

1.6 Tuple 運用 (額外教材)

你將學習到

1. Tuple 是什麼
2. 取出指定元素
3. 取出元素範圍
4. 元素個數 `len()`
5. 元素存在測試 `in`
6. 搜尋元素 `.index()`

Tuple 是什麼？

Tuple 和 List 很類似，都是儲存多個資料，但 Tuple 被定義後，便無法進行修改。Tuple 是 List 的「常數版」。

```
tuple1 = (1, 2, 5, 9, 12)           # 整數 tuple
tuple2 = ("apple", "orange", "kiwi") # 字串 tuple
tuple3 = ("apple", 8, (1, 2, 3))     # 混合 tuple
tuple4 = ()                          # 空 tuple
```

Tuple 特別寫法

```
t1 = ("apple", )
```

單元素 tuple 最後須加上 ,

```
t2 = 1, 2, 3
```

可省略括號

```
t3 = 1,
```

單元素並省略括號

```
t4 = ()
```

空則必須有括號

取出指定元素 by index

0 1 2
fruits = ("apple", "orange", "kiwi")
-3 -2 -1

fruits[0]	# "apple"	fruits[-1]	# "kiwi"
fruits[1]	# "orange"	fruits[-2]	# "orange"
fruits[2]	# "kiwi"	fruits[-3]	# "apple"

Tuple 無法被變更

Tuple 被定義後，元素便無法進行修改。

```
fruits = ("apple", "orange", "kiwi")
```

```
fruits[1] = "grape"    # 注意這句會發生錯誤!
```

```
# TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item  
assignment
```

取出元素範圍 by range

0 1 2
fruits = ("apple", "orange", "kiwi")
-3 -2 -1

tuple[start: stop: step], start 預設為0, stop 預設為最尾、step 預設為1

```
fruits[ : ]      # ("apple", "orange", "kiwi", "grape", "pear")  
fruits[ : 3]     # ("apple", "orange", "kiwi")  
fruits[ : : 2]   # ("apple", "kiwi")  
fruits[0 : 2]    # ("apple", "orange")
```

取得元素數目 len()

```
fruits = ("apple", "orange", "pear")
```

```
len(fruits)
```

```
# 3
```


測試元素是否存在 in

```
fruits = ("apple", "orange", "pear")
```

```
"orange" in fruits          # 返回 True
```

```
"grape" in fruits          # 返回 False
```

搜尋元素位置 .index()

```
fruits = ("apple", "orange", "kiwi", "grape", "pear")
```

```
fruits.index("kiwi")      # 返回 2
```

練習

1. 定義變數 a 賦值為 ("apple", "orange", "kiwi")
2. 取得變數 a 的長度
3. 取得"kiwi"的位置
4. 定義變數 b 賦值為單元素 Tuple "apple"

答案

1. `a = ("apple", "orange", "kiwi")`
2. `print(len(a))`
3. `print(a.index("kiwi"))`
4. `b = ("apple",)`

學習回顧

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