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d and unchangeable. In Python tuples are written

```
ana", "cherry")
```

print(thistuple)

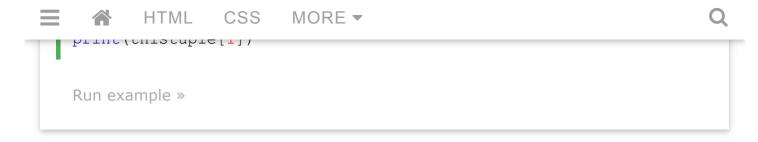
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# Access Tuple Items

You can access tuple items by referring to the index number, inside square brackets:

## Example

Return the item in position 1:



# **Change Tuple Values**

Once a tuple is created, you cannot change its values. Tuples are unchangeable.

```
Example
You cannot change values in a tuple:

thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
thistuple[1] = "blackcurrant"
# The values will remain the same:
print(thistuple)
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```

# Loop Through a Tuple

You can loop through the tuple items by using a for loop.

## Example



You will learn more about for loops in out Python For Loops Chapter.

### Check if Item Exists

To determine if a specified item is present in a tuple use the in keyword:

```
Example
Check if "apple" is present in the tuple:
    thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
    if "apple" in thistuple:
        print("Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits tuple")
    Run example »
```

## **Tuple Length**

To determine how many items a tuple has, use the len() method:

```
Example
Print the number of items in the tuple:

thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
print(len(thistuple))

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```





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Once a tuple is created, you cannot add items to it. Tuples are **unchangeable**.

### Example

You cannot add items to a tuple:

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
thistuple[3] = "orange" # This will raise an error
print(thistuple)
```

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### Remove Items

Note: You cannot remove items in a tuple.

Tuples are **unchangeable**, so you cannot remove items from it, but you can delete the tuple completely:

### Example

The del keyword can delete the tuple completely:

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
del thistuple
print(thistuple) #this will raise an error because the tuple no
longer exists
```

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## The tuple() Constructor

It is also possible to use the tuple() constructor to make a tuple.





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```
Using the tuple() method to make a tuple:
```

```
thistuple = tuple(("apple", "banana", "cherry")) # note the
double round-brackets
print(thistuple)
```

Run example »

# **Tuple Methods**

Python has two built-in methods that you can use on tuples.

Method	Description
count()	Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a tuple
index()	Searches the tuple for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found

## Test Yourself With Exercises

## Exercise:

Print the first item in the fruits tuple.

```
fruits = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
print(
```

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#### Start the Exercise

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