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What are the supported data types in Python?



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Parin, Intern and developed few software in python

Answered Jul 14, 2016

Python's built-in (or standard) data types can be grouped into several classes. Sticking to the hierarchy scheme used in the official Python documentation these are **numeric types, sequences, sets and mappings** (and a few more not discussed further here). Some of the types are only available in certain versions of the language as noted below.

- boolean: the type of the built-in values **True** and **False**. Useful in conditional expressions, and anywhere else you want to represent the truth or falsity of some condition. Mostly interchangeable with the integers 1 and 0. In fact, conditional expressions will accept values of any type, treating special ones like boolean **False**, integer 0 and the empty string "" as equivalent to **False**, and all other values as equivalent to **True**. But for safety's sake, it is best to only use boolean values in these places.

Numeric types:

- int: Integers; equivalent to C longs in Python 2.x, non-limited length in Python 3.x
- long: Long integers of non-limited length; exists only in Python 2.x
- float: Floating-Point numbers, equivalent to C doubles
- complex: Complex Numbers

Sequences:

- str: String; represented as a sequence of 8-bit characters in Python 2.x, but as a sequence of Unicode characters (in the range of U+0000 - U+10FFFF) in Python 3.x
- byte: a sequence of integers in the range of 0-255; only available in Python 3.x
- byte array: like bytes, but mutable (see below); only available in Python

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- tuple

Sets:

- set: an unordered collection of unique objects; available as a standard type since Python 2.6
- frozen set: like set, but immutable (see below); available as a standard type since Python 2.6

Mappings:

- dict: Python dictionaries, also called hashmaps or associative arrays, which means that an element of the list is associated with a definition, rather like a Map in [Java](#)

Some others, such as type and callables

important point :

Only mutable objects support methods that change the object in place, such as reassignment of a sequence slice, which will work for lists, but raise an error for tuples and strings.

It is important to understand that variables in Python are really just references to objects in memory. If you assign an object to a variable as below

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