



3. print()

to print the value

In Python everything is object

int data type:

We can use int data type to represent whole numbers (integral values)

Eg:

a=10

type(a) #int

Note:

In Python2 we have long data type to represent very large integral values.

But in Python3 there is no long type explicitly and we can represent long values also by using int type only.

We can represent int values in the following ways

1. Decimal form
2. Binary form
3. Octal form
4. Hexa decimal form

1. Decimal form(base-10):

It is the default number system in Python

The allowed digits are: 0 to 9

Eg: a =10

2. Binary form(Base-2):

The allowed digits are : 0 & 1

Literal value should be prefixed with 0b or 0B

Eg: a = 0B1111

a =0B123

a=b111

3. Octal Form(Base-8):

The allowed digits are : 0 to 7

Literal value should be prefixed with 0o or 0O.