

Number data type is immutable and store numeric values.

Immutable means changing the value of a number data type results in a newly allocated object.

Objects of class Number are created when you assign a value to them. For example –

```
varX = 4  
varY = 17.5
```

Python supports four different numerical types –

int (signed integers) – Positive or negative whole numbers with no decimal point.

float (floating point real values) – Positive or negative whole numbers with decimal point and fractional parts. Floats may also be in scientific notation, with E or e indicating the power of 10 ($3.7e2 = 3.7 \times 10^2 = 370$).

long (long integers) – Integers of unlimited size, written like integers and followed by an uppercase or lowercase L.

complex (complex numbers) – Complex numbers are of the form $a + bJ$, where a and b are floats and J (or j) represents the square root of -1 (which is an imaginary number). The real part of the number is a, and the imaginary part is b.

Examples

Here are some examples of numbers

int	float	long	complex
115	0.075	71744861L	3.14j
57	33.23	-0x79343L	29. j
-7768	-29.3	0472L	9.375e-25j

Python allows you to use a lowercase L with long, however it is recommended that you use only an uppercase L to avoid confusion with the number 1. Python displays long integers with an uppercase L.