

# *Python Data Types*

Every value has a data type.

The data type can make a difference when you try and do something.

Python keeps track of this when a variable is used – there is no need to tell it what data type a variable is going to be.

# Python Data Types

Simple data types.

int	Integer	Whole number	42, 0, -3, 7328251
float	Floating Point Number	Decimal number	3.142, 7.6, 0.0004
str	String	A sequence of characters making up a word or sentence	"Awesome", "Hello World", "G", "42", ""
bool	Boolean	True or False	True, False

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It is sometimes necessary to convert data types:

- when data is inputted using `input()` it is always inputted as a string. If you try and do maths with the value inputted it won't work.
- combining words and numbers won't work unless numbers are converted to string

# Python Data Types

```
aVar = input("Enter a number: ")
print (aVar)
print ()
bVar = aVar + 3
print (bVar)
print ()
print ("Your number was " + aVar)
```

**Test values:**

3

3.3

Three

3.7

# *Python Data Types*

```
aVar = 3.7
```

```
aVar = int(aVar)
```

```
print (aVar)
```

`float()`, `int()`, `str()` and `print()`  
are examples of **built in functions**