Comprehensive List of Tuple Functions and Methods

Creation

- `tuple()` : Creates an empty tuple or converts another iterable into a tuple.
- `()` : The empty parentheses create an empty tuple.
- `(item,)` : Creates a tuple with a single item.

Manipulations

- `tuple.count(item)` : Returns the number of occurrences of `item` in the tuple.
- `tuple.index(item[, start[, end]])` : Returns the index of the first occurrence of `item` in the tuple.
- `tuple + another_tuple` : Concatenates two tuples.
- `tuple * n` : Creates a new tuple with n copies of the original tuple.
- `len(tuple)` : Returns the number of items in the tuple.
- `min(tuple)` : Returns the smallest item in the tuple.
- `max(tuple)` : Returns the largest item in the tuple.
- `sorted(tuple)` : Returns a sorted list of the tuple's elements.

Accessing Elements

- `tuple[i]` : Returns the item at index `i`.
- `tuple[start:end]` : Returns a slice of the tuple from index `start` to end-1.
- `tuple[start:end:step]` : Returns a slice of the tuple from index `start` to end-1 with a step of `step`.

Iteration

- `for item in tuple:` : Iterates over each item in the tuple.
- `enumerate(tuple)` : Returns an enumerate object, yielding pairs of an index and an element from the tuple.

Membership Test

- `item in tuple` : Returns True if `item` is present in the tuple, otherwise `False`.
- `item not in tuple` : Returns True if `item` is not present in the tuple, otherwise `False`.

Conversion

- `tuple(seq)` : Converts `seq` (a sequence) into a tuple.
- `str(tuple)` : Converts the tuple into a string representation.

Built-in Functions

- `sum(tuple)` : Returns the sum of all items in the tuple (items must be numbers).
- `all(tuple)` : Returns True if all items in the tuple are True.
- `any(tuple)` : Returns True if any item in the tuple is True.