

The following code is invalid with tuple, because we attempted to update a tuple, which is not allowed. Similar case is possible with lists:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

tuple = ( 'abcd', 786 , 2.23, 'john', 70.2  )
list = [ 'abcd', 786 , 2.23, 'john', 70.2  ]
tuple[2] = 1000    # Invalid syntax with tuple
list[2] = 1000     # Valid syntax with list
```

Python Dictionary

Python's dictionaries are kind of hash table type. They work like associative arrays or hashes found in Perl and consist of key-value pairs. A dictionary key can be almost any Python type, but are usually numbers or strings. Values, on the other hand, can be any arbitrary Python object.

Dictionaries are enclosed by curly braces ({ }) and values can be assigned and accessed using square braces ([]). For example:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = {}
dict['one'] = "This is one"
dict[2]      = "This is two"
tinydict = {'name': 'john','code':6734, 'dept': 'sales'}

print dict['one']     # Prints value for 'one' key
print dict[2]         # Prints value for 2 key
print tinydict        # Prints complete dictionary
print tinydict.keys() # Prints all the keys
print tinydict.values() # Prints all the values
```

This produces the following result: