**Python Tuples**

**Introduction**

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| A tuple is an ordered sequence of elements of different data types, such as integer, float, string, list or even a tuple. Elements of a tuple are enclosed in parenthesis (round brackets) and are separated by commas. Like list and string, elements of a tuple can be accessed using index values, starting from 0. Tuples can also contain elements of different data types. |

**Tuple declaration**

Numbers=(1,2,3,4,5)  
print(Numbers)

**Output**

**(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)**

**Note:** If you want to store one element in the tuple for instance 35, its declared as Numbers=(35,). If declared without a comma, the numbers will be treated as variable storing value 35. As mentioned see a tuple of different data types below.

Characters=(1,2, **"Andy"**, 3,4, **"xyz"**, 5)  
print(Characters)

**Output**

(1, 2, 'Andy', 3, 4, 'xyz', 5)

You can access an element by use of an index as shown below:

Characters=(1,2, **"Andy"**, 3,4, **"xyz"**, 5)  
print(Characters[2])

**Output**

Andy

A tuple declaration can have a nested list within as an element as shown below.

Characters=(1,2, **"Andy"**, 3,4, **"xyz"**, 5, [6,7])  
print(Characters[7])

The result of the above code would be



The same output can be obtained using negative indexing. Eg print(Characters[-1])