

Primitive Data

Table of contents

Today's outline	1
Learning objectives	1
Primitive data	2
Summary	2
Next lecture	2

See [csse1001¹](#) for course logistics — this note covers Lecture 2B's technical content.

Today's outline

- Primitive data types built into Python
- Booleans, integers, strings, and tuples
- Converting between types

Learning objectives

1. There are more built-in types besides integers that can form expressions.
2. These types are immutable.
3. We can convert between types, albeit imperfectly.

¹[courses/csse1001/csse1001.pdf](#)

Primitive data

The types “built-in” to Python by default are called **primitive data**: booleans, integers, floats (not covered in this lecture), strings, and tuples.

See [python-primitive-data-types²](#) for the full definitions, operators, and worked examples for each of these types — comparison operators and truthy/falsy values for booleans; unbounded-precision and conversion for integers; concatenation, comparison, indexing/slicing, and immutability for strings; and construction, indexing/slicing, immutability, and packing/unpacking for tuples.

Summary

We have booleans, integers, strings, and tuples. Strings and tuples are indexed and can be sliced. We can convert between the types (imperfectly).

Next lecture

1. [2025-08-11-functions³](#) — Functions.
2. [2025-08-11-sequence-selection-and-iteration⁴](#) — If-statements (selection).

²[courses/csse1001/python-primitive-data-types.pdf](#)

³[courses/csse1001/2025-08-11-functions.pdf](#)

⁴[courses/csse1001/2025-08-11-sequence-selection-and-iteration.pdf](#)