Variables - Basic

1. Variable is a container which stores the value

2. In python, variable can be directly declared at the time of assigning values and there is no need to add the data type.

3. Yes, we can change the value in variable after declaring.

4. No, python doesn't require declaration of variable type.

5. We will get a name error.

6. Yes, python is a case sensitive language.

7. No, variable name cannot start with number.

8. \_ is allowed apart from names and numbers.

9. No, both are different.

10. Assignment operator is used for assigning values to the variable where equality operator is used to compare/to check the condition.

Variables - Datatypes and Examples

1. By directly assigning values to the variable. Eg: a = 10

2. Can directly assign the value to the variable. Eg: b = 2.3

3. We can assign the string value by putting quotes around the string value and assign it the variable. Eg : c = "CGI".

4. Boolean type

5. Print(type(variable\_name))

6. Yes, variable can change its type after assignment.

7. Float

8. a =b=c=d=10

9. Assigning the values directly to the variable without prior declaring it's data type.

10. Error occurs

Strings - basics

1. By adding quotes around the value

2. There is no difference, both can be used to define strings.

3. By adding three single quotes around the value.

4. Using len()

5. Using indexing variable\_name[0]

6. String slicing is used to slice the required substrings from the main string.

7. Pyt

8. Using concat() or using '+' operator

9. Hello hello hello

10. Strings are immutable in python.

Type Casting - Basics

1. Type Casting is a method where we can change the variable's Datatype.

2. By adding 'int()' in front of the value. i e. Str = int("123")

3. Abc = int(3.5)

4. By adding quotes around the value. i.e. abc = str(5)/ "5"

5. Error occurs.

6. Abc = float("3.14")

7. 3

8.The value should be numeric. No alphabets or symbols should be contained in the value.

9.

10.abc = int(True)