Tuple: It is represented by tuple () or ( )

* Heterogeneous data str.
* It is ordered, immutable, allow duplicates.

<30/09/2025, Tuesday>

t3 = ('Hari', [1,2,3,4], 89.3, [[[10,20,30]]])

print 2 in t3
=> t3[1][1]

In t3[1] It will fetch [1,2,3,4] we want 2 position means t3[1][1].

print 30

[[[10,20,30]]]

Here t3[3] = [[[10,20,30]]] Inside we have Nested List
again t3[0] = [[10,20,30]]
again t3[0] = [10,20,30]
t3[3] = 30

Final code
t3[3][0][0][3]
o/p: 30.

I/P
1) tup1 = (10,20)
tup2 = (50,70)

Exp o/p : tup1 = (50,70)
tup2 = (10,20)

We can achieve this using swapping method.

```
tup1 = (10,20)
tup2 = (50,70)
print (tup1, tup2)
tup1, tup2 = tup2, tup1
print (tup1, tup2).
```

Op : tup1 = (50,70)
tup2 = (10,20)

SET DS: It is an unordered, mutable collection of unique elements.

* Define using set() or {}
* It automatically delete duplicates.
* Heterogeneous in nature.