**STANDARD DATA TYPE**

Data types are the classification or categorization of data items. Data types represent a kind of value which determines what operations can be performed on the data. Numeric , non numeric and boolean ( true/false) data are the most used data type.

**NUMERIC**

A numeric is any representation of data which has a numeric value. Python identifies three types of numbers.

* **INTERGER**
* **Float**
* **Complex number**

**BOOLEAN**

Data with one of two built in values True or false. Notice that T and F are capital. True and false are not valid Boolean and python will throw an error for them.

**SEQUENCE TYPE**

A sequence is an ordered collection of similar or different data types. Python has the following built in sequence data type.

* **String**
* **List**
* **Tuple**

**DICTIONARY**

A dictionary object is an unordered collection of data in a key: value pair form. A collection of such pairs is enclosed in curly bracket. For example:{1:”Steve",2: “Bill",3:”Ram"}

**TYPE()FUNCTION**

Python has an in built function type()to ascertain the data type of a certain value. For example ,enter type (1234) in Python shell and it will return <class'int'>, which means 1234 is an integer value.

**MUTABLE AND IMMUTABILITY OBJECTS**

Data objects of the above types are stored in a computer’s memory for processing. Some of these values can be modified during processing, but contents of other can’t be altered once they are created in the memory.

Number values, strings, and tuple are immutable which means their content can’t be altered after creation.

On the other hand, collection of items in a list or dictionary object can be modified. It is possible to add ,delet, insert, and rearrange items in a list or dictionary. Hence ,they are mutable objects.