

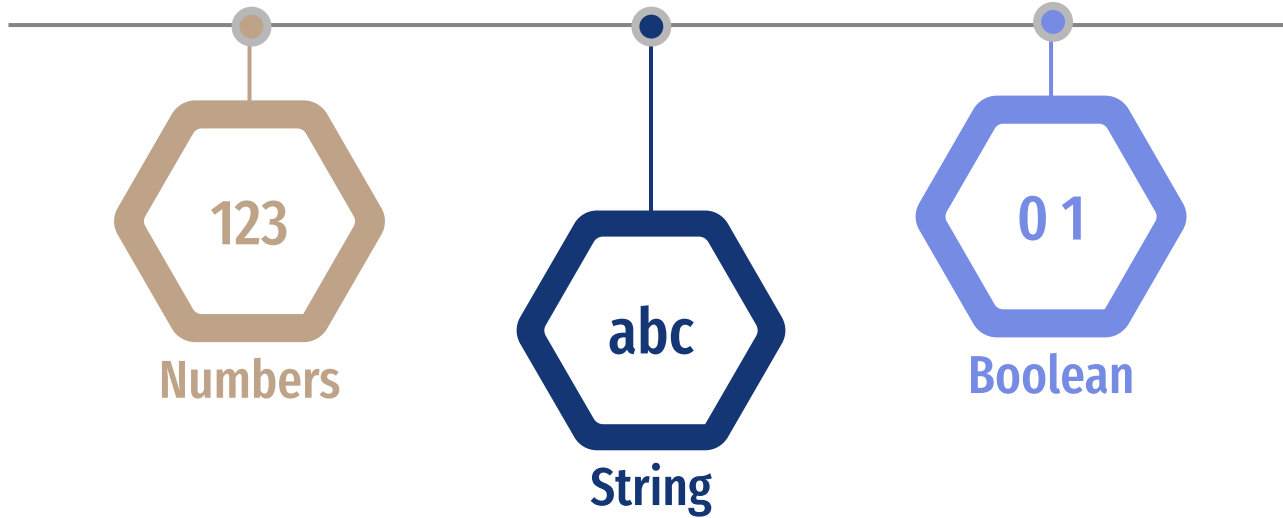
Data Types in Python



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There are 3 Basic Data Types in Python



Numbers is the **numeric type** in Python, divided into 3: **integer**, **float**, and **complex**.

integer

an integer

```
▶ a = 10  
print(a, type(a))
```

```
10 <class 'int'>
```

float

decimal number

```
▶ b = 10.0  
print(b, type(b))
```

```
10.0 <class 'float'>
```

complex

formulation of $x + yj$,
with x is a real
number and y is an
imaginary number

```
▶ c = 1+2j  
print(c, type(c))
```

```
(1+2j) <class 'complex'>
```

What makes an integer and a float different is the decimal point

abc String

String is a **sequence of Unicode characters**. Declared in single or double-quotes. In Python, the use of single or double quotes is considered the same. Strings of more than 1 line can be marked with 3 single quotes `'''` or double `"""`



```
text = "Hello World!"  
print(text, type(text))
```

```
Hello World! <class 'str'>
```

← A single line string



```
text = """This is  
a multi-line  
string"""  
print(text)
```

A multi-line string →

```
This is  
a multi-line  
string
```



abc

String

Another way of declaring a multi-line string, using '\n'



```
text = "This is \na multi-line \nstring too"  
print(text)
```

```
This is  
a multi-line  
string too
```



01

Boolean

Boolean is a type with 2 constant values: **True (1)** and **False (0)**



Boolean

✓
0s

```
[4] print(5>7)
```

False

✓
0s

```
[5] print(5==7)
```

False

✓
0s

```
[6] print(5<7)
```

True

Thank You



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