In Python, the `int` data type is used to represent integers. Integers are whole numbers without any decimal point. They can be positive, negative, or zero. Here are some examples of integers:

Python

```
-10
0
42
1000
```

You can perform various operations on integers, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and more. For example:

Python

```
a = 10
b = 5

# Addition
sum_result = a + b  # result will be 15

# Subtraction
difference = a - b  # result will be 5

# Multiplication
product = a * b     # result will be 50

# Division
quotient = a / b    # result will be 2.0 (note: in Python 3.x,
division of integers results in a float)
```

```
# Integer Division
integer_quotient = a // b  # result will be 2

# Modulo (remainder)
remainder = a % b   # result will be 0
```

You can also perform more advanced mathematical operations using functions from the `math` module or other specialized libraries.

Keep in mind that Python integers have unlimited precision, meaning they can be arbitrarily large as long as they fit into your computer's memory. This is different from some other programming languages where integers have a maximum size.

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