

Introduction to Python Tuples

- Tuples are ordered collections of data items.
- Stored within round brackets ().
- Immutable: Cannot be altered after creation.
- Example: tuple1 = (1, 2, 3)



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              self.logdupes
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               self.debug
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               self.logger
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               if path:
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                    self.file
 38
 39
                    self.fingerprints.
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            classmethod
            def from_settings(cls,
                 debug = settings.
                 return cls(job_dir(settles
             def request_seen(self,
                  fp = self.request_fine
                   if fp in self.fingerprints:
                       return True
                   self.fingerprints.add(fp)
                      self.file:
                        self.file.write(fp + os.lime
                 request fingerprint(self,
```



Tuple Examples

- tuple1 = (1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 4, 6)
- tuple2 = ('Red', 'Green', 'Blue')
- Output: (1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 4, 6)
- Output: ('Red', 'Green', 'Blue')



Tuple Indexes

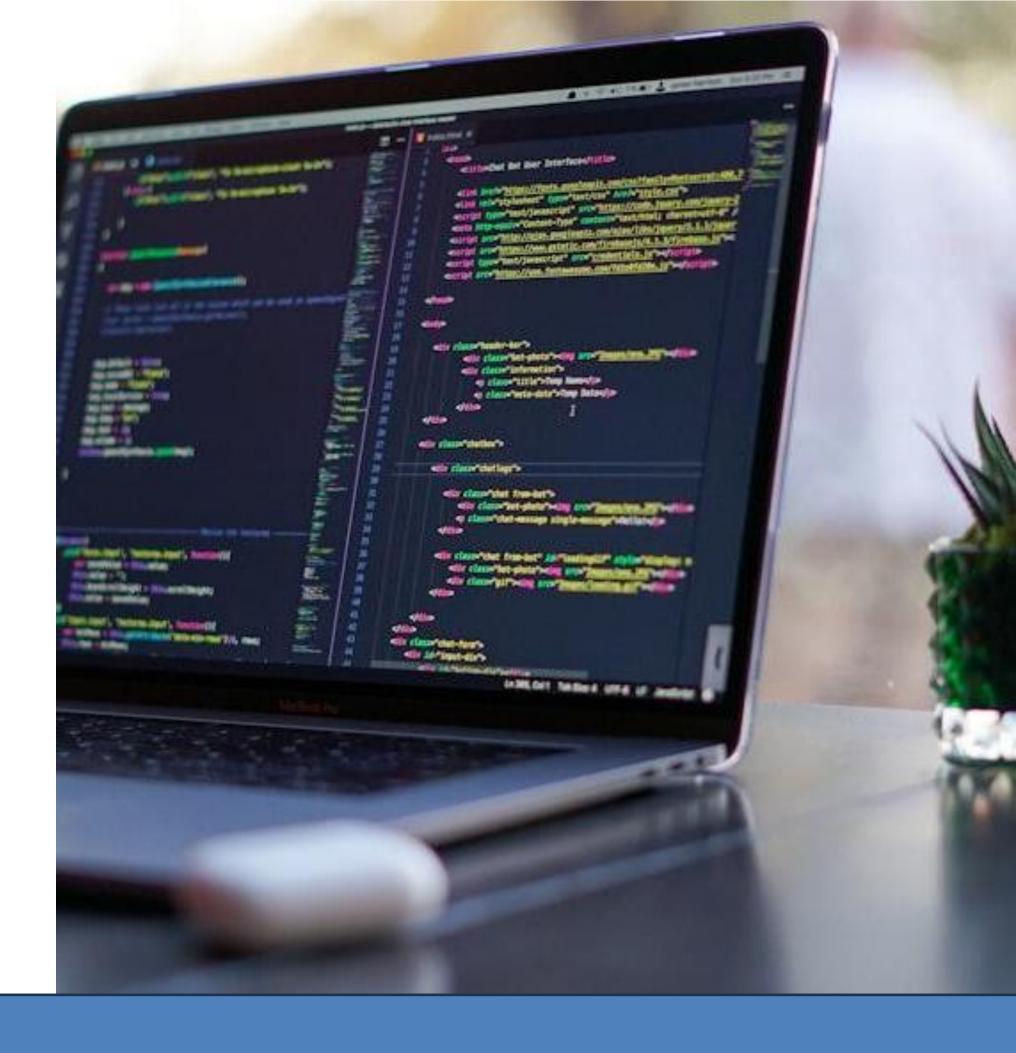
- Each tuple item has a unique index.
