

A tuple is a ordered and immutable collection of objects. Tuples are sequences, just like lists.

The main differences between tuples and lists are, the tuples cannot be changed unlike lists and tuples use parentheses, whereas lists use square brackets.

Example –

```
tup1 = ('audi', 'bmw', 2017, 2020)
```

You can also create an empty tuple with nothing inside. Example –

```
tup2 = ()
```

In order to write a tuple containing a single value you have to include a comma, even though there is only one value –

```
tup3 = (50,)
```

Like list, tuples also start at 0, and they can be sliced, concatenated, and so on.

Accessing Values in Tuples

To access values in tuple, use the square brackets for slicing along with the index or indices to obtain value available at that index. For example –

```
tup1 = ('audi', 'bmw', 2017, 2020)
print(tup1[1])
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result –

```
bmw
```

Updating Tuples

Tuples are immutable which means that you cannot update or change the values of tuple elements. However you can use existing tuples to create new tuples as the following example demonstrates –

```
tup1 = (1, 3.14)
tup2 = ('ram', 'rom')
tup3 = tup1 + tup2
print tup3
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result –

```
(1, 3.14, 'ram', 'rom')
```

Delete Tuple Elements

Removing individual tuple elements is not possible. However you can still use the **del** statement to delete an entire tuple.