

=> tuple Methods

tup = (2, 1, 3, 1)

tup.index(1) # returns index of first occurrence.

tup.index(1) is 1.

tup.count(1) # counts total occurrences
tup.count(1) is 2.

=> practice :-

empty tuple :-

tup = ()

print(tup)

print(type(tup))

=> Single value tuple :-

tup(1,) → Note comma is necessary:-

print(tup)

Output (1,)

Note: if we will write just tup(1) then it will consider as a simple integer value.

Output 1

Note: if we are writing

tup = (1, 2, 3, 4), this is optional.

it will give output as a tuple.

tup = (1, 2, 3, 4) it will also consider as a tuple.

So:-

print(type(tup))

=> in tuple slicing is similar to the list

`list.pop(idx)` # removes elements at idx.

⇒ Tuples in Python it is also the data type in python. It is almost similar to list, but it is a built-in data type that lets us create immutable seq of values.

ex :-

```
tup = (87, 64, 33, 95, 76) # tup[0], tup[1]
tup[0] = 43 # Not allowed in Python.
```

ex:- `tup = (2, 3, 1, 4)`

`print(tup[0])`

`print(tup[1])`

`tup[0] = 5` # it is not allowed.