Datatypes in Python

Variables can hold values, and every value has a data-type. Python is a dynamically typed language; hence we do not need to define the type of the variable while declaring it. The interpreter implicitly binds the value with its type.

A = 5 #Integer

B = 10.5 #Float

C = “Python” #String

* *

Example:

```
a=10
b="Hi Python"
c = 10.5
print(type(a))
print(type(b))
print(type(c))
```

Output:

<type 'int'>

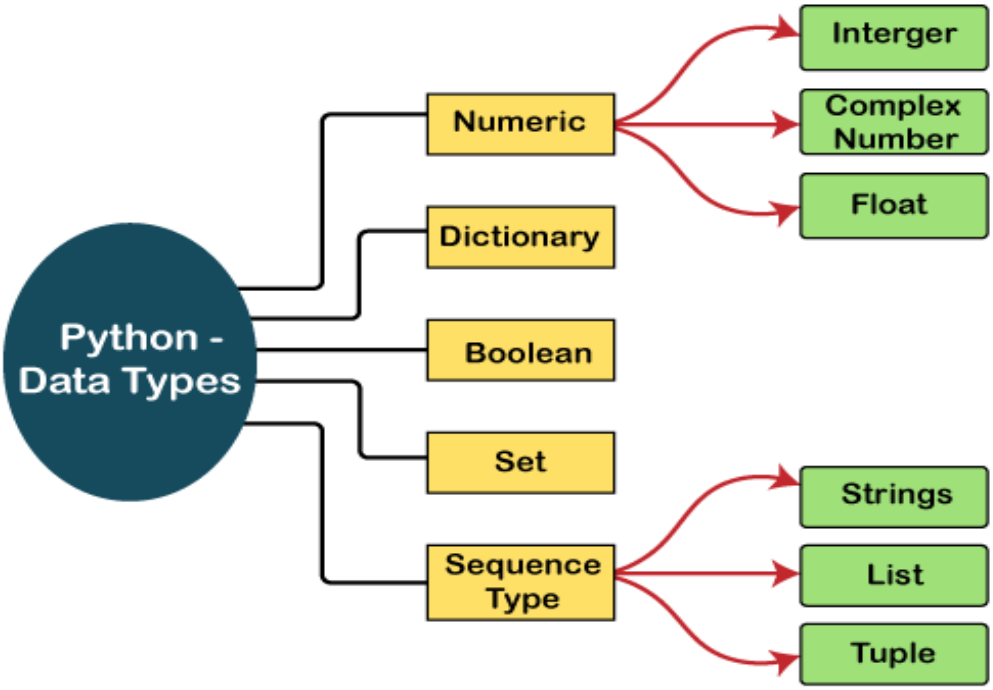
<type 'str'>

<type 'float'>

➢ Standard Datatypes in Python

Python provides various standard data types that define the storage method on each of them. The data types defined in Python are:

1. Numbers
2. Sequence Type
3. Boolean
4. Set
5. Dictionary



➢ Numbers

Number stores numeric values. The integer, float, and complex values belong to a Python Numbers data-type. Python provides the **type()** function to know the data-type of the variable.

complex - A complex number contains an ordered pair, i.e., x + iy where x and y denote the real and imaginary parts, respectively. The complex numbers like 2.14j, 2.0 + 2.3j, etc.