- Indexes start at 0 (first item).
- Examples: country = ('Spain', 'Italy', 'India')

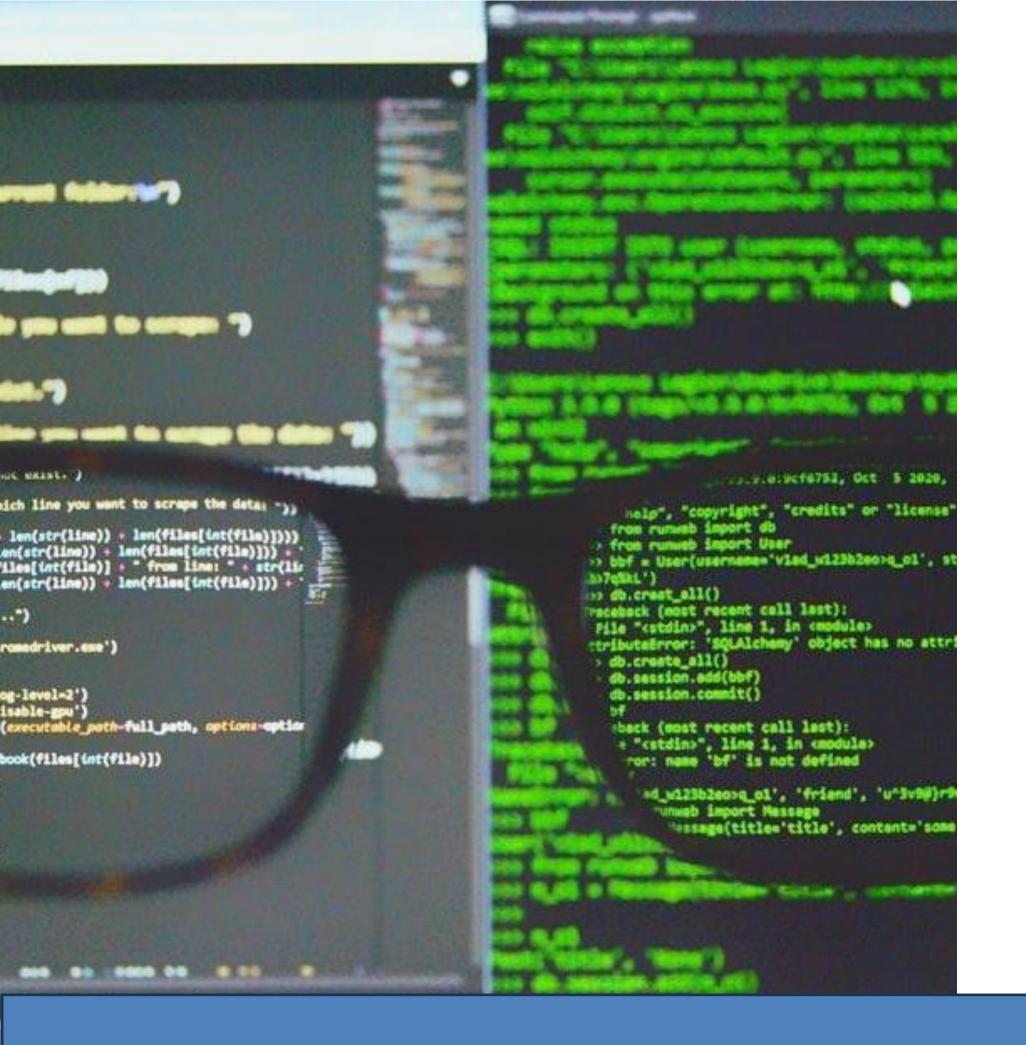
```
- requests.get(url)
                           reduction the website
# checking response.status_code (if you get 502, try revolution)
if response.status_code != 200:
       print(f"Status: {response.status_code} - Try rerunting the code)
 else:
       print(f"Status: {response.status_code \n")
 # using BeautifulSoup to parse the response object
 SOUP = BeautifulSoup(response.content, "html.parser")
 images = soup.find_all("img", attrs=("alt": "Most imm"))
 # finding Post images in the soup
           __ading images
```



Accessing Tuple Items: Positive Indexing

- Use positive indexes to access items.
