Tuple

A tuple is similar to the list in many ways. Like lists, tuples also contain the collection of the items of different data types. The items of the tuple are separated with a comma (,) and enclosed in parentheses (). A tuple is a read-only data structure as we can't modify the size and value of the items of a tuple.

Example	Output
tuple = ('abc', 123 , 'hi', 10.12 , 10) print tuple print tuple[0] print tuple[2:4] print tuple[3:] print tuple * 2 print tuple + tuple	('abc', 123, 'hi', 10.12, 10) abc ('hi', 10.12) (10.12, 10) ('abc', 123, 'hi', 10.12, 10, 'abc', 123, 'hi', 10.12, 10) ('abc', 123, 'hi', 10.12, 10, 'abc', 123, 'hi', 10.12, 10)

Accessing Tuple

Accessing of tuple is prity easy, we can access tuple in the same way as List.

Example	Output
tuple = ('abc', 123 , 'hi', 10.12 , 10) print tuple[0] print tuple[2:4] print tuple[3:]	abc ('hi', 10.12) (10.12, 10) ('hi', 10.12)

print tuple[-3:-1]	

Adding Tuples

Tuple can be added by using the concatenation operator(+) to join two tuples.

Example	Output
tuple = ('abc', 123) tuple1 = ('hi', 10.12 , 10) print tuple+tuple1	('abc', 123, 'hi', 10.12, 10)

Replicating Tuple

Replicating means repeating. It can be performed by using '*' operator by a specific number of time.

Example	Output
tuple = ('abc', 123) print tuple*2	('abc', 123, 'abc', 123)

Tuple Slicing

A subpart of a tuple can be retrieved on the basis of index. This subpart is known as tuple slice.

Example	Output
tuple = ('abc', 123 , 'hi', 10.12 , 10) print tuple[0] print tuple[2:4] print tuple[3:] print tuple[-3:-1]	abc ('hi', 10.12) (10.12, 10) ('hi', 10.12)

Tuple Deleting

Deleting individual element from a tuple is not supported. However the whole of the tuple can be deleted using the del statement.

Example	Output
tuple = ('abc', 123 , 'hi', 10.12 , 10) print tuple del tuple print tuple	('abc', 123, 'hi', 10.12, 10) <type 'tuple'>

min(tuple) Method

This method is used to get min value from the sequence of tuple.

Example	Output
tuple = ('abc', 123 , 'hi', 10.12 , 10) print min(tuple)	10

max(tuple) Method

This method is used to get max value from the sequence of tuple.

Example	Output
tuple = (123 , 10.12 , 10) print max(tuple)	123

len(tuple) Method

This method is used to get length of the tuple.

Example	Output
tuple = (123 , 10.12 , 10) print len(tuple)	3

cmp(tuple1,tuple2) Method

This method is used to compare tuples.

Example	Output
tuple = (123 , 10.12 , 10) tuple1 = (1, 2 , 3) print cmp(tuple,tuple1) print cmp(tuple1,tuple)	1 -1