Day 65 - 90 days of Analytics: Python Sets

In today's video, we looked at sets in python

The following were mentioned

-Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable.

-A set is a collection which is unordered, unchangeable and unindexed.

-Note: Set items are unchangeable, but you can remove items and add new items.

-Sets are written with curly brackets. Example thisset = {"apple", "banana", "tomato"}

-Note: Sets are unordered, so you cannot be sure in which order the items will appear.

-Set items are unordered, unchangeable, and do not allow duplicate values.

-Unordered means that the items in a set do not have a defined order. Set items can appear in a different order every time you use them, and cannot be referred to by index or key.

-Set items are unchangeable, meaning that we cannot change the items after the set has been created. Once a set is created, you cannot change its items, but you can remove items and add new items. They are immutable.

-Duplicates Not Allowed. Sets cannot have two items with the same value. Duplicate values are ignored:

-Note: The values **True** and **1** are considered the same value in sets, and are treated as duplicates.

-A set can contain different data types

-Set methods may include

- **add()** - Adds an element to the set
- **pop()** - Removes an element from the set
- **remove()** - Removes the specified element
- **intersection()** - Returns a set, that is the intersection of two other sets
- **union()** - Return a set containing the union of sets
- **difference()** - Returns a set containing the difference between two or more sets

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AaIlgP5JlPI

#90daysofanalytics #community #dataanalysis #dataanalyst #microsoft #msexcel #SQL #powerbi #pythonprogramming