Variables and data type

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

```
a = "hacksbyte"
b = 5.
c = 3.70
```

variable ⇒ container to store a value

Keywords ⇒reserved word in Python

Identifier. ⇒ class/function/variable name

Data type

Primarily there are following data type in python

- 1. Integers
- 2. String's
- 3. Floating point numbers
- 4. Boolean's
- 5. None

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

```
a = 10 ⇒ identifies a as class <int>
b = 9.5 ⇒ identifies b as class <float>
Name = "hacksbyte" ⇒ identifies Name as class <str>>
```

Rules for defining a variables name \rightarrow also applies to other identifies

- ⇒ a variable name can contain alphabet, digits and underscore.
- ⇒ a variable name can only start with an alphabet and underscore
- ⇒ a variable name can't start with a digit
- ⇒ no while space is allowed to be used inside a variable name.

Example of a variables name's are :-

Hacksbyte, one, two, three etc.

Operators in Python

Following are some common operators in Python

```
Arithmetic operators \Rightarrow + , - , * , / et.
Assignment operators \Rightarrow = , += , -= etc.
Comparison operators \Rightarrow == , > , >= , < , ! = Etc
Logical operators \Rightarrow and , or , not
```

Type () function and typecasting

Type function is used to to find the data type of a given variable in Python

```
a 40

type(a) \Rightarrow class <int>

b = "5"

type (b) \Rightarrow class <str>
```

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

```
str (40) => "40" \Rightarrow integer to string conversion

Int("45") => 45 \Rightarrow string to integer conversion

Float (46) => 46.0 \Rightarrow integer to float conversion
```

Here "40" is a string literal and 40 a numeric literal

Input function

This function allowed the used to take input from the keyboard as string a = input (" enter your name")

⇒ if a is "hacksbyte" the user entered hacksbyte

It is important to note that the output of input is always ⇒ if a is "40" user entered 40 a string (even if the number is entered)