1. Tuple

- a. It is immutable.
- b. It is represented using ().
- c. Mainly tuples are used to return multiple values from a function.
- d. Ordered collection, so we can access data by using index
- e. Since the indexing is possible, access to the data is random
- f. Duplicate values are allowed.
- g. Tuples are also iterable.

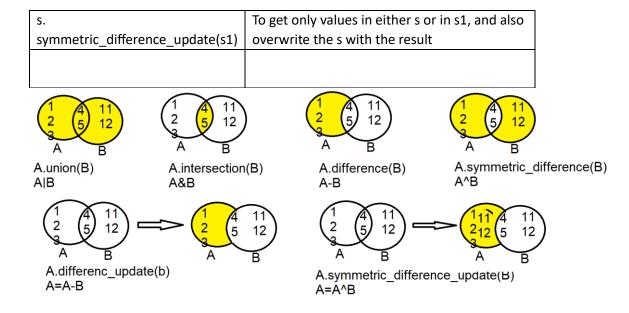
Uses of tuple

- a) To return multiple values from the function'
- b) To pass variable number of arguments to a function
- c) To make the data immutable, so that no one can change it further

2. Set

- a. It allows to store unique values, and stores only immutable values.
- b. It is mutable.
- c. It is represented by using {}
- d. It is unordered list; hence indexing is not possible, and hence data cannot be read randomly.

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s.add(value)	It add a value in the set if it does not exists in
	the set
s.update(iterable)	It will add multiple values from the iterable
	one by one in the set
s.pop()	It will randomly delete the value and return it.
s.remove(value)	It will delete the given value if exists, else
	throw exception
s.discard()	It will delete the given value if exists, else it
	will ignore
s.copy()	To create a shallow copy of the set. So that
	changes in the original set will not be
	reflected in the copied set
S.clear()	To delete all the values from the set
s.union(s1)	To get all values from s as well as s1
s s1	
s.intersection(s1)	To get only values which are common
s&s1	
s.difference(s1)	To get only values which are in s and not in s1
s-s1	
s.symmetric_difference(s1)	To get only values in either s or in s1
s^s1	
s.difference_update(s1)	To get only values which are in s and not in s1,
	but it will modify s, by overwriting it with the result



3. Frozenset

- a. These are sets which are immutable
- 4. dictionary