List is a data structure in python to store multiple heterogeneous(different type) values

- In list duplicate values are allowed to be stored
- It is represented by []
- It is mutable and iterable

lst.append(value)	value will get added at the end and the length of the lst will be increased by 1 lst.append(10) lst.append("xxxx") lst.append([1,2,3])
lst.extend(iterable)	all the values from the iterable will get added one by one at the end of the list, and length of the list will get increased by length of the iterable
lst.insert(pos,value)	the value will get added at the given position in the list, and all the previous values will be shifted one location on the right side
lst.pop()	in pop function if the position is not given then it will delete the last value, but if the position is given then it will delete the value at the given position lst.pop()-→ delete the last value lst.pop(3)-→ delete the value at 3rd index position
lst.remove(value)	it removes the first occurrence of the given value from the list, if it exists otherwise, it will throw an exception
lst[pos]=data	the value at the given position will be overwritten by data
lst.count(value)	It will display number of occurrence of the given value
lst.clear()	it will delete all the values from the lst, but empty list will remain
lst.reverse()	It reverse the original list
lst.sort()	it will sort the list in ascending order, if all the values in the list are of same type(homogeneous), otherwise it throws exception lst.sort()--→ arrange in the ascending order lst.sort(rverse=True)-→ arrange in the descending order
lst.copy()	it creates a shallow copy of the given list lst1=lst.copy() -→ shallow copy of lst will be created and lst will point to it.
lst.index(value)	It displays the index position of the first occurrence of the given value, if it exists, otherwise it throws an exception

It allows to store multiple values in the tuple, duplicates are allowed.

1. It is immutable and iterable
2. It is represented in ()
3. It is allows to store duplicate values
4. tuple is used to send variable number of parameters to a function
5. A function can return multiple values as a tuple

t.count(value)	It will display number of occurrence of the given value
t.index(value)	It displays the index position of the first occurrence of the given value, if it exists, otherwise it throws an exception
len(t)	to find the length of tuple