



Module 14: Variables & Expressions - Complete

Notes



What You'll Learn

In this module, you'll master **variables and expressions** — named containers and formulas that are the foundation of all programming.



Concept Explained (Like a YouTube Video)

The Basics

A **variable** is a named container that holds a value. An **expression** combines variables and operations to produce a result.

Variable:	$x = 5$	(container named x holds 5)
Expression:	$3x + 2$	(formula using x)
Evaluation:	$3(5) + 2 = 17$	(substitute and calculate)

Key Terms

Term	Definition	Example
Variable	Named value	x , price, count
Constant	Fixed value	π , MAX_SIZE
Coefficient	Multiplier of variable	3 in $3x$
Expression	Combination of terms	$3x + 2y - 5$



Programming Connection

Code Examples

```
# Example 1: Variables as Containers

# Simple assignment
price = 19.99
quantity = 3
name = "Widget"

# Variables can change
count = 0
count = count + 1 # Now 1
count += 1        # Now 2

# Constants (by convention, ALL_CAPS)
MAX_RETRIES = 3
```

```
TIMEOUT_SECONDS = 30
TAX_RATE = 0.08
```

```
# Example 2: Expressions (Formulas)

# Arithmetic expression
base_price = 100
tax_rate = 0.08
discount = 20

final_price = base_price * (1 + tax_rate) - discount
print(f"Final price: ${final_price}") # $88.00

# Boolean expression
age = 25
is_adult = age >= 18
print(f"Is adult: {is_adult}") # True
```

```
# Example 3: Building Formulas as Functions

def calculate_bmi(weight_kg, height_m):
    """BMI = weight / height^2"""
    return weight_kg / (height_m ** 2)

def compound_interest(principal, rate, years):
    """A = P × (1 + r)^t"""
    return principal * ((1 + rate) ** years)

def celsius_to_fahrenheit(c):
    """F = (9/5)C + 32"""
    return (9/5) * c + 32

# Use them
print(calculate_bmi(70, 1.75)) # 22.86
print(compound_interest(1000, 0.05, 10)) # 1628.89
print(celsius_to_fahrenheit(25)) # 77.0
```

```
# Example 4: Template Variables (Configuration)

# Config as variables
BASE_URL = "https://api.example.com"
VERSION = "v1"
TIMEOUT = 30

def build_url(endpoint):
    """Build full URL from template"""
    return f"{BASE_URL}/{VERSION}/{endpoint}"
```

```
print(build_url("users"))    # https://api.example.com/v1/users
print(build_url("orders"))   # https://api.example.com/v1/orders
```

SDET/Testing Application

```
# SDET Scenario: Test Configuration

# Test config as variables
BASE_URL = "https://test.api.com"
MAX_RETRIES = 3
TIMEOUT_MS = 5000
EXPECTED_STATUS = 200

def test_config_summary():
    return {
        "base_url": BASE_URL,
        "max_retries": MAX_RETRIES,
        "timeout": f"{TIMEOUT_MS}ms",
        "expected_status": EXPECTED_STATUS
    }
```

```
# SDET Scenario: Dynamic Test Data

def generate_test_user(user_id, domain="test.com"):
    """Generate test user with formula-based data"""
    return {
        "id": user_id,
        "email": f"user{user_id}@{domain}",
        "username": f"testuser_{user_id}",
        "age": 20 + (user_id % 50) # Expression: varies 20-69
    }

# Generate 3 test users
for i in range(1, 4):
    user = generate_test_user(i)
    print(user)
```

Practice Problems

Problem 1: Easy

Challenge: In $5x + 3y - 7$, identify: variables, coefficients, constant.

Problem 2: Medium

Challenge: Write a function `calculate_total(price, quantity, tax_rate)` that returns the total after tax.

Problem 3: Application 🚫

Scenario: Test coverage formula: `coverage = covered_lines / total_lines * 100`

Challenge: Create a function and calculate coverage for 847 covered out of 1000 total.

🔑 Key Takeaways

- ✅ **Variable = Named container** — Holds a value
 - ✅ **Expression = Formula** — Combines variables and operations
 - ✅ **Constants = Fixed values** — Use ALL_CAPS
 - ✅ **Functions = Reusable formulas** — Take inputs, return output
-

💾 Save as: `Module_14_Variables_Expressions.md`