Okanda, Ryu T.

CS3C

* Variable declaration
* Variable:
  + In programming, a variable is a named storage location in memory used to store data that can be manipulated and referenced in a program.
  + Variables can hold different types of data such as numbers, strings, lists, or more complex data structures.
  + In Python, variables are created when you assign a value to them using the assignment operator =.
* Fundamentals of Python Programming:
  + Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language known for its simplicity and readability.
  + It supports multiple programming paradigms including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming.
  + Python emphasizes code readability and uses indentation to define code blocks.
* Rules in Declaring a Variable in Python:
  + Variable names in Python can contain letters (a-z, A-Z), digits (0-9), and underscores (\_).
  + A variable name must start with a letter or an underscore.
  + Variable names are case-sensitive (myVar and myvar are different variables).
  + Python keywords cannot be used as variable names.
  + Variable names should be descriptive and meaningful.
* Keywords in Python:
  + Keywords are reserved words that have special meaning in Python and cannot be used as identifiers (variable names, function names, etc.).
  + Examples of keywords in Python include if, else, for, while, def, class, import, from, and, or, not, etc.
* Rules for Local and Global Variables in Python:
  + Local variables are declared within a function and are only accessible within that function's scope.
  + Global variables are declared outside of any function and can be accessed throughout the entire program.
  + If a local variable and a global variable share the same name, the local variable takes precedence within the scope of the function.
  + To modify a global variable within a function, you can use the global keyword to indicate that the variable is global.
* Operators:
  + Operators in Python are symbols that perform operations on operands.
  + Examples of operators in Python include arithmetic operators (+, -, \*, /), assignment operators (=, +=, -=), comparison operators (==, !=, <, >, <=, >=), logical operators (and, or, not), etc.