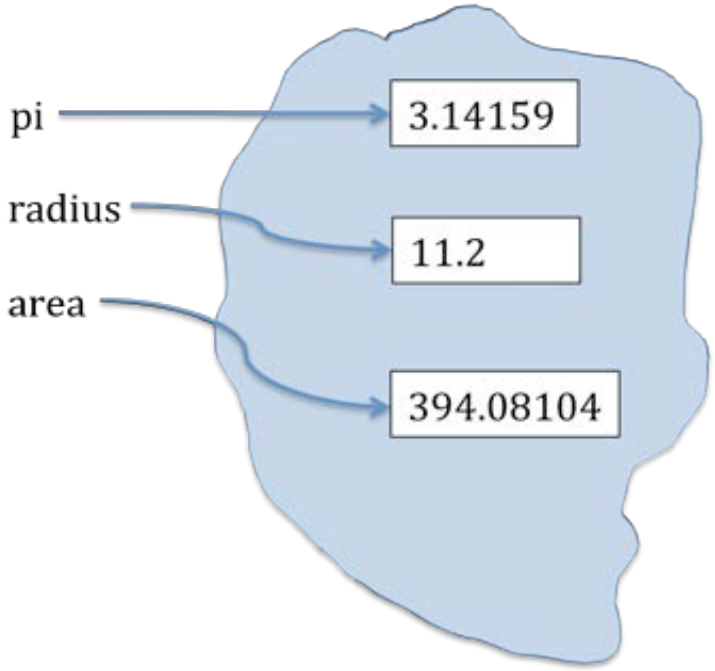
Simple means of abstraction

- While we can write arbitrary expressions, it is useful to give names to values of expressions, and to be able to reuse those names in place of values
- `pi = 3.14159`
- `radius = 11.2`
- `area = pi * (radius**2)`



Binding variables and values

- The statement `pi = 3.14159` assigns the name `pi` to the value of the expression to the right of the =
- Think of each assignment statement as creating a binding between a name and a value stored somewhere in the computer
- We can retrieve the value associated with a name or variable by simply invoking that name, e.g., `pi`



Changing bindings

- Variable names can be rebound, by invoking new assignments statements.
- For example, if we now execute:
  - `radius = 11.2`
- we get the diagram shown here.
- Note that this doesn't change the value associated with `area`