Python - Django

<https://youtu.be/0ZvaDa8eT5s> - Navin

<https://peps.python.org/>

<https://peps.python.org/pep-0008/> PEP 8 – Style Guide for Python Code

<https://flexiple.com/python/python-commands>

<https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_variables.asp>

<https://codewithmosh.com/courses/enrolled/240431> wilsjohnc@gmail.com / binu123WILS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QXeEoD0pB3E&list=PLsyeobzWxl7poL9JTVyndKe62ieoN-MZ3> python full course - TELUSKO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AfFjavugB-s> CS Robot

**identifiers** – functions, variable, class, module , packages

**variables** – names memory location

## 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](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_ref_keywords.asp).

## Multi Words Variable Names

Variable names with more than one word can be difficult to read.

There are several techniques you can use to make them more readable:

**Camel Case**

Each word, except the first, starts with a capital letter:

myVariableName = "John"

## Pascal Case

Each word starts with a capital letter:

MyVariableName = "John"

## Snake Case

Each word is separated by an underscore character:

my\_variable\_name = "John"

**Many Values to Multiple Variables**

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

Example

x, y, z = "Orange", "Banana", "Cherry"

print(x)

print(y)

print(z)

Note: Make sure the number of variables matches the number of values, or else you will get an error.

**One Value to Multiple Variables**

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

Example

x = y = z = "Orange"

print(x)

print(y)

print(z)

**Unpack a Collection**

If you have a collection of values in a list, tuple etc. Python allows you to extract the values into variables. This is called unpacking.

Example Unpack a list:

fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

x, y, z = fruits

print(x)

print(y)

print(z)

## Global Variables

Variables that are created outside of a function (as in all of the examples in the previous pages) are known as global variables.

Global variables can be used by everyone, both inside of functions and outside.

# **Python - Output Variables**

## Output Variables

The Python print() function is often used to output variables.

**Data types in python**

Int – integer (whole number ie without a decimal place) – int will ignore numbers after decimal if any

Float – decimal number (any number with a decimal place)

String – text – can in given in single or double quotes – collection of characters

Boolean – True / False - used only for conditions

char - single character but again it’s a single character string

double

void