# **Python Data Types**

### **Built-in Data Types**

In programming, data type is an important concept.

Variables can store data of different types, and different types can do different things.

Python has the following data types built-in by default, in these categories:

Text Type: str

Numeric Types: int, float, complex

Sequence

list, tuple, range

Types:

Mapping Type: dict

Oat Taran

Set Types: set, frozenset

Boolean Type: bool

Binary Types: bytes, bytearray, memoryview

None Type: NoneType

### **Getting the Data Type**

You can get the data type of any object by using the type() function:

#### **Example**

Print the data type of the variable x:

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

### **Setting the Data Type**

Evample

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

Data Tuna

Example	Data Type
x = "Hello World"	str
x = 20	int
x = 20.5	float
x = 1j	complex
x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]	list
x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")	tuple
x = range(6)	range
x = {"name" : "John", "age" : 36}	dict
x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}	set

<pre>x = frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"})</pre>	frozenset
x = True	bool
x = b"Hello"	bytes
x = bytearray(5)	bytearray
x = memoryview(bytes(5))	memoryview
x = None	NoneType

## **Setting the Specific Data Type**

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

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