

Variables

Q1. Write all the conventions being followed while declaring a variable.

A variable name can consist of Capital letters A-Z, lowercase letters a-z digits 0-9, and two special characters such as `_` underscore and `$` dollar sign

Q2. What will happen if we declare a restricted keyword as a variable?

They're going to produce a `SyntaxError` when you try to assign a value to them as a variable name, and I'll show you how to get help about what are the different keywords that exist, and I'll show you two different ways of doing that

Q3. Can we actually declare a string as a variable name?

If we are given a string as input in our program, we can define a variable name with the string by adding the input string as a key into the symbol table. We can add a single character, numeric values, or strings as the associated value to the variable.

Q4. Is it possible for us to declare “`_`” as a variable? If so, then write an example of it.

Many of the Python Developers don't know about the functionalities of `underscore(_)` in Python. It helps users to write Python code productively.

`Underscore(_)` is a unique character in Python.

If you're a Python programmer, you probably familiar with the following syntax:

- `for _ in range(100)`
- `__init__(self)`
- `_ = 2`

It has some special meaning in different conditions. Let's see all of those.

You will find max six different uses of `underscore(_)`. If you want you can use it for different purposes after you have an idea about `underscore(_)`.

Q5. Using an example, explain how the variables in python are dynamic in nature.

For example Python allows one to add an integer and a floating point number, but adding an integer to a string produces error. Due to dynamic typing, in Python the same variable can have a different type at different times during the execution.