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

Example:

```
a=0b1010 #Binary Literal

b=100 #Integer Literal

c=0o310 #Octal Literal

d=0x120 #Hexadecimal Literal

#Float Literal

f1=10.5

f2=1.5e2 #1.5* 10power2

x=3.14j #Complex Literal


print(a,b,c,d)

print(f1,f2)

print(x,x.real,x.imag)
```

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


print("x is ",x)
print("y is ",y)
print("a: ",a)
print("b: ",b)
```

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.

Example:

```
s1='Hello World'
s2="This is the Python's Session"

s1= ''' This is the Python's
      Literal lecture'''
s2= """This is the Python's
      Literal lecture """

s1="This is the Python's Lecture \
   Timing is 9 am"
```

```
str="This is \n Python"
print(str)
```

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**.

Example:

```
fruits = ["apple","mango","orange"]  #list
numbers=(1,2,3) #tuple
alphabets={'a':'apple','b':'ball','c':'cat'} #dictionary
vowels={'a','e','i','o','u'} #set
print(fruits)
print(numbers)
print(alphabets)
```

```
print(vowels)
```