Python - Access Tuple Items

Access Tuple Items

You can access tuple items by referring to the index number, inside square brackets:

Example

Print the second item in the tuple:

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
print(thistuple[1])
```

Try it Yourself »

Note: The first item has index 0.

Negative Indexing

Negative indexing means start from the end.

`-1` refers to the last item, `-2` refers to the second last item etc.

Example

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
print(thistuple[-1])
```

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Range of Indexes

You can specify a range of indexes by specifying where to start and where to end the range.

When specifying a range, the return value will be a new tuple with the specified items.

Example

Return the third, fourth, and fifth item:

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "melon", "mango")
print(thistuple[2:5])
```

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Note: The search will start at index 2 (included) and end at index 5 (not included).

Remember that the first item has index 0.

By leaving out the start value, the range will start at the first item:

Example

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "melon",
"mango")
print(thistuple[:4])
```

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By leaving out the end value, the range will go on to the end of the list:

Example

This example returns the items from "cherry" and to the end:

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "melon",
"mango")
print(thistuple[2:])
```

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Range of Negative Indexes

Specify negative indexes if you want to start the search from the end of the tuple:

Example

This example returns the items from index -4 (included) to index -1 (excluded)

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "melon",
"mango")
print(thistuple[-4:-1])
```

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To determine if a specified item is present in a tuple use the `in` keyword:

Example

Check if "apple" is present in the tuple:

```python
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
if "apple" in thistuple:
  print("Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits tuple")
```
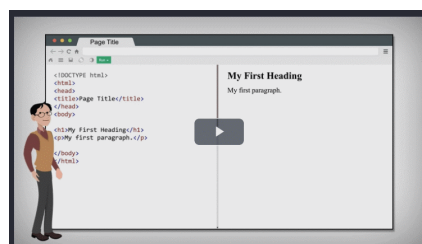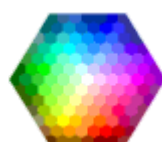
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