#### Lexical Representation

The value space shall have a lexical representation consisting of a base 10 mantissa followed, optionally, by the character "E" or "[e](e.docx)", followed by a base 10 exponent. The exponent shall be an integer. The mantissa shall be a decimal number. The representations for exponent and mantissa shall follow the lexical rules for integer and decimal below. If the "E" or "[e](e.docx)" and the following exponent are omitted, an exponent value of 0 is assumed.

Lexical representations for zero can take a positive or negative sign.

[Example: -1E4, 1267.43233E12, 12.78e-2, 12 , -0, and 0 are all valid literals for numbers in the default value space. 4503599627370497.5 is also a valid literal, although it represents the same value as 4503599627370497 (2^52 + 1) in the default value space (as explained in §). end example]

An Integer has a lexical representation consisting of a finite-length sequence of decimal digits (#x30–#x39) with an optional leading sign. If the sign is omitted, "+" is assumed. [Example: -1, 0, 12678967543233, +100000. end example]

A Decimal Number has a lexical representation consisting of a finite-length sequence of decimal digits (#x30–#x39) separated by a period as a decimal indicator. An optional leading sign is allowed. If the sign is omitted, "+" is assumed. Leading and trailing zeroes are optional. If the fractional part is zero, the period and following zero(s) can be omitted. [Example: -1.23, 12678967.543233, +100000.00, 210. end example]