The **tuple** is also a sequence:
- As are list, range, string, and some others that we will learn about in future lessons.
- Sequences have common behavior with functions and methods that are applied in the same way to each type of sequence.

Common behavior of all sequences:

Action	Explanation
elem in seq	T/F if elem belongs to the sequence
elem not in seq	T/F if elem doesn't belong to the sequence
seq1 + seq2	Concatenation
seq*n or n*seq	Concatenation n times
seq[i], seq[i,j], seq[i,j,k]	Indexing, slicing and slicing with k step
len(seq)	Length of sequence
min(seq)	Minimum element of sequence
max(seq)	Maximum element of sequence
seq.index(elem, s, f)	Returns the position of the first occurrence of elem in seq (in the place from s to f (optional arguments))
seq.count(elem)	Returns the total number of occurrences of elem in seq

Useful Conversions

- Convert list to tuple:

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3]
my_tuple = tuple(my_list)
```

- Convert tuple to list:

```
my_tuple = (1, 2, 3)
my_list = list(my_tuple)
```

- Convert range to list:

```
my_list = list(range(4))
print(my_list)
```

- Convert string to list:

```
msg = "Hello!"
print(list(msg))
```