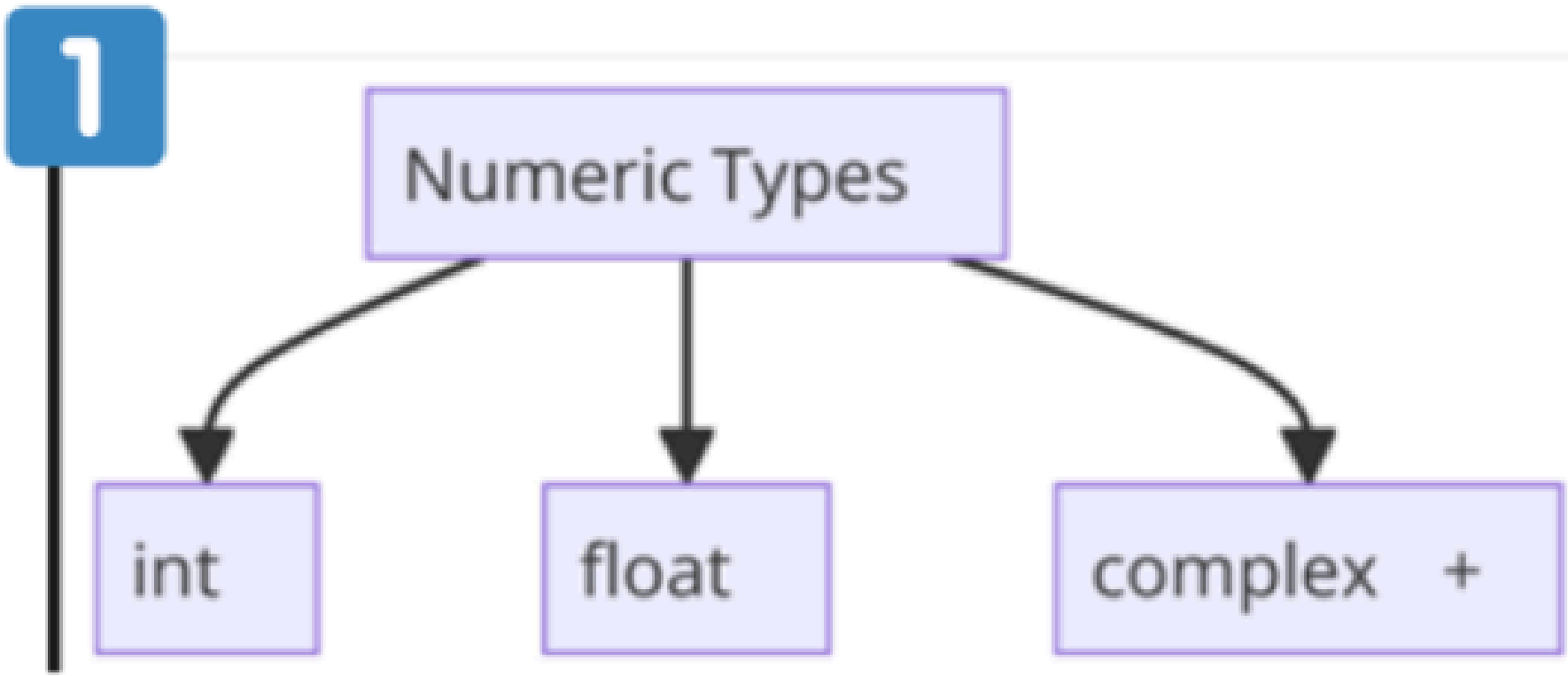

- Numeric data types, represents numeric value.
- A Numeric value can be an integer, a floating number, and complex number.

Note: We can use type() function to determine the type.

1. Integers

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- All positive & negative whole numbers without fractions/decimals.
- The value is represented by 'int' class.

