

Data Types

There are mailnly 5 different data types

1.Integer (int)

Int is for integer. it is any non decimal number. Eg-1, 100 ,99, etc.

```
In [2]: a1 = 100
a1
```

Out[2]: 100

Type()

'type()'is the command to check the type of variable.

```
In [3]: type(a1)
```

Out[3]: int

2. Float

Floating point numbers are the ones having decimal. For example, 2.564728.

```
In [4]: a1=1.4
a1
```

Out[4]: 1.4

```
In [35]: type(a1)
```

Out[35]: float

3. Boolean

A Boolean data type consists of two values - True and False. These two values are also the keywords reserved by Python.

```
In [5]: a1=True
a1
```

Out[5]: True

```
In [6]: type(a1)
```

Out[6]: bool

```
In [7]: b1=False
b1
```

Out[7]: False

```
In [39]: type(b1)
```

Out[39]: bool

4. String

It converts a value into a string, with the help of ', ', '"', '"""'.

```
In [9]: a1 = Hello Pal
a1      # Gives error as Hello Pal is not enclosed with any type of comas.
```

```
File "<ipython-input-9-eeaff0091e63>", line 1
a1= Hello Pal
      ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

```
In [10]: a1 = 'Hello Pal'
a1
```

Out[10]: 'Hello Pal'

```
In [11]: type(a1)
```

Out[11]: str

```
In [14]: a1 = "Hello Pal"
a1
```

Out[14]: 'Hello Pal'

```
In [15]: type(a1)
```

Out[15]: str

```
In [17]: a1 = '''Hello Pal'''
a1
```

Out[17]: 'Hello Pal'

```
In [18]: type(a1)
```

Out[18]: str

5. complex

Complex numbers, as in Mathematics, have the form a + bj, where a is the real part and b is the imaginary part. For example, 2 + 3j, 6j.

```
In [19]: a1=3+4j
a1
```

Out[19]: (3+4j)

```
In [20]: type(a1)
```

Out[20]: complex