## Python Numbers

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There are three numeric types in Python:

- int
- float
- complex

Variables of numeric types are created when you assign a value to them:

## Example

```
x = 1 # int
y = 2.8 # float
z = 1j # complex
```

To verify the type of any object in Python, use the type () function:

## Example

```
print(type(x))
print(type(y))
print(type(z))
```

Int

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

## Example

```
Integers:
x = 1
y = 35656222554887711
z = -3255522
print(type(x))
print(type(y))
print(type(z))
```


## Float

Float, or "floating point number" is a number, positive or negative, containing one or more decimals.

## Example

Floats:
$x=1.10$
$y=1.0$
$z=-35.59$

```
print(type(x))
print(type(y))
print(type(z))
```

Float can also be scientific numbers with an "e" to indicate the power of 10 .

## Example

Floats:
$x=35 e 3$
$\mathrm{y}=12 \mathrm{E} 4$
$z=-87.7 e 100$
print(type(x))
print(type(y))
print(type(z))

## Complex

Complex numbers are written with a " j " as the imaginary part:

## Example

Complex:

```
x = 3+5j
y = 5j
z = -5j
```

print(type(x))
print (type (y))
print(type(z))

## Type Conversion

You can convert from one type to another with the int(), float(), and complex() methods:

## Example

Convert from one type to another:
$x=1 \quad \#$ int
$y=2.8 \quad \#$ float
z $=1 j \quad \#$ complex
\#convert from int to float:
$a=f l o a t(x)$

```
#convert from float to int:
b = int(y)
#convert from int to complex:
c = complex(x)
print(a)
print(b)
print(c)
print(type(a))
print(type(b))
print(type(c))
```

Note: You cannot convert complex numbers into another number type.

## Random Number

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

## Example

Import the random module, and display a random number between 1 and 9:
import random
print (random.randrange(1, 10))

