A **tuple** in Python is like a **list that you cannot change**.
It holds **a group of items**, just like a list, but **you can't add, remove, or change** the items once it's made.

🧠 Simple Explanation:

Think of a **tuple** as a **box with locked items**.
You can **see** what's inside, but **you can't take anything out or put anything in**.

🗑️ Example:

```python
fruits = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
```

- This is a tuple with 3 items.
- You can access items like this:

```python
print(fruits[0]) # Output: apple
```

✅ Key Points:

- Use **round brackets** `()`
- It can have different types of values
- You can read items by index (`fruits[1]`)
- **Immutable** → can't change the values after it's created

❌ Not Allowed:

```python
fruits[1] = "orange"  # ❌ This will cause an error
```

✅ Allowed:

```python
print(len(fruits)) # 3 print("banana" in fruits) # True
```

Use a **tuple** when you want to keep data **safe from changes**.