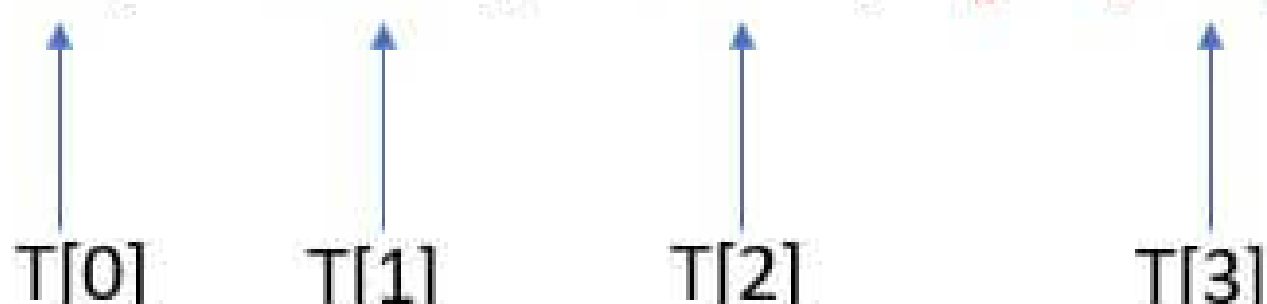


Tuple



What is A Tuple ?


`T = (20, 'Jessa', 35.75, [30, 60, 90])`



The diagram illustrates the indexing of a tuple T. Four blue arrows point upwards from the labels T[0], T[1], T[2], and T[3] to their respective elements in the tuple: 20, 'Jessa', 35.75, and [30, 60, 90].

`T[0]` `T[1]` `T[2]` `T[3]`

Definition


- A tuple is an **ordered, immutable** collection of elements in Python.
 - It is similar to a **list**, but the main **difference** is that tuples **cannot be changed** after creation.
 - Once a tuple is created, you cannot add, remove, or modify its elements.
- 

Creating Tuple

To create a tuple, you use parentheses **()** with elements separated by commas.

```
my_tuple = ()  
  
# Tuple with elements  
my_tuple = (1, 2, 3)
```

Note: Tuples can also be created without parentheses, using comma-separated values.



Accessing Values

You can access the values in a dictionary using square brackets [] with the key.

```
my_tuple = (10, 20, 30)
print(my_tuple[0]) # Output: 10
```

Methods

Tuples have limited built-in methods due to their immutability. Some common methods include `count()` and `index()`.

```
my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 2)

# Count the occurrences of a value in the tuple
count = my_tuple.count(2)
print(count)  # Output: 2

# Find the index of the first occurrence of a value
index = my_tuple.index(3)
print(index)  # Output: 2
```

Indexing

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
'Welcome'	'to'	'interview'	'bit.'	'Have'	'a '	'great'	'day!'
-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1