Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning UpSkills Notebook

From Basics to Real-World — Starts Your ML Journey

Agenda — Variables and Data Types in Python

In this notebook, you will learn:

What is a Variable?

- Meaning and purpose of variables
- · How to declare and use them in Python

Variable Naming Rules

· Valid names and best practices

Basic Data Types

- int (integers)
- float (decimals)
- str (strings)
- bool (True/False)
- NoneType (represents nothing)

Using type() to check data type

Type Conversion

• Changing from one type to another (int(), float(), str())

Dynamic Typing in Python

• How Python allows changing a variable's type

Code Examples for each topic

Summary & Best Practices

Goal: By the end of this notebook, you'll confidently understand how variables and data types work in Python!

What is a Variable?

A variable is a name that refers to a value stored in the computer's memory.

In Python, you ${f do}$ not need to declare the data type — Python figures it out automatically.

Naming Rules for Variables

- Names are case-sensitive (name and Name are different).
- Must start with a letter or underscore __.
- Cannot start with a digit.
- Can contain letters, numbers, or underscores.
- Should not use Python keywords (if , else , for , etc.)

Example: Declaring Variables

```
In [1]: # Assigning variables
         name = "Alice"
         age = 25
         height = 5.6
         is student = True
         print(name)
         print(age)
         print(height)
         print(is_student)
        Alice
        25
        5.6
        True
                                                  Basic Data Types in Python
         Python has built-in data types.
         The most common are:
           • int \rightarrow Integer numbers
In [7]: # Example of an integer
         number = 10
         print(number)
         print(type(number))
        10
        <class 'int'>
           • float \rightarrow Decimal numbers
In [6]: # Example of a float
         price = 19.99
         print(price)
         print(type(price))
        19.99
        <class 'float'>

    str → String (text)

In [8]: # Example of a string
         name = "Alice"
         print(name)
         print(type(name))
        Alice
        <class 'str'>
           • bool \rightarrow Boolean (True or False)
In [9]: # Example of a boolean
         is sunny = True
         print(is sunny)
         print(type(is_sunny))
        True
        <class 'bool'>

    NoneType → Special type to represent nothing

In [10... # Example of NoneType
         result = None
         print(result)
         print(type(result))
        None
        <class 'NoneType'>
                                                         Checking Types
```

Example: Checking Types

Type Conversion

You can **convert** one data type to another:

- int() → to integer
- float() \rightarrow to float
- $str() \rightarrow to string$
- bool() → to boolean

Example: Type Conversion

Dynamic Typing

Python is dynamically typed: you can change a variable's type by assigning a new value.

Example: Dynamic Typing

```
In [19... value = 10 # int
    print(value, type(value))
    10 <class 'int'>
In [20... value = "Ten" # now str
    print(value, type(value))
    Ten <class 'str'>
In [21... value = 10.5 # now float
    print(value, type(value))
    10.5 <class 'float'>
```

Summary

- Variables store data in memory.
- Data types define what kind of data is stored.

- Use type() to check the type.
- $\bullet \ \ \mbox{Python handles types automatically} -- \mbox{you can reassign variables to different types}.$
- ** Keep practicing by creating your own variables and testing their types!**

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