List	Tuple
A list is a non-homogeneous data structure that stores the elements in columns of a single row or multiple rows.	A Tuple is also a non-homogeneous data structure that stores elements in columns of a single row or multiple rows.
The list can be represented by []	Tuple can be represented by ()
The list allows duplicate elements	Tuple allows duplicate elements
The list can use nested among all	Tuple can use nested among all
Example: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	Example: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
A list can be created using	Tuple can be created using
the list() function	the tuple() function.
A list is mutable i.e we can make any	A tuple is immutable i.e we can not
changes in the list.	make any changes in the tuple.
List is ordered	Tuple is ordered
Creating an empty list l=[]	Creating an empty Tuple t=()

Set	Dictionary
The set data structure is also a non-	A dictionary is also a non-
homogeneous data structure but stores	homogeneous data structure that
the elements in a single row.	stores key-value pairs.
The set can be represented by {}	The dictionary can be represented by { }
The Set will not allow duplicate elements	The dictionary doesn't allow duplicate keys.
The set can use nested among all	The dictionary can use nested among all
Example: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}	Example: {1: "a", 2: "b", 3: "c", 4: "d", 5: "e"}
A set can be created using	A dictionary can be created using
the set() function	the dict() function
A set is mutable i.e we can make any changes in the set, its elements are not duplicated.	A dictionary is mutable, its Keys are not duplicated.
Set is unordered	Dictionary is ordered (Python 3.7 and above)
Creating a set a=set()	Creating an empty dictionary d={}