

**Tuple :-**

A collection of ordered and immutable objects is known as a tuple.

**Characteristics :**

- ① Tuples are ordered, indexed collections of data.
- ② Index in tuple will start from 'zero'.
- ③ Tuple can store duplicate values.
- ④ Once data is assigned to a tuple, the values can't be changed.
- ⑤ Tuples allow to store several data items in one variable.
- ⑥ You can store only one or mix type of data in tuple.

**len():** To find length of tuple.

**Syntax :**

`length = len(tuples)`

**tuple() constructor :**

`tuple1 = tuple(("One", "Two", "Three"))`

## Set :-

A set is an unordered collection data type that is iterable, mutable, and has no duplicate elements.

## Creating set :-

Syntax & example :-

```
set1 = set(["1", "2", "3"])
```

## Characteristics :

- ① Sets are unordered
- ② Set elements are unique, duplicate entries are not allowed.
- ③ A set itself may be modified, but the elements contained in set must be of an immutable type.

① `len()` :- To get number of elements in a set.

Syntax :

```
len(set1)
```

Items of set can be of any datatype

② `add()` : Adds an element to the set.

Syntax :

```
set.add(element)
```

③ `clear()` : Removes all elements from set.

Syntax :

```
set.clear()
```

④ `pop()` : Removes an element from set.

Syntax :

```
set.pop()
```

⑤ `remove()` : Removes the specified element from set.

Syntax :

```
set.remove(item)
```