In [6]:

```
enrollment_number = 17045
print("enrollment number of a student =",
      enrollment_number)
print("It's data type =",type(enrollment_number))
```

```
enrollment number of a student = 17045
It's data type = <class 'int'>
```

In [7]:

```
#add two numbers
a = 5
b = 4
c = a+b
print("a + b =",c)
print("Data type of c = ",type(c))
```

```
a + b = 9
Data type of c =  <class 'int'>
```

2. float

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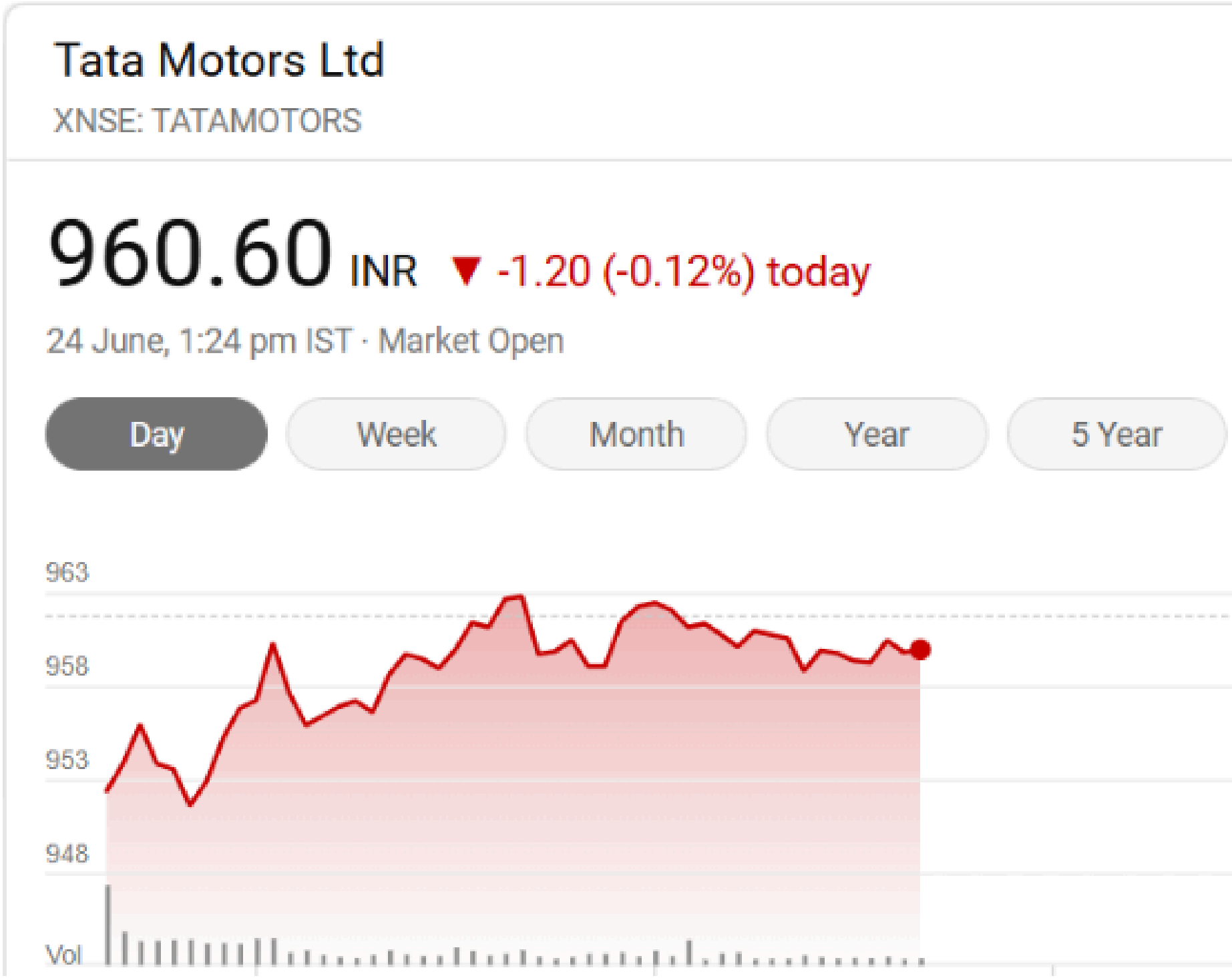
- All the real numbers with a floating-point representation.
- The value is represented by 'float' class.



In [17]:

```
tata_motors_quantity = 101
price = 960.60

stock_portfolio_size = (tata_motors_quantity * price)
print("stock_portfolio_size = ",stock_portfolio_size)
print("Data type of stock_portfolio_size = ",
                          type(stock_portfolio_size))
```

```
stock_portfolio_size =  97020.6
Data type of stock_portfolio_size =  <class
'float'>
```


3.Complex numbers

- complex number = (real number part) + (imaginary part)
- The value is represented by 'complex' class.

In [19]:

```
var = 1+2j
print("var =",var)
print("Data type of var =",type(var))
```

```
var = (1+2j)
Data type of var = <class 'complex'>
```