

The multi-word keywords can be created by the following method.

- **Camel Case** - In the camel case, each word or abbreviation in the middle of begins with a capital letter. There is no intervention of whitespace. For example - nameOfStudent, valueOfVariable, etc.
- **Pascal Case** - It is the same as the Camel Case, but here the first word is also capital. For example - NameOfStudent, etc.
- **Snake Case** - In the snake case, Words are separated by the underscore. For example - name\_of\_student, etc.

## Python Variable Types

### Local Variable

The variables that are declared within the function and have scope within the function are known as local variables. Let's examine the following illustration.

### Global Variables

Global variables can be utilized all through the program, and its extension is in the whole program. Global variables can be used inside or outside the function. By default, a variable declared outside of the function serves as the global variable. Python gives the worldwide catchphrase to utilize worldwide variable inside the capability. The function treats it as a local variable if we don't use the global keyword. Let's examine the following illustration.

## Delete a variable

We can delete the variable using the **del** keyword. The syntax is given below.

**Syntax –**

```
del <variable_name>
```

## Basic Fundamentals:

This section contains the fundamentals of Python, such as:

### **i) Tokens and their types.**

### **ii) Comments**

#### **a) Tokens:**

- The tokens can be defined as a punctuator mark, reserved words, and each word in a statement.
- The token is the smallest unit inside the given program.

There are following tokens in Python:

- Keywords.
- Identifiers.
- Literals.
- Operators.