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பைதான்
கற்றுக்கொள்ளுங்கள்
(தமிழில்)

Learn Python in Tamil





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Python

Comments & Variables

python

in Tamil

Python Comments

- Comments start with a # (number sign, hash, or pound sign) and Python will ignore them from executing it.
- This can be used to explain a block of code.
- It makes the code more legible and allows anybody to understand the logic at first sight.
- It can also be used to skip execution of codes while debugging.



Python Comments - Types

- Single line comment
- End of the line comments
- Multi line comments using # (Pound or Sharp)
- Multi line comments using `"""` (3 double quotes a.k.a Multi line string)



Python Comments

```
python_comments.py x
1  # Python Comments
2
3  # Single line comment
4
5  print("End of line comment, which will ignore anything after # and treat is as comment") # This is End of line comment
6
7  # This
8  # is
9  # ... Multi line comments
10 print("Multi line comment is nothing but using the # to be prefixed at start of the line.")
11
12 """
13 Well this
14 is also another way to write
15 multi line comments.
16 This is actually a string value in multi line
17 since this is not assigned to any variable,
18 it is treated as multi line comments.
19
20 Let's see it by assigning a variable and print the variable
21 to see what will happen. |
22 """
```





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பைதான் **variables**

Python variables



python

Python Variables

- Variables are containers for storing data/values.
- It is created when we first assign value to it. `(x = 4)`
- It doesn't need to be declared with any particular type.
- It can also change type after they have been set or assigned. `(x = 5,`
after few line of code `assign x = "Hello", it is possible in Python)`
- We can cast the values before assigning to a variable. `(x = str(4))`
- Most importantly variable names are case sensitive. `(Msg = "Hello" and msg`
`= "Hello" both are different variables)`



Python Variables - Types

- Variable declaration
- Assign multiple values to variable
- Local and global variables
- Assigning None to variable (Null to variable)



Python Variable declarations

```
variables.py x
1  # Variables
2  |
3  age = 20 ..... # declaring int variable
4  temperature = 89.8 ..... # declaring float variable
5  name = 'John' ..... # declaring str variable, Note: we use single quotes to store the text.
6  model = "SD902" ..... # declaring str variable
7  print(model)
8
9  model = 8890 ..... # now re-declaring model variable as int
10
11  # In Python this is allowed, anywhere you can change the type of variable
12  # just be re-declaring with new value of any type.
13  print(model)
14
15  # Another way of declaring variables
16  # also the variable names are case sensitive
17
18  msg = str("Big Brother is in town")
19  Msg = str("Case sensitive variable")
20  print(f"msg = {msg}")
21  print(f"Msg = {Msg}")
22
```



Python Assign multiple value to variables

assign_multiple_values.py x

```
1  # Assign many values to Multiple Variables
2  # Python allows you to assign values to multiple variables in one line:
3
4  veg1, veg2, veg3 = "Onion", "Carrot", "Potato"
5
6  print(f"veg1 ..... = {veg1}")
7  print(f"veg2 ..... = {veg2}")
8  print(f"veg3 ..... = {veg3}")
9
10 # One value to multiple variables
11
12 counter = index = position = 5
13 print("-----")
14 print(f"counter ..... = {counter}")
15 print(f"index ..... = {index}")
16 print(f"position ..... = {position}")
17
```

```
18
19 # Unpacking list items to variables
20 # Ensure the list item count and variable declared are of same length
21 # i.e. Below list has 3 items in the list, then we need to ensure we create
22 # 3 variables to assign them.
23 fruits = ["Mango", "Banana", "Kiwi"]
24 fru1, fru2, fru3 = fruits
25 print("-----")
26 print(fruits)
27 print(f"fru1 ..... = {fru1}")
28 print(f"fru2 ..... = {fru2}")
29 print(f"fru3 ..... = {fru3}")
30
```



Python Local & Global variables

```
global_local_variables.py x
1  # Global and Local variables
2
3
4  index = 2 # Global variable -- used through out the entire code
5
6
7  def print_fruit():
8      fruits = ["Apple", "Banana", "Orange"] # Local variable -- Used within the function
9      if index < len(fruits):
10         print(fruits[index])
11
12
13     print(f"Index = {index}")
14     print_fruit()
15
```



Python Assign None value to variable

```
assign_none_variable.py x
1  # Assigning None to a variable
2  # None keyword is used for assigning none value
3  # (i.e Null in other programming languages, in Python it is None)
4
5
6  name = "David"
7  print(name)
8
9  name = None
10 print(name)
11
12
13 def has_some_value():
14     return
15
16
17 print(f"Return from method has_some_value() is {has_some_value()}")
18
```





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அடுத்த வீடியோவில் உங்களை சந்திப்போம்

See you in next video



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Python Comments, Casting, operators demo codes

You can checkout the Demo Codes from the below link

<https://git.io/JtnIX>

You can watch the Python course from the below link

<https://youtu.be/aRWq1UMYgXU>



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பைதான் demo | Python demo code



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