

# List VS Tuple VS Set VS Dictionary In Python

Python **Collections** are used to store data, for example, *lists*, *dictionaries*, *sets*, and *tuples*, all of which are built-in collections.

<b>Lists</b>	<b>Tuples</b>	<b>Sets</b>	<b>Dictionaries</b>
A list is a collection of <i>ordered</i> data.	A tuple is an <i>ordered</i> collection of data.	A set is an <i>unordered</i> collection.	A dictionary is an <i>unordered</i> collection of data that stores data in key-value pairs.

The fundamental distinction that Python makes on data is whether or not the value of an object changes. An object is mutable if the value can change; else, the object is *immutable*.

Lists are <i>mutable</i> .	Tuples are <i>immutable</i> .	Sets are <i>mutable</i> and have <i>no duplicate elements</i> .	Dictionaries are mutable and keys do not allow duplicates.
Lists are declared with square braces.	Tuples are enclosed within parenthesis.	Sets are represented in curly brackets.	Dictionaries are enclosed in curly brackets in the form of key-value pairs.