Variables

In most of the programming languages a variable is a named location used to store data in the memory. Each variable must have a unique name called identifier. It is helpful to think of variables as container that hold data which can be changed later throughout programming.

Python interpreter allocates memory based on the values data type of variable, different data types like integers, decimals, characters, etc. can be stored in these variables.

Declaring Variable and Assigning Values

In Python, variables do not need declaration to reserve memory space. The "variable declaration" or "variable initialization" happens automatically when we assign a value to a variable.

The equal (=) operator is used to assign value to a variable.

The left side operand of = operator is the name of a variable, and right side operand is value.

Example	Output

a=10 # integer
f=10.2 # float
name='abc' #string
print a
print f
print name
	10
	10.2
	abc

Common Rules for variables name

- Variable names are case-sensitive.
- Variable names must begin with a letter or underscore.
- A variable name can only contain alphanumeric characters and underscore such as (a-z, A-Z,0-9 and _).
- A variable name can not contents space.
- Reserved words cannot be used as variable name.

Keywords

Python Keywords are special reserved words which convey a special meaning to the compiler/interpreter. Each keyword have a special meaning and a specific operation. These keywords can't be used as variable. Following is the List of Python Keywords.

True	False	None	and	as
asset	def	class	continue	break
else	finally	elif	del	except
global	for	if	from	import
raise	try	or	return	pass
nonlocal	in	not	is	lambda