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CS3C

Variable:

In programming, a variable is a symbolic name or identifier associated with a value or a location in memory. It allows programmers to use meaningful names to represent data that can be manipulated or changed during the execution of a program.

Fundamentals of Python Programming:

Python is a high-level, dynamically typed, and interpreted programming language. It emphasizes readability and simplicity, making it a popular choice for beginners and professionals alike. Python supports multiple programming paradigms, including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming.

Rules in Declaring a Variable in Python:

Variable names can consist of letters (both lowercase and uppercase), numbers, and underscores.

The first character of a variable name cannot be a number.

Variable names are case-sensitive, meaning "myVar" and "myvar" would be different variables.

Python has reserved keywords that cannot be used as variable names.

Keywords in Python:

Keywords are reserved words in a programming language that have special meanings and cannot be used as variable names. Some examples of Python keywords include if, else, while, for, True, False, None, def, class, and others.

Rules for Local and Global Variables in Python:

Local variables are declared within a function and are only accessible within that function.

Global variables are declared outside any function and can be accessed throughout the entire program.

If a local variable has the same name as a global variable, the local variable takes precedence within the function.

Operators:

Operators in Python are symbols or special keywords that perform operations on operands. They can be arithmetic operators (+, -, *, /), comparison operators (==, !=, <, >), logical operators (and, or, not), assignment operators (=, +=, -=), and more. Operators allow you to manipulate variables and values in your code.