

Print the data type of the variable x:

```
x = 5
print(type(x))
```

Try it Yourself »

Setting the Data Type

In Python, the data type is set when you assign a value to a variable:

Example	Data Type	Try it
x = "Hello World"	str	Try it »
x = 20	int	Try it »
x = 20.5	float	Try it »
x = 1j	complex	Try it »
x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]	list	Try it »
x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")	tuple	Try it »
x = range(6)	range	Try it »
x = {"name" : "John", "age" : 36}	dict	Try it »
x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}	set	Try it »
x = frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"})	frozenset	Try it »
x = True	bool	Try it »
x = b"Hello"	bytes	Try it »
x = bytearray(5)	bytearray	Try it »
x = memoryview(bytes(5))	memoryvi	Dark mode



HTML

CSS

`x = None`

NoneType

[Try it »](#)

Setting the Specific Data Type

If you want to specify the data type, you can use the following constructor functions:

Example	Data Type	Try it
<code>x = str("Hello World")</code>	str	Try it »
<code>x = int(20)</code>	int	Try it »
<code>x = float(20.5)</code>	float	Try it »
<code>x = complex(1j)</code>	complex	Try it »
<code>x = list(("apple", "banana", "cherry"))</code>	list	Try it »
<code>x = tuple(("apple", "banana", "cherry"))</code>	tuple	Try it »
<code>x = range(6)</code>	range	Try it »
<code>x = dict(name="John", age=36)</code>	dict	Try it »
<code>x = set(("apple", "banana", "cherry"))</code>	set	Try it »
<code>x = frozenset(("apple", "banana", "cherry"))</code>	frozenset	Try it »
<code>x = bool(5)</code>	bool	Try it »
<code>x = bytes(5)</code>	bytes	Try it »
<code>x = bytearray(5)</code>	bytearray	Try it »
<code>x = memoryview(bytes(5))</code>	memoryview	Try it »

Dark mode