LITERALS IN PYTHON

- Constant value
- A=10, the value 10 is called '**literal'.**

1. Numeric Literals
2. Boolean Literals
3. String Literals

1. Numeric Literals

- Represents numbers.
- Immutable (unchangeable).

Examples	Literal Name
350, -50	Integer Literal
3.14, -10.9	Float Literal
0x5A1	Hexadecimal Literal
0557	Octal Literal
0B110110110	Binary Literal
34+7j	Complex Literal

2. Boolean Literals

- True of False
- Bool type variable

How to use Boolean literals in Python?

Example:

```
x=(1==True)
y=(0==False)


a=True+8
b=False+15
```

3. String Literals

- Group of characters.

- When a string spans more than one line adding **backslash** (\) will join the next string to it.
- We can use **escape characters** like \n inside a string literal.

Important Escape Characters in Strings

Escape Character	Meaning
\	New Line Character
\\	Display a single \
\’	Display a single quote
\”	Display a double quote
\b	Backspace
\r	Enter
\t	Horizontal tab space
\v	Vertical tab
\n	New Line

Special Literals

- Python contains one special literal i.e. **None**.
- We use it to specify that the field has not been created.

Example:

```
Drink=None
Food=”Available”
```

Literals Collection

- There are **four** different literals collections.
- **List literals, tuple literals, dict literals,** and **set literals**.