



Type Hinting

Annotate code with expected types of variables & function



Why Type Hinting Exists

why we need to annotate the code with expected data type ?

- What type of value is expected here ?
- Can this variable ever be None ?
- What exactly does this function return ?

Type hints acts like a documentation for humans to read and never goes out of sync with the code

mypy



How Python Works on “type” of variable

```
>>> x = 10
```

We do not tell the language what type a variable is.

I can write,

```
>>> x = "ten"
```

Python will accept without an error.

Type hints exists to capture variable intention. They are for humans and tools not for python

Next



Hands on Type Hinting

```
import typing  
variable: str = "Hello world"
```



Type Hinting in Python

```
import typing  
variable: str = "Hello world"
```



Type Hints in Python

Type hints are feature in Python that allow developers to annotate their code with expected type for variables and function arguments.

```
python  
variable = value
```

```
variable: type = value  
int, float, str, List,  
Dict, Tuple, ...
```



Type Hints in Python

Type hints are feature in Python that allow developers to annotate their code with expected type for variables and function arguments.

```
python

age: int = 25

def greet(name: str) -> str:
    return f"Hello, {name}!"
```



Type hint for Collection

List, Set, Tuple, Dict



typing module

Provides type hints, to annotate variables, functions parameters, return types



The typing module

Python introduction the typing module for other types of utilities

```
python

from typing import Dict, List, Set, Tuple

l: List[int] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

t: Tuple[int, str, float] = (1, "hello", 3.14)

s: Set[int] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

d: Dict[str, int] = {"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3}
```



Union

Specify multiple data types



For having a list with different elements of different types, **Union** helps to combine the different types

```
python
```

```
from typing import List, Union  
  
l: List[Union[int, float]] = [1, 2.5, 3.14, 5]
```



Optional

Union[...,None]



If the types hints or arguments that are not mandatory, then **Optional** in typing is generally used. Where they can be omitted or potentially have a value of None

```
python
```

```
from typing import Optional

def greeting(name: Optional[str] = None) -> str:
    return f"Hello, {name if name else 'Anonymous'}"
```



Any

Skip Type Checking for that variable or function.



In some situations, the code is so dynamic or complicated that it won't be possible to annotate it correctly. **Any** type will be useful in this situation.

```
python

from typing import Any

def f(x: Any) -> Any:
    return x
```



When you pass function as argument of other function, then **Callable** in typing is generally used. It can be useful to have types for function signatures.

```
python

from typing import Callable

def run(func: Callable[[int], int], x: int) -> str:
    number_type: str = "Odd" if fun(x) == 1 else "Even"
    return number_type

def remainder(x : int) -> int:
    value: int = x%2
    return value
```

Next



Pydantic

Data Validation on Runtime