Now let's head over the advanced features 'Tuple' offers us.

Our example tuple collection will be :
clothes = ("pants" , "shirt" , "hat" , "socks")

Change cell value
We learned in the previous lecture that 'Tuple' cells are unchangeable.
But still, there is a way to overcome this by :
1. Declaring a 'List' collection (just a regular declaration as always)
2. Casting existing 'tuple' collection into 'list'
3. Place all items of the casted tuple into the newly created list
4. Change the value of the cell inside the newly created 'list'
5. Cast the list back to tuple

For example:

Original tuple	fruits_tuple = ["banana", "berry", "mango"]
- Create a list - Original tuple casted into 'list'	fruits_list = **list**(fruist_tuple)
Add item into the 'list'	fruits_list[1] = "strawberry"
cast back tuple	fruits_tuple = **tuple**(fruits_list)

Create tuple with 1 item
Once we want to create a tuple with a single cell,
Doing it like this -> tuple =('lemon'), is wrong.
Because that way we just created a regular 'string' variable.

If we want to create a single cell tuple, we should use round brackets (Yeah, thats new for us) , and also add a comma at the end
Like this : tuple = ('lemon',)