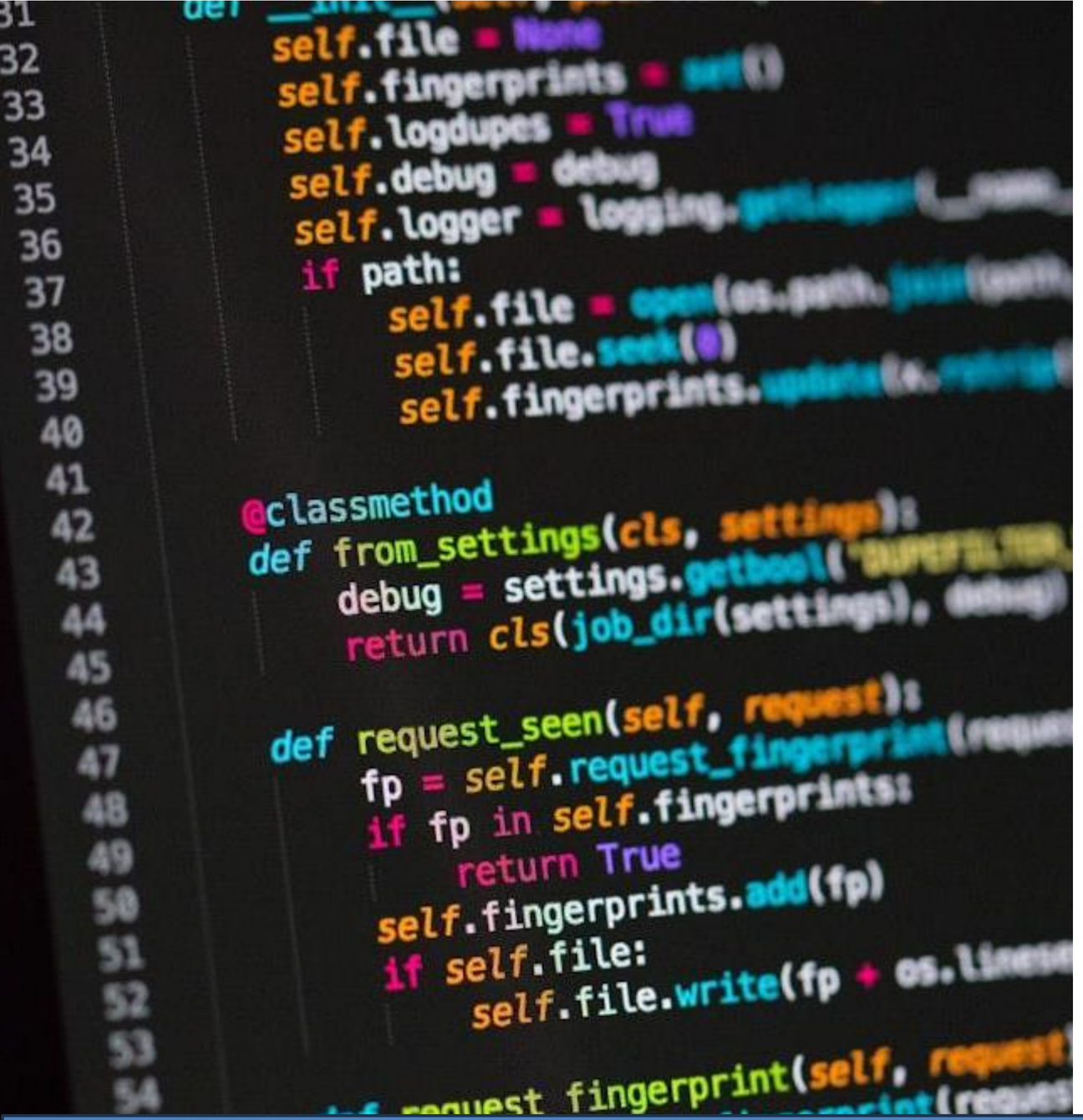
Introduction to Python Tuples

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

