

PYTHON

Lecture - 03



R E C A P



Variable

- Variables are **containers** for storing data values.
- Python has **no command** for declaring a variable.
- A variable is created the moment you first assign a value to it.
- Variables do not need to be **declared with any particular type**, and can even **change type after** they have been set.

```
x = 5  
y = "John"  
print(x)  
print(y)
```

Variable Names

- A variable can have a ***short name*** (like x and y) or a more ***descriptive name*** (age, carname, total_volume).
- Rules for Python variables:
 - A variable name must start with a **letter or the underscore character**
 - A variable name cannot start with a number
 - A variable name can only contain **alpha-numeric characters and underscores** (A-z, 0-9, and _)
 - Variable names are **case-sensitive** (age, Age and AGE are three different variables)
 - A variable name cannot be any of the [Python keywords](#).

Variable Examples

- **Legal Variable:** *myvar, my_var, _my_var, myVar, MYVAR, myvar2*
- **Illegal variable names:** *2myvar, my-var, my var*
- **Multi words variable**
 - Camel case: *myVariableName*
 - Pascal case: *MyVariableName*
 - Snake Case: *my_variable_name*

Assigning Value in Variable

- **Single value:**

age= 20

my_name = "Alice"

myWeight=60.50

- **Printing output of variable**

age= 20

my_name = "Alice"

myWeight=60.50

print("My age is:", age)

print("My name is:", my_name)

print("My weight is:", myWeight)

age= 20

my_name = "Alice"

myWeight=60.50

print(age)

print(my_name)

print(myWeight)

```
My age is: 20
My name is: Alice
My weight is: 60.5
```

Assigning Multiple Values in Variable

- Python allows you to assign values to multiple variables in one line:

```
x, y, z = "Orange", "Banana", "Cherry"  
print(x)  
print(y)  
print(z)
```

- And you can assign the *same* value to multiple variables in one line:

```
x = y = z = "Orange"  
print(x)  
print(y)  
print(z)
```

Exercises

- Write a python code which declares three variables **name**, **phone number** and **department** and assign values and show the output as following:
*"Hello, my name is [**name**], my phone number is [**phone number**] and name of my department is [**department**]"*

Practice:

1. Number → addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
2. String → concat (+)
3. Printing different type in single print function (Using comma).

Data Types

- Variables can store data of different types, and different types can do different things.
- Python has the following data types built-in by default, in these categories:

Text Type: *str*

Numeric Types: *int, float, complex*

Sequence Types: *list, tuple, range*

Mapping Type: *dict*

Set Types: *set, frozenset*

Boolean Type: *bool*

Binary Types: *bytes, bytearray, memoryview*

None Type: *NoneType*

Data Types (Examples)

Example	Data Type
<code>x = "Hello World"</code>	str
<code>x = 20</code>	int
<code>x = 20.5</code>	float
<code>x = 1j</code>	complex
<code>x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]</code>	list
<code>x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")</code>	tuple
<code>x = range(6)</code>	range
<code>x = {"name" : "John", "age" : 36}</code>	dict
<code>x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}</code>	set
<code>x = frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"})</code>	frozenset
<code>x = True</code>	bool
<code>x = b"Hello"</code>	bytes
<code>x = bytearray(5)</code>	bytearray
<code>x = memoryview(bytes(5))</code>	memoryview
<code>x = None</code>	NoneType

Numeric Data Types

- There are three numeric types in Python:
 - **int** : Int, or integer, is a whole number, positive or negative, without decimals, of unlimited length. (Example: `x=10` , `y=-2876`)
 - **float**: Float, or "floating point number" is a number, positive or negative, containing one or more decimals. Float can also be scientific numbers with an "e" to indicate the power of 10. (Example: `y=2.8`, `a=12E4`)
 - **complex**: Complex numbers are written with a "j" as the imaginary part. (Example: `z=1j`, `m=2+2j`)
- To verify the type of any object in Python, use the `type()` function:
 - `print (type(z))`

Casting

- Casting in Python refers to the process of ***converting one data type to another.***
- Python provides built-in functions to perform type conversion between different data types.
- `int()` - constructs an integer number from an integer literal, a float literal (by removing all decimals), or a string literal (providing the string represents a whole number)
- `float()` - constructs a float number from an integer literal, a float literal or a string literal (providing the string represents a float or an integer)
- `str()` - constructs a string from a wide variety of data types, including strings, integer literals and float literals

```
x = int(1)    # x will be 1
y = int(2.8)  # y will be 2
z = int("3")  # z will be 3
```

```
x = float(1)    # x will be 1.0
y = float(2.8)  # y will be 2.8
z = float("3")  # z will be 3.0
w = float("4.2") # w will be 4.2
```

```
x = str("s1")  # x will be 's1'
y = str(2)     # y will be '2'
z = str(3.0)   # z will be '3.0'
```



Resources

- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/index.htm>
- <https://www.w3resource.com/python/python-tutorial.php>
- <https://www.w3resource.com/python-exercises/string/>
- <https://www.w3schools.com/python/>
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-programming-language/>
- https://youtu.be/t2_Q2BRzeEE?si=OO6J_YNCZykedqsT
- <https://realpython.com/>
- Head First Python, 3rd Edition by Paul Barry
- Automate the Boring Stuff with Python By Al Sweigart.



Thank You