

# Data Types



# Session Objectives



- Data Types
  - Concept
  - Example
  - Number System
- Types of Conversions
  - Implicit
  - Explicit
- Summary



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# DATA TYPES IN PYTHON-1

## □ Basic Types

□ **None**

□ **Numeric Type**

□ Integer

□ Long

□ Float

□ Complex

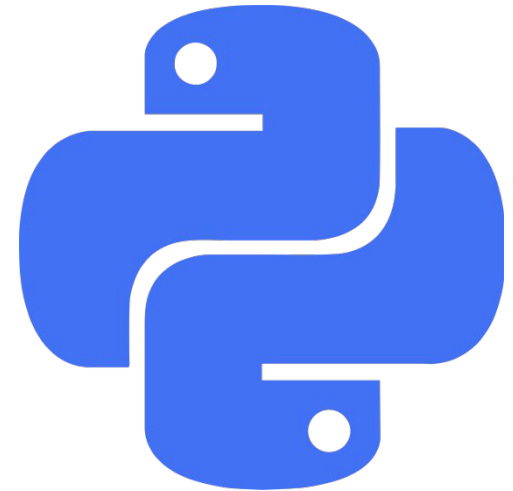
□ **Boolean Type**

□ Function

□ Class

□ Objects

□ instance



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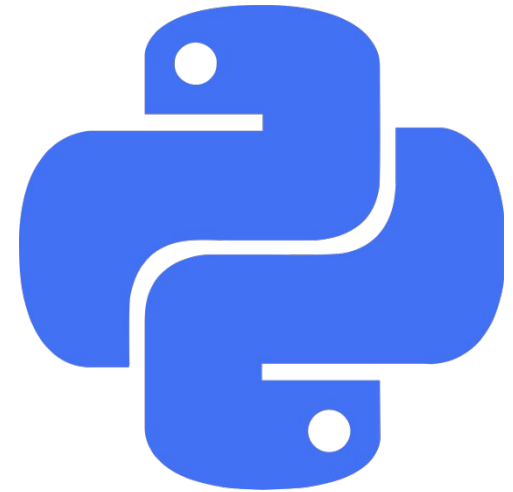
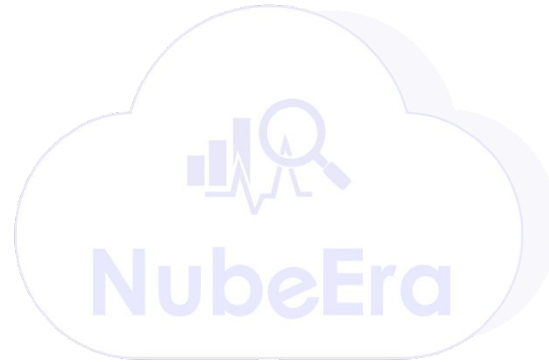


