Variable:-

In Python, a variable is a symbolic name that is used to refer to a value or an object in memory. Python variables are versatile and can be used to store a wide range of data types. Here's a more detailed look at Python variables:

Variables do not need to be declared with any particular type.

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| Variable Names: -   * A variable name must start with a **letter or the underscore** character**,** * A variable name cannot start with a number * A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_ ) * Variable names are case-sensitive (age, Age and AGE are three different variables)   Camel Case  myVariableName = "John"  Pascal Case  MyVariableName = "John"  With underscore  My\_Variable\_Name = "John" | |  | | --- | | Assign multiple values to variable | |  | |

**Python Casting** There may be times when you **want to specify a type on to a variable**. This can be done with **casting**. Python is an object-orientated language, and as such it uses classes to define data types, including its primitive types.

Casting in Python is therefore done using constructor functions:  
 int() - constructs an integer number from an integer literal, a float literal (by removing all decimals), or a string literal (providing the string represents a whole number)  
 float() - constructs a float number from an integer literal, a float literal or a string literal (providing the string represents a float or an integer)  
 str() - constructs a string from a wide variety of data types, including strings, integer literals and float literals

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| Casting to Integers | Casting to float | Casting to string |
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