Python Development – Day 4 (25th Sep 2025)

# 1. Variables Recap

Variables can store different types of values such as numbers, text, decimals, or characters.

Examples:

first\_value = 10 # Integer

first\_value = "Hello" # String

first\_value = 10.5 # Float

char = 'A' # Character

Variable names cannot contain spaces and cannot start with numbers.

# 2. Typecasting

Typecasting means converting one datatype into another.

Example:

x = 10 # Integer

y = str(x) # Convert integer into string

z = float(x) # Convert integer into float

# 3. Boolean Values

Boolean data type is used to represent True or False values.

Comparison operators return Boolean results:

10 == 20 → False

5 < 10 → True

Operators: ==, !=, <, >, <=, >=

# 4. Input Function

The input() function is used to take user input.

Example: name = input("Enter your name: ")

Note: Always provide a string message inside input().

By default, input() takes the value as a string. If needed, convert it using typecasting.

Example:

age = int(input('Enter your age: '))

# 5. Comments

Comments are used to explain code and are ignored during execution.

Single-line comment: Starts with #

Shortcut in VS Code: Ctrl + /

Example:

# This is a comment

# 6. Data Types Recap

Common data types in Python:

Integer → Whole numbers (e.g., 10, 100)

Float → Decimal numbers (e.g., 10.5, 3.14)

String → Text (e.g., 'Hello')

Character → Single letters (e.g., 'A')

Boolean → True or False