**Variables**

In a simple and a more clarified definition, variable is a container for storing data values. In python, data are stored in containers which enables programmers to easily identify the data used. Below follows the structure for creating a variable in python.

**Example: var = “mango”**

I will dive deeper into the datatype (the word in quotation) when we get to Data Types.

**var** – This is the container in which our data is stored. “**Mango”** is a type of data called string. In this example, **mango** is stored in a variable called **var.** To execute or display **mango,** print out the container to get the content(**mango**) from the box. It is prudent to always name your variable in lower case for easy readability.

Supposing we have an empty box (var) and we put an object in the box, we need to first open the box and put the object in it. The box is no longer empty. In a technical situation, when “Mango” is kept in the container (var) it becomes the placeholder of the data “Mango”

There are two main ways of naming variables that’s CamelCase and snake\_case

CamelCase: VarName = “orange”

Snake\_Case: var\_name = “apple”

**NB: Variable names can include a number but should never begin with a number, that will result into an error.**

**Combining Variables**

This is an essential way of grouping multiple variables under one umbrella. Supposing I create different variables, and we want to group all under one variable, we create unique variable to link the other data types variables to it.

Example:

var1 = “mango”

var2 = “orange”

var3 = “apple”

allvars = var1 + var2 + var 3

It’s important to properly name your variable in order for anyone to follow and understand your code.