programs-var-datatypes

November 5, 2024

1 Q.91 Variables in Python

[8]:
```
# Q.91. Create a varible named age and print age
age = 25
print(age)
#or using text in print statements
print("Age is:",age)
```

```
25
Age is: 25
```

2 Q.92 Declaring a variable

[ ]:
```
#Q.92. Using print command to display the value declared to variable
number = 20
print(number)
print(-1)
```

```
20
-1
```

3 Q.93. Properties of variables/Rules while naming a variable

[23]:
```
#Q.93 Question incomplete, but lets see some examples of how the python␣
 ↪identifiers can be named and cannot be.
1num = 1
# Cannot name varible starting with nunber
```

```
  Cell In[23], line 2
    1num = 1
    ^
SyntaxError: invalid decimal literal
```

[25]:
```
num$ = 3
#Cannot using special characters while naming a variable
```

```
  Cell In[25], line 1
    num$ = 3
        ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

[27]:
```
if = "abc"
# Cannot use python keywords to name a variable
```

```
  Cell In[27], line 1
    if   = "abc"
         ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

[29]:
```
Chef = "abc"
print(chef)
#Variable names are case sensitive, Chef != chef here
# we declared variable using upper case 'C' and we are printing using lower␣
 ↪case 'c'
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[29], line 2
      1 Chef = "Abc"
----> 2 print(chef)

NameError: name 'chef' is not defined
```

[31]:
```
# Only 1 special character underscore(_) is allowed.
a_test = 10
print(a_test)
```

```
10
```

[33]:
```
#Same case letters to be used
chef = "abc"
print(chef)
```

```
abc
```

[36]:
```
#Variable name has no length limit
xxxxxxxxx = "xyz"
print(xxxxxxxxx)
```

```
xyz
```

4 Q.94 Addition of variables

[84]:
```
#Q.94. Addition of variables
a = 23
b = 20
sum = a + b
print(sum)
#or can print using the text
print("The sum of",a,"and",b,"is:",a+b)
```

```
43
The sum of 23 and 20 is: 43
```

5 Q.95. Area of Rectangle

[94]:
```
#Q.95. To find and print the Area of Rectangle
length = 45
width  = 76
area   = length * width
print(area)
#or can print using the text
print("The Area of Rectangle is:",area)
```

```
3420
The Area of Rectangle is: 3420
```

6 Q.96 Using Float Datatype

[92]:
```
#Q.96. To find the area of a circle using float values
radius = 8.9
pi = 3.14
area = pi * radius * radius
print(area)
```

```
248.71940000000004
```

7 Q.97 Using String Datatype

[106]:
```
#Q.97. Assigning two string values (using "" double quotes and '' single quotes␣
↪) and Printing two string values in the same line
a = 'Learning'
b =  "is fun!"
print(a,b)
```

```
Learning is fun!
```

[ ]: