**NUMBERS**

**There are three numeric types in python:**

* int
* float
* complex

**int:**

int or integer, is a whole number, positive or negative, without decimals, of unlimited length.

**Float:**

Float, or “floating point number” is a number, positive or negative one or more decimals.

**complex:**

complex number are written with a “j” as the imaginary part:

**Random Number:**

Python does not have a random() function to make a random number, but python has build-in module called random that can be used to make random numbers.

**CASTING**

There may be times when you want to specify a type on to a variable. This can be done with casting. Python is object orientated language, and as such it uses classes to define data types, including its primitive types.

Casting in python is therefore done using constructor functions:

**int() –** constructs an integer number from an integer literal, a float literal (by removing all decimals), or a string literal (providing the string represents a whole number)

**float()-** constructs a float number from an integer literal, a float literal or string literal or a string literal (Providing the string represents a float or an integer)

**str()** – construct a string from a wide variety of data types, including string , integer literals and float literals.