

There are 5 types of data type in Python

- ① Numeric
- ② Sequence Type
- ③ Boolean
- ④ Set
- ⑤ Dictionary

Numeric :- Numeric data type represent the data which has numeric value. Numeric value can be integer, floating number (or) even complex number. These value are defined as int, float and complex class in python.

- 1) Integers: This represent by int class. It contains positive and negative whole number. In python there is no limit to how long an integer value can be.
- 2) Float - Represented by float class. It is a real number with floating point represent. Specified by a decimal point.
- 3) Complex number:- Complex number is represented by complex class. It is specified as (real part + imaginary part).

② Sequence Type

Sequence is the ordered collection of similar or different data types. Sequence allow to store multiple value in an organized and efficient fashion. They are 3 types in Python

① String

② List

③ Tuple

① String:- String are arrays of bytes representing unicode characters.

A string is a collection of one or more character put in a single quote, double quote or triple quote.

It is represent by str class

② List:- Lists are just like the arrays, declared in other languages. List need not be homogeneous, always which makes it the most powerful tool in python.

A single list may contain data type like integer, string as well as objects. The element in a list are indexed according to a definite sequence and the index of a list is done with 0 being the first index.

Each element in the list has its definite place in the list, which allows duplicating of element in the list, with each element having its own distinct place and

It is represented by list class.

③ Tuple:- Tuple is an ordered collection of Python object: much like a list, the sequence of value stored in a tuple can be of any type, and they are indexed by integers. The important difference

between a list and a tuple is that tuples are immutable i.e. they are represented by tuple class

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③ Boolean:- Data type with one of the two built in values. Boolean types objects that are equal to True and those equal to False. But non-Boolean objects can be evaluated in Boolean context as well as and determined to be true or false. It is denoted by the class "bool".

④ Set:- Set is an unordered collection of data type that is iterable, mutable and has no duplicate elements. The order of element in a set is undefined though it may consist of various elements.

The major advantage of using a set, as opposed to a list, is that it has a highly optimized method for checking whether a specific element is contained in the set.

⑤ Dictionary

Dictionary in python is an unordered collection of data values, used to store data value like a map, which unlike other Data Types, that hold only single value as an element, Dictionary holds key: value pair. Key-value is provided in the dictionary to make it more optimized. Each key-value pair in a Dictionary is separated by a colon, whereas each key is separated by a comma.