

Variables and Strings

Data Types

In any assignment, the assigned value must be a valid data type.

Python build-in data types

int	integer
float	Real numbers
bool	True / False values
str	String: sequence of characters e.g "farhan"

Special Value None

None : No value



Declaring Strings

Strings in python can be declared with single or double quotes

e.g `my_frnd_name = 'ali'`

`my_best_friend = "Umer"`

Strings Concatenation

Concatenation means combining multiple strings together. In python you can simply do it with “+” operator.

e.g `str_one = “You”`

`str_two = “and me”`

`str_three = str_one + “ ” + str_two`

Naming Restrictions

In Python, you can name your variables whatever you want, with some restrictions

- Variables must start with a letter or underscore
- The Rest of the name must consist of letters, numbers or underscores
- Names are case-sensitive

Naming Conventions

Most python programmers prefer to use standard style conventions when naming things

- Most variables should be **snake_case** (underscores between words)
- Most variables should be lowercase, with some exceptions, **CAPITAL_SNAKE_CASE** usually refers to constants $\pi = 3.14$

String Index (Indices)

- “lol” this string is indexed
- Each character has a number
- I can access individual pieces of the string, using that number
- [] → access those pieces of data

H	e	l	l	o
0	1	2	3	4
-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

Converting Data-types

e.g decimal = 12.5678

integer = int(decimal) #12

- int()
- float()
- str()

Program