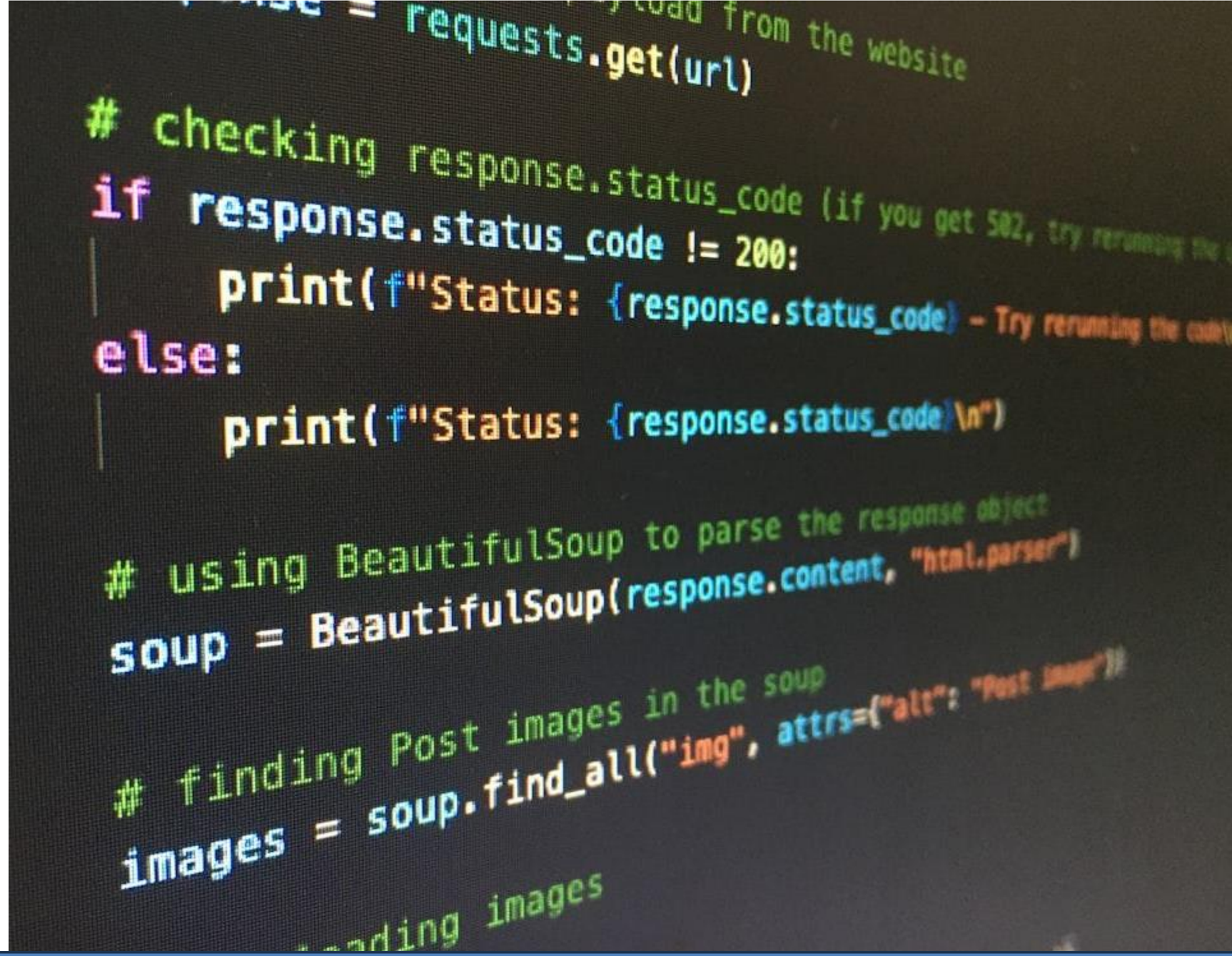


Tuple Examples

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

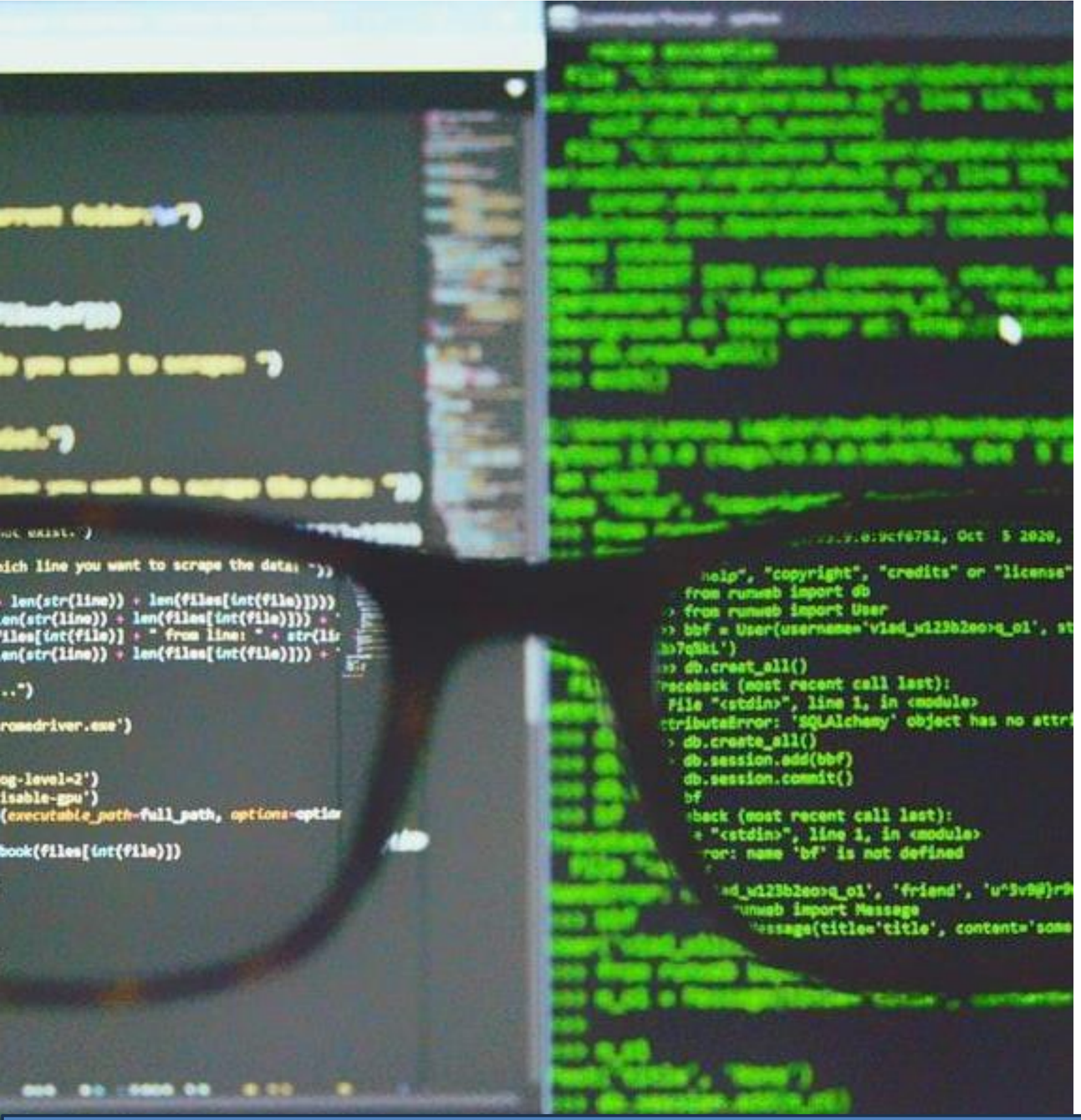
Tuple Indexes

