# Day 3 (27/8/25): Integral Types in Python

#### 1. What are Integral Types?

In Python, **integral types** refer to **whole numbers (integers)** that do not have a fractional or decimal part.

They are represented using the built-in **int data type**.

Example: -100, 0, 42, 999999

### 2. Characteristics of Integers in Python

- 1. **No Size Limit** Unlike languages like C/Java, Python's int can store arbitrarily large numbers.
- 2. **Positive and Negative Numbers** Integers can be positive, negative, or zero.
  - o Example: -45, 0, 78.
- 3. **Automatic Conversion** Python automatically converts large integers into **long integers** (internally), so you don't need to worry about overflow.
- 4. **Immutable** Like all basic data types in Python, integers are **immutable** (cannot be changed after creation).

### 3. Types of Integral Literals

Python integers can be represented in different **number systems**:

- 1. **Decimal (Base 10)** Normal numbers (default system).
  - $\circ$  Example: a = 100
- 2. **Binary** (**Base 2**) Prefix with 0b or 0B.
  - $\circ$  Example: b = 0b1010 # 10 in decimal
- 3. **Octal (Base 8)** Prefix with 0o or 0O.
  - $\circ$  Example: c = 0012 # 10 in decimal
- 4. **Hexadecimal (Base 16)** Prefix with 0x or 0X.
  - $\circ$  Example: d = 0xA # 10 in decimal

## 4. Useful Integer Operations

```
Arithmetic: +, -, *, /, //, %, ***
Comparison: <, >, ==, !=
Bitwise: &, |, ^, ~, <<, >>
```

### **5. Example Program – Demonstrating Integral Types**

```
# Example: Integral Types in Python
# Decimal integer
a = 42
# Binary, Octal, and Hexadecimal representations
b = 0b101010 # binary
c = 0o52
             # octal
              # hexadecimal
d = 0x2A
# Arithmetic operations
sum_val = a + 10
product = a * 2
power = a ** 2
print("Decimal (a):", a)
print("Binary (b = 0b101010):", b)
print("Octal (c = 0o52):", c)
print("Hexadecimal (d = 0x2A):", d)
print("Sum:", sum_val)
print("Product:", product)
print("Power:", power)
```

### 6. Sample Output

Decimal (a): 42 Binary (b = 0b101010): 42 Octal (c = 0o52): 42 Hexadecimal (d = 0x2A): 42 Sum: 52

Product: 84 Power: 1764