- Example: country[1] returns 'Italy'.
- country[3] returns 'England'.







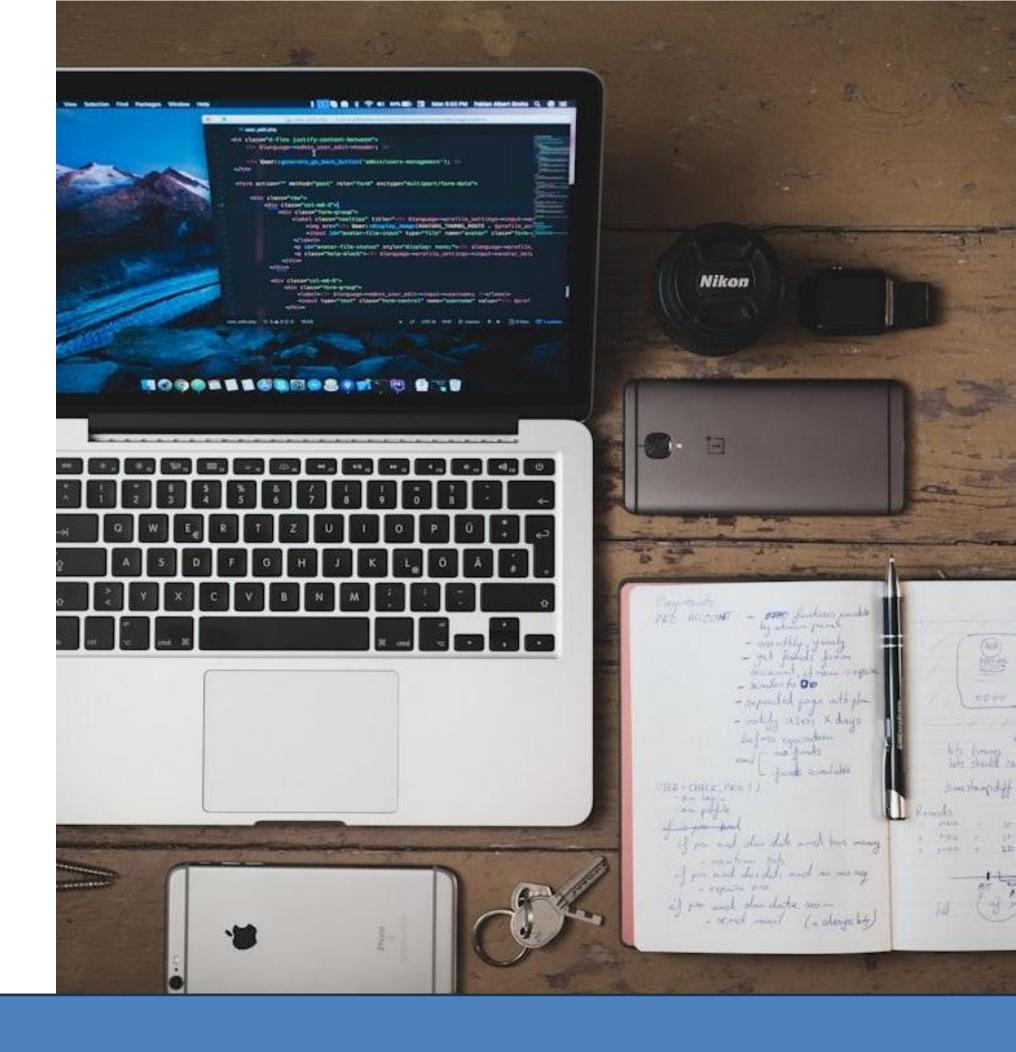
Accessing Tuple Items: Negative Indexing

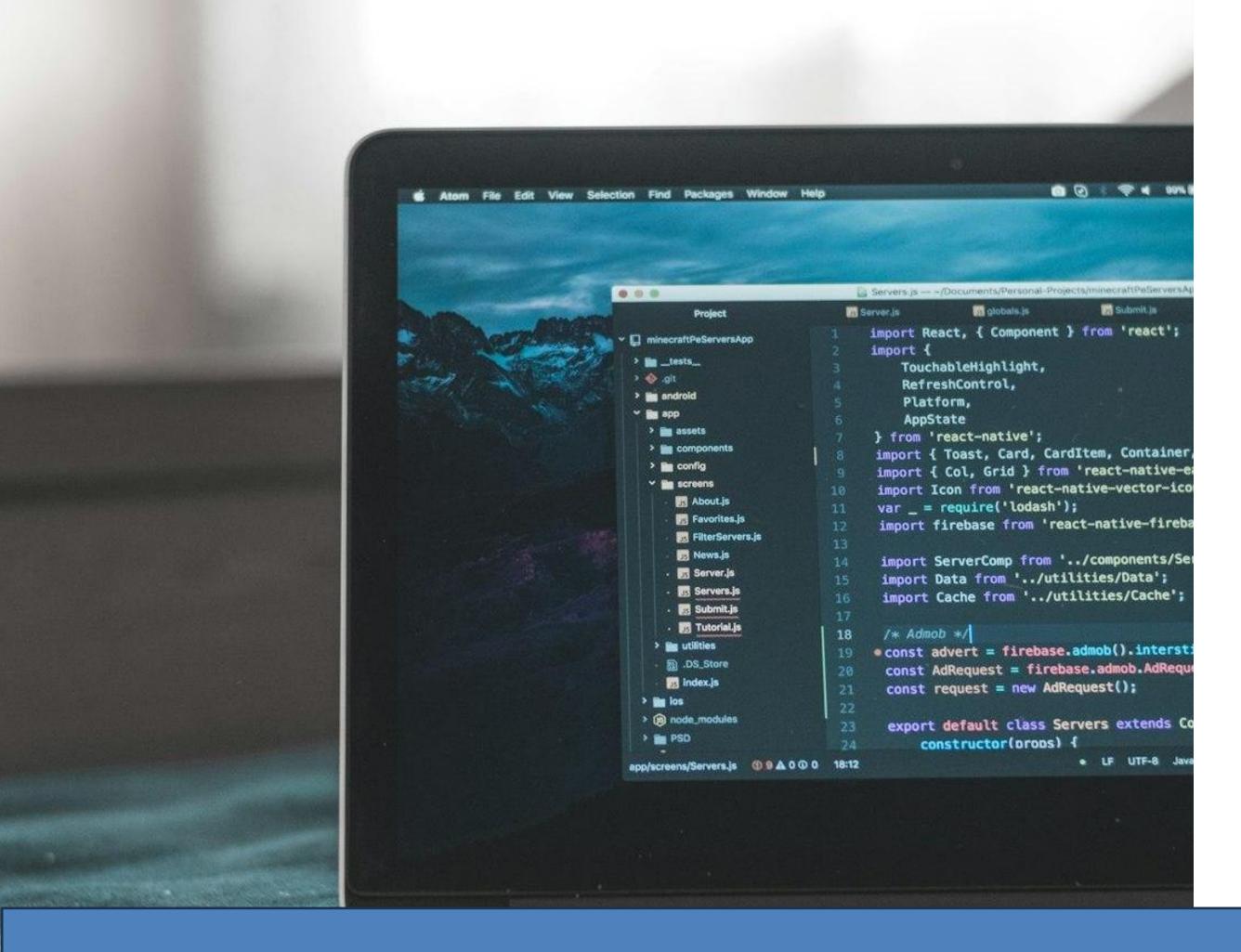
- Negative indexes start from -1 (last item).
- Example: country[-1] returns 'Germany'.
- country[-3] returns 'India'.



Check for Item Presence

- Use 'in' keyword to check if an item exists.
- Example: if 'Germany' in country: print('Present')







Range of Index

- Print a range of items using [start:end].
- Optional: Specify a step size (jumpIndex).
- Examples: animals[3:7], animals[:6].



Printing Alternate Values

- animals[::2] prints alternate values.
- animals[1:8:3] prints every 3rd value in range.