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



Accessing Tuple Items: Positive Indexing

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

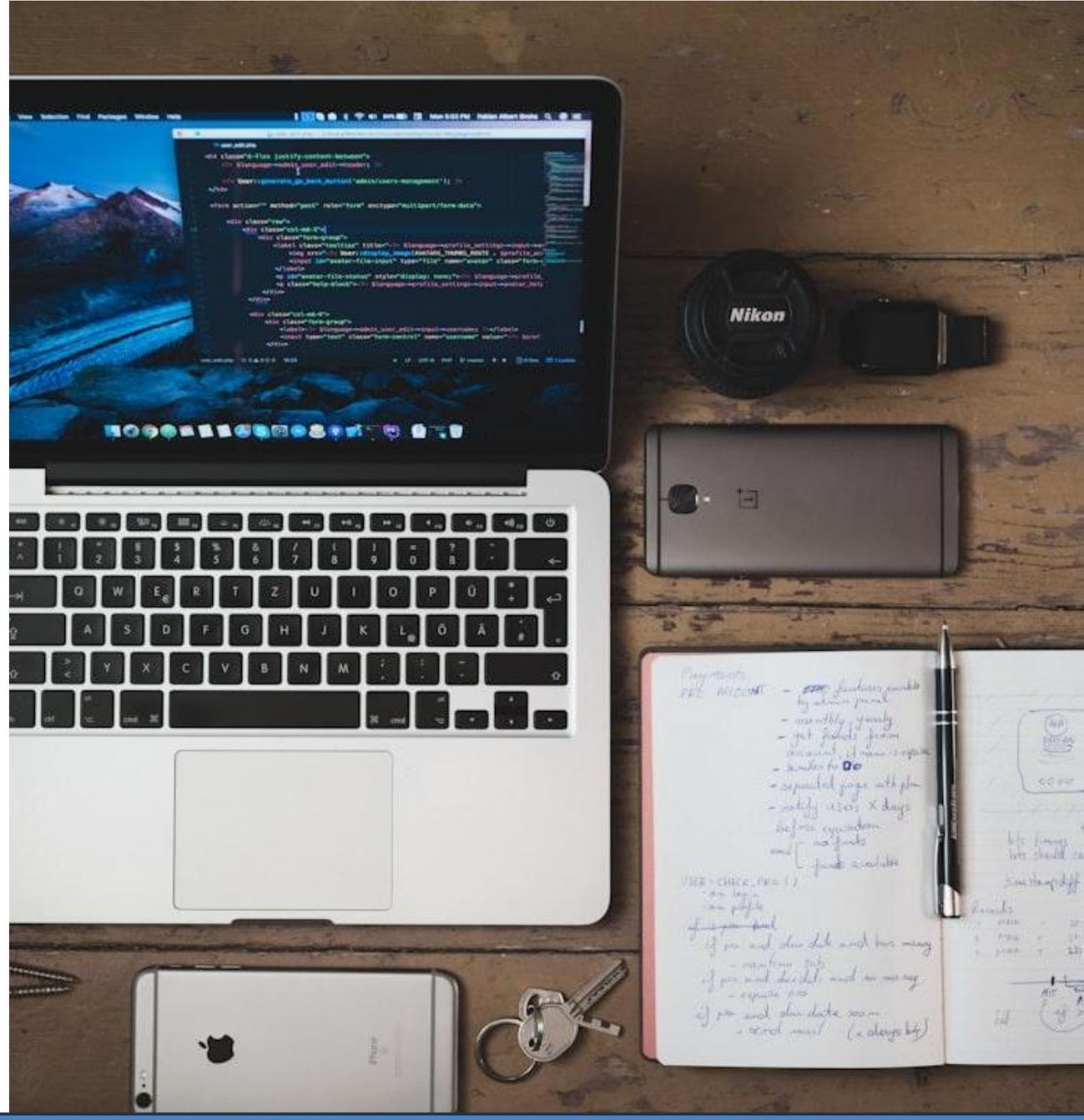


Accessing Tuple Items: Negative Indexing

- 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.