Tuples can store values of different data types and duplicate values. Python tuples are immutable, meaning they can’t be changed. Tuples are more memory efficient than lists in Python.

-Python tuples don’t have the sort method like lists do. You can use the **sorted**() function on the Tuple, but it will not be returned as a tuple, but as a sorted list.

- if a tuple contains mutable elements like lists, the elements within those lists can be changed, despite the tuple itself being immutable.

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There is a little trick to create a tuple with one element. You need to put a comma after the element. Otherwise, you will create a variable of the type of the value.

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A tuple can also be created using the tuple() constructor.

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You can specify a tuple from a string by passing a string to the tuple() constructor function.



You can specify a tuple from a dictionary by passing a dictionary object to the tuple() constructor function.



 #Output: 

It is possible to create a tuple from a range of integers by using the tuple() constructor.



Use the zip() function to zip multiple tuples together.

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It's important to understand that the following process doesn't modify the existing tuple but rather creates a new tuple that contains the elements of the original tuple along with the additional element(s).

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