

```
In [4]: # variable_name = value
```

```
In [8]: # Example1 - Integer variable
age =25
print(age)
```

25

```
In [10]: # Example 2 - String variable
name ='Alice'
print(name)
```

Alice

```
In [12]: #Example 3 - Float variable
price =19.9
print(price)
```

19.9

```
In [14]: # Example 4 - Boolean variable
is_active=True
print(is_active)
```

True

```
In [44]: 1# storing and printing value
x=10
print(x)
```

10

```
In [50]: 2# using variable in Expression
a=5
b=3
result=a+b
print(result)
```

8

```
In [52]: 3# changing the value of variable
score=50
print(score)
score=100
print(score)
```

50

100

```
In [54]: 4# concatenating strings
first_name='Abhishek'
last_name='Sinha'
full_name=first_name + " " +last_name
print(full_name)
```

Abhishek Sinha

```
In [56]: 5# using variable in calculation  
length=10  
width=5  
# calculating area of rectangle  
area=length*width  
print(area)
```

50

```
In [58]: # Reassigning value to variable  
x=10  
print(x)  
x=20  
print(x)
```

10

20

Notes

Variables can store any type of data, including numbers, strings, lists, dictionaries, objects, etc. Variables are dynamic, meaning their type is automatically determined by the value assigned to them, and they can change type during execution.

```
In [ ]: # python variable  
variable is a name that refers to a memory location where a value is stored.  
variable is a container for data.
```

Dynamic Typing: no need to declare any variable like (int, float, string)
No Explicit Declaration: Just assign a value, **and** Python will automatically create
Mutable: You can change the value of a variable **as** many times **as** you need during th

Rules to define variable **in** python :-
Must start **with** a letter (a-z, A-Z) **or** an underscore (_).
Can contain letters, digits (0-9), **and** underscores, but cannot start **with** a digit.
Case-sensitive: age, Age, **and** AGE are different variables.
Cannot be a Python keyword (e.g., **True**, **False**, **if**, **for**, **class**, etc.).