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Chapter 2 - Variables and Datatypes

A variable is the name given to a memory location in a program. for example

```
a = 30
b = "Harry"
c = 71.22
```

→ Variables = Containers to store a value.
→ Keywords = Reserved words in Python
Identifiers = class/function/variable name

Data Types

Primarily there are following data types in Python

1. Integers
2. Floating point numbers
3. Strings
4. Booleans
5. None

Python is a fantastic language that automatically identifies the type of data for us.

```
a = 71          ⇒ Identifies a as class<int>
b = 88.44       ⇒ Identifies b as class <float>
name = "Harry"  ⇒ Identifies name as class <str>
```

Rules for defining a Variable name → Also applies to other Identifiers

→ A variable name can contain alphabets, digits and underscores.
→ A variable name can only start with an alphabet and underscore.
→ A variable name cant start with a digit
→ No white space is allowed to be used inside a variable name.

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Examples of a few variable names are :-
harry, one8, seven_, _seven etc.

Operators in Python
Following are some common operators in Python:
1. Arithmetic operators ⇒ +, -, *, / etc.
2. Assignment operators ⇒ =, +=, -= etc.
3. Comparison operators ⇒ ==, >, >=, <, != etc.
4. Logical operators ⇒ and, or, not

type() function and Typecasting
type function is used to find the data type of a given variable in Python.

```
a = 31
type(a) => class <int>

b = "31"
type(b) => class <str>
```

A number can be converted into a string and vice versa (if possible)
There are many functions to convert one data type into another

```
str(31) => "31"      => Integer to String Conversion
int("32") => 32      => String to Integer Conversion
float(32) => 32.0    => Integer to Float Conversion

... and so on
```

Here "31" is a string literal and 31 a numeric literal.

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input() function
This function allows the user to take input from the keyboard as a string

a = input("Enter name") ⇒ If a is "harry", the user entered harry

It is important to note that the output of input is always a string (even if the number is entered) ⇒ If a is "34" user entered 34

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Chapter 2 - Practice Set

1. Write a Python program to add two numbers

2. Write a Python program to find remainder when a number is divided by 2.

3. Check the type of the variable assigned using input() function.

4. Use Comparison operators to find out whether a given variable 'a' is greater than 'b' or not.
   Take a = 34 and b = 80

5. Write a python program to find average of two numbers entered by the user.

6. Write a python program to calculate square of a number entered by the user.