Overview of dict and tuple

As we have gone through details related to `list` and `set`, now let us get an overview of `dict` and `tuple` in Python.

- `dict`
  - Group of heterogeneous elements
  - Each element is a key value pair.
  - All the keys are unique in the `dict`.
  - `dict` can be created by enclosing elements in `{}`. Key Value pair in each element are separated by `:` - example `{1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c', 4: 'd'}`
  - Empty `dict` can be initialized using `{}` or `dict()`.
- `tuple`
  - Group of heterogeneous elements.
  - We can access the elements in `tuple` only by positional notation (by using index)
  - `tuple` can be created by enclosing elements in `()` - example `(1, 2, 3, 4)`.

```python
d = {'id': 1, 'first_name': 'Scott', 'last_name': 'Tiger', 'amount': 1000.0} # dict
```

```python
d
```

```
{'id': 1, 'first_name': 'Scott', 'last_name': 'Tiger', 'amount': 1000.0}
```

```python
type(d)
```

```
dict
```

```python
d = dict() # Initializing empty dict
```

```python
d
```

```
{}
```

```python
d = {} # d will be of type dict
```

```python
type(d)
```

```
dict
```

```python
t = (1, 'Scott', 'Tiger', 1000.0) # tuple
```

```python
type(t)
```

```
tuple
```

```python
t
```

```
(1, 'Scott', 'Tiger', 1000.0)
```

```python
t = ()
```

```python
t
```

```
()
```

```python
type(t)
```

```
tuple
```

```python
t = tuple()
```

```python
t
```

```
()
```