



COMPUTING FUNDAMENTALS USING PYTHON

Ms. Archana A
Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Applications

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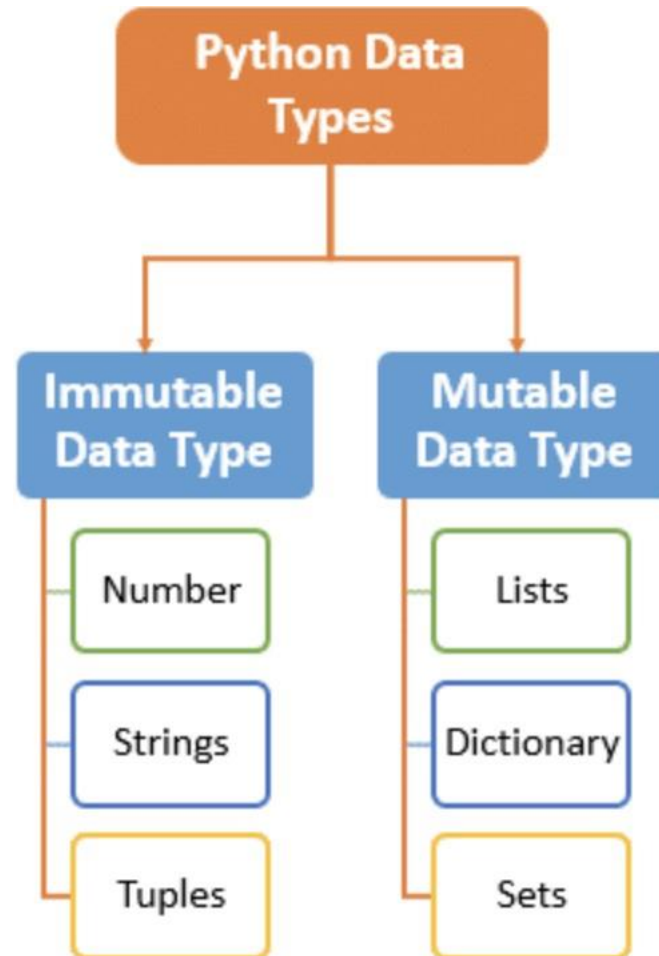
Python Basics Data Types

Archana A

Computer Applications

- Every value in Python has a datatype. Since everything is an object in Python programming, **data types** are actually **classes** and **variables** are **instance** (object) of these classes.
- There are various data types in Python. Some of the important types are listed below

- 1) Numbers
- 2) List
- 3) Tuple
- 4) Strings
- 5) Set
- 6) Dictionary



- **Integers, floating point numbers** and **complex** numbers fall under [Python numbers](#) category.
- They are defined as **int**, **float** and **complex** classes in Python.
- **Integers – int**
 - Integers can be of any length, it is only limited by the memory available.

- **Floating point numbers – float**
 - A floating point number is accurate up to 15 decimal places.
- Integer and floating points are separated by decimal points.
 - 1 is integer,
 - 1.0 is floating point number.

- Complex numbers - **complex**
 - Complex numbers are written in the form, **$x + yj$** , where x is the **real part** and y is the **imaginary part**.

- String is sequence of Unicode characters.
- Single quotes or double quotes can be used to represent strings.
- Multi-line strings can be denoted using triple quotes, `'''` or `"""`.

- Strings can be indexed - often synonymously called **subscripted** as well.
- Similar to C, the first character of a string has the **index 0**.



THANK YOU

Ms. Archana A
Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Science

archana@pes.edu

+91 80 6666 3333 Extn 392