



Variables and basic types

Variable names must start with
a letter (**a-z, A-Z**) or an
underscore (**_**).

Variable names can contain
letters (**a-z, A-Z**), digits (**0-9**),
and underscores (**_**), but not
special characters like **!** or **#**

Variable names are
case-sensitive. **age** and **Age**
are two different variables

Keywords cannot be used as variable names. Words like **if**, **else**, **def**, **class**, **return**, etc. have special meaning

False	await	else	import	pass
None	break	except	in	raise
True	class	finally	is	return
and	continue	for	lambda	try
as	def	from	nonlocal	while
assert	del	global	not	with
async	elif	if	or	yield

- **int** (*integers*)
- **float** (*floating point numbers*)
- **bool** (*boolean*)
- **str** (*strings*)

int

(integers)

float

(floating point numbers)

bool

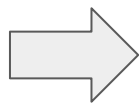
(boolean)

str

(strings)

“ P y t h o n ”

“ P y t h o n ”



0

1

2

3

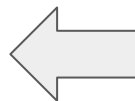
4

5

“ P y t h o n ”

0 1 2 3 4 5

-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1



“ P | y t h o | n “

0 1 2 3 4 5

-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1

[1 : 5]

[-5 : -1]

- **upper()** - Returns the string converted to uppercase letters.
- **lower()** - Returns the string converted to lowercase letters.
- **strip()** - Removes whitespace from the beginning and end of the string.
- **replace(old, new)** - Replaces all occurrences of `old` with `new` in the string.
- **split(separator)** - Splits the string into a list of elements using `separator` as the delimiter.
- **join(iterable)** - Combines elements of an iterable (like a list) into a single string, using the string it's called on as a separator.
- **find(substring)** - Returns the index of the first occurrence of the substring in the string. If not found, it returns -1.