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| SET |

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set is an unordered collection data tyoes that is iterable mutable and has no duplicate elements.

--> used to perform mathematical set operation like union intersection and manymore

Creating a set:

s= set()

print(S)

Accessing elemments in set

s= set((1,2,'hello'))

for i in s:

print(i)

//output

1

hello

2

(Sets are unordered datatype. hence there is no indexing in sets)

Modify and delete a set

Elements in the sets cant be accessed using indexing hebce modifying is not possible

A set can be deleted by using del keyword

ex:

s = set([1,2,'hi',5])

del s

print(s)

output:

s is not defined

　　　SET METHODS

add()

--> adds element to the set

update()

--> updates the set with union of itself and others

copy()

--> returns a copied set

remove()

--> can remove the element from the set

pop()

--> removes an element and returns the arbitary element

--> raise error if set is empty

discard()

--> removes an element ffrom the set if it is a memeber

--> does nothing if element is not found

union()

--> returns union of sets

intersection()

-->return the intersection of two sets as a new sets

intersection\_update()

--> updates set with intersection of itself and another

difference()

--> returns the difference between two or more sets

difference\_update()

--> returns difference after updating with same same set

symmetric\_difference()

--> returns symmetric difference of two sets as a new sets

symmetric\_difference\_update()

--> Does update and symmetric difference too

isdisjoint():

--> Returns true if two sets has a null intersection

issubset()

--> returns true if anpther set contains this set

issuperset()

--> return true if set contains another set

SET BUILTIN FUNCTION

sum()

--> returns the sum of the element in the set

max()

--> returns the highest element in the set

min()

--> returns the least element in the set

len()

--> returns the lenght of the set

all()

--> returns if all values are true or if set is empty

any()

--> returns true if any of the element is true

sorted()

--> doesnt sort the set itself but returns sorted values

FROZEN SET

* Frozen sets can be created using function
* they are immutable
* ex:

a = frozenset([1,2,3,4])