DYNAMIC TYPING
VS
STATIC TYPING

Some languages (Java, C++, Swift) are statically typed

```
String myVar = "hello";
```

data type | variable name | value

`myVar = 10;` Does not work!

`myVar` has been declared as a `String`, and cannot be assigned the integer value `10` later.

`myVar = "abc";` This is OK!

`"abc"` is a `String` – so compatible type and assignment works.

Python, in contrast, is dynamically typed.

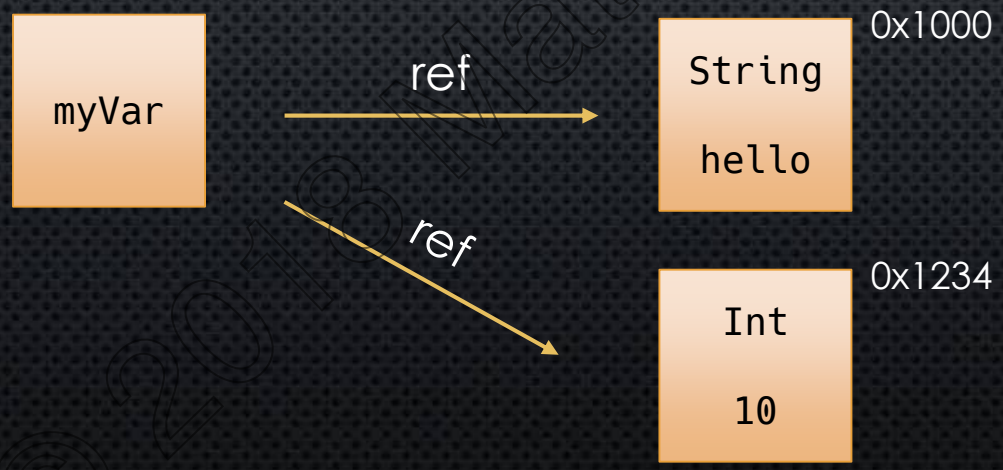
```
my_var = 'hello';
```

The variable `my_var` is purely a reference to a string object with value hello.

No type is "attached" to my_var.

```
my_var = 10;
```

The variable `my_var` is now pointing to an integer object with value 10.



We can use the built-in `type()` function to determine the type of the object currently referenced by a variable.

Remember: variables in Python do not have an inherent static type.

Instead, when we call `type(my_var)`

Python looks up the object my_var is referencing (pointing to), and returns the type of the object at that memory location.