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# DATA TYPES IN PYTHON-2

## ❑ Container Types

- ❑ String
- ❑ List
- ❑ Tuple
- ❑ Dictionary
- ❑ Set



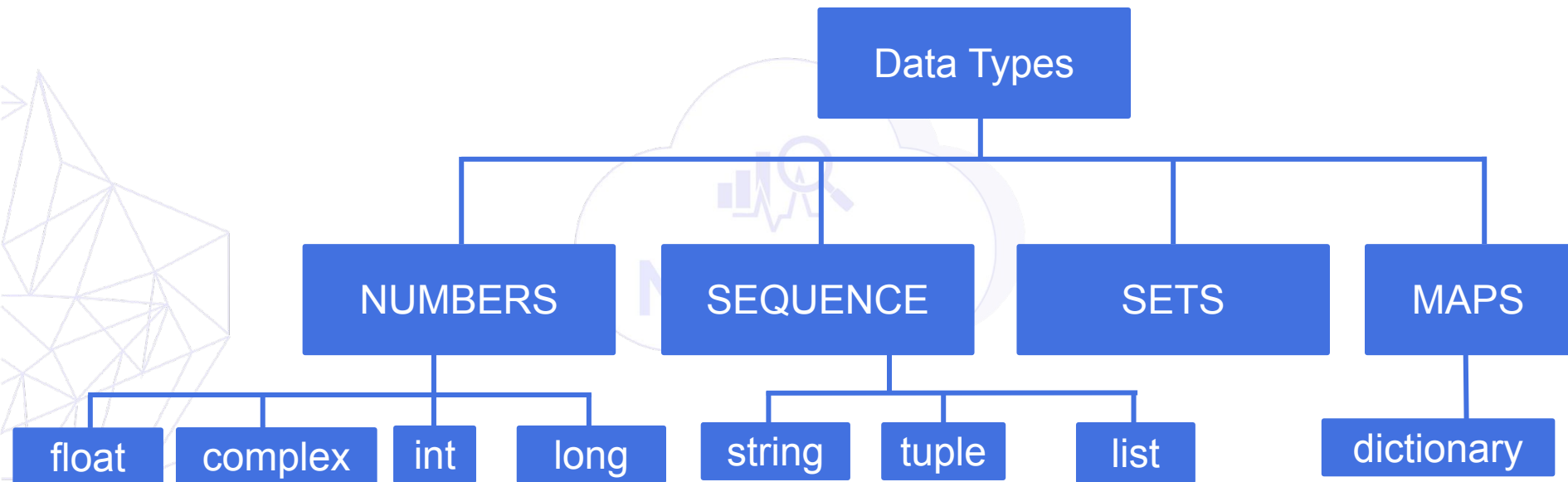
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# Data Types Examples



```
□ a = 5
□ # Output: <class 'int'>
□ print(type(a))
```

```
□ # Output: <class 'float'>
□ print(type(5.0))
```

```
□ # Output: (8+3j)
□ c = 5 + 3j
□ print(c + 3)
```

```
□ # Output: True
□ print(isinstance(c, complex))
```

Type	Format	Description
int	a = 10	Signed Integer
long	a = 345L	(L) Long integers, they can also be represented in octal & hex.
float/double	a = 45.67	(.) Floating point real values
complex	a = 3.14J	(J) Contains integer in the range 0 to 255.



# Number System



There are 4 Number System in Python:

Base	Prefix	Interpretation
2	0b (zero + lowercase letter 'b') 0B (zero + uppercase letter 'B')	Binary
8	0o (zero + lowercase letter 'o') 0O (zero + uppercase letter 'O')	Octal
16	0x (zero + lowercase letter 'x') 0X (zero + uppercase letter 'X')	Hexadecimal

Example :-

```
>>> print(0O10)
8
>>> print(0x10)
16
>>> print(0b10)
2
```



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# Types of Conversions



- Python has two types of conversions
  - Implicit(Automatically)
    - Python automatically converts one data type to another data type.
    - Python promotes conversion of lower data type. (integer) to higher data type (float) to avoid data loss
  - Explicit(Manually)
    - Syntax `(required_datatype)(expression)`



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# Implicit(Auto)



- Python automatically converts one data type to another data type.
- doesn't need any user involvement.

```
>>> a = 5
>>> print(a, "is of type", type(a))
(5, 'is of type', <type 'int'>)
>>> a = 2.0
>>> print(a, "is of type", type(a))
(2.0, 'is of type', <type 'float'>)
>>> a = 1+2j
>>> print(a, "is complex number?", isinstance(1+2j,complex))
((1+2j), 'is complex number?', True)
>>>
```



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# Explicit (Manual)



- `float(5)`  
5.0
- `int(10.6)`  
10
- `int(-10.6)`  
-10
- `float('2.5')`  
2.5
- `str(25)`  
'25'



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# Summary



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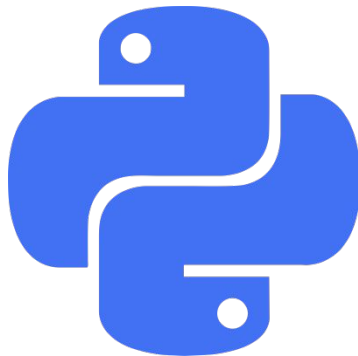
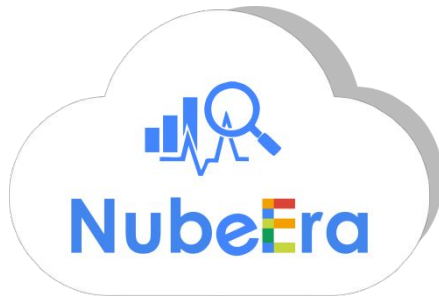
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???

The Important thing is not to  
stop  
**Questioning**



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