Arrays are sequence types and behave very much like lists, except that the type of objects stored in them is constrained. The type is specified at object creation time by using a *type code*, which is a single character. The following type codes are defined:

| **Type code** | **C Type** | **Python Type** | **Minimum size in bytes** |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 'b' | signed char | Int | 1 |  |
| 'B' | unsigned char | Int | 1 |  |
| 'u' | Py\_UNICODE | Unicode character | 2 |  |
| 'h' | signed short | Int | 2 |  |
| 'H' | unsigned short | Int | 2 |  |
| 'i' | signed int | Int | 2 |  |
| 'I' | unsigned int | Int | 2 |  |
| 'l' | signed long | Int | 4 |  |
| 'L' | unsigned long | int | 4 |  |
| 'q' | signed long long | int | 8 |  |
| 'Q' | unsigned long long | int | 8 |  |
| 'f' | float | float | 4 |  |
| 'd' | double | float | 8 |  |

Array in Python can be created by importing array module. **array(data\_type, value\_list)** is used to create an array with data type and value list specified in its arguments.