**List:**

Help on class set in module builtins:

class set(object)

set() -> new empty set object

set(iterable) -> new set object

Build an unordered collection of unique elements.

Methods defined here:

\_\_and\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self&value.

\_\_contains\_\_(...)

x.\_\_contains\_\_(y) <==> y in x.

\_\_eq\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self==value.

\_\_ge\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self>=value.

\_\_getattribute\_\_(self, name, /)

Return getattr(self, name).

\_\_gt\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self>value.

\_\_iand\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self&=value.

\_\_init\_\_(self, /, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

\_\_ior\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self|=value.

\_\_isub\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self-=value.

\_\_iter\_\_(self, /)

Implement iter(self).

\_\_ixor\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self^=value.

\_\_le\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self<=value.

\_\_len\_\_(self, /)

Return len(self).

\_\_lt\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self<value.

\_\_ne\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self!=value.

\_\_or\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self|value.

\_\_rand\_\_(self, value, /)

Return value&self.

\_\_reduce\_\_(...)

Return state information for pickling.

\_\_repr\_\_(self, /)

Return repr(self).

\_\_ror\_\_(self, value, /)

Return value|self.

\_\_rsub\_\_(self, value, /)

Return value-self.

\_\_rxor\_\_(self, value, /)

Return value^self.

\_\_sizeof\_\_(...)

S.\_\_sizeof\_\_() -> size of S in memory, in bytes

\_\_sub\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self-value.

\_\_xor\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self^value.

add(...)

Add an element to a set.

This has no effect if the element is already present.

clear(...)

Remove all elements from this set.

copy(...)

Return a shallow copy of a set.

difference(...)

Return the difference of two or more sets as a new set.

(i.e. all elements that are in this set but not the others.)

difference\_update(...)

Remove all elements of another set from this set.

discard(...)

Remove an element from a set if it is a member.

If the element is not a member, do nothing.

intersection(...)

Return the intersection of two sets as a new set.

(i.e. all elements that are in both sets.)

intersection\_update(...)

Update a set with the intersection of itself and another.

isdisjoint(...)

Return True if two sets have a null intersection.

issubset(...)

Report whether another set contains this set.

issuperset(...)

Report whether this set contains another set.

pop(...)

Remove and return an arbitrary set element.

Raises KeyError if the set is empty.

remove(...)

Remove an element from a set; it must be a member.

If the element is not a member, raise a KeyError.

symmetric\_difference(...)

Return the symmetric difference of two sets as a new set.

(i.e. all elements that are in exactly one of the sets.)

symmetric\_difference\_update(...)

Update a set with the symmetric difference of itself and another.

union(...)

Return the union of sets as a new set.

(i.e. all elements that are in either set.)

update(...)

Update a set with the union of itself and others.

----------------------------------------------------------------------

Class methods defined here:

\_\_class\_getitem\_\_(...) from builtins.type

See PEP 585

----------------------------------------------------------------------

Static methods defined here:

\_\_new\_\_(\*args, \*\*kwargs) from builtins.type

Create and return a new object. See help(type) for accurate signature.

----------------------------------------------------------------------

Data and other attributes defined here:

\_\_hash\_\_ = None

**Dict:**

Help on class dict in module builtins:

class dict(object)

dict() -> new empty dictionary

dict(mapping) -> new dictionary initialized from a mapping object's

(key, value) pairs

dict(iterable) -> new dictionary initialized as if via:

d = {}

for k, v in iterable:

d[k] = v

dict(\*\*kwargs) -> new dictionary initialized with the name=value pairs

in the keyword argument list. For example: dict(one=1, two=2)

Methods defined here:

\_\_contains\_\_(self, key, /)

True if the dictionary has the specified key, else False.

\_\_delitem\_\_(self, key, /)

Delete self[key].

\_\_eq\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self==value.

\_\_ge\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self>=value.

\_\_getattribute\_\_(self, name, /)

Return getattr(self, name).

\_\_getitem\_\_(...)

x.\_\_getitem\_\_(y) <==> x[y]

\_\_gt\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self>value.

\_\_init\_\_(self, /, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

\_\_ior\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self|=value.

\_\_iter\_\_(self, /)

Implement iter(self).

\_\_le\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self<=value.

\_\_len\_\_(self, /)

Return len(self).

\_\_lt\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self<value.

\_\_ne\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self!=value.

\_\_or\_\_(self, value, /)

Return self|value.

\_\_repr\_\_(self, /)

Return repr(self).

\_\_reversed\_\_(self, /)

Return a reverse iterator over the dict keys.

\_\_ror\_\_(self, value, /)

Return value|self.

\_\_setitem\_\_(self, key, value, /)

Set self[key] to value.

| \_\_sizeof\_\_(...)

D.\_\_sizeof\_\_() -> size of D in memory, in bytes

clear(...)

D.clear() -> None. Remove all items from D.

copy(...)

D.copy() -> a shallow copy of D

get(self, key, default=None, /)

Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.

items(...)

D.items() -> a set-like object providing a view on D's items

keys(...)

D.keys() -> a set-like object providing a view on D's keys

pop(...)

D.pop(k[,d]) -> v, remove specified key and return the corresponding value.

If the key is not found, return the default if given; otherwise,

raise a KeyError.

popitem(self, /)

Remove and return a (key, value) pair as a 2-tuple.

Pairs are returned in LIFO (last-in, first-out) order.

Raises KeyError if the dict is empty.

setdefault(self, key, default=None, /)

Insert key with a value of default if key is not in the dictionary.

Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.

update(...)

D.update([E, ]\*\*F) -> None. Update D from dict/iterable E and F.

If E is present and has a .keys() method, then does: for k in E: D[k] = E[k]

If E is present and lacks a .keys() method, then does: for k, v in E: D[k] = v

In either case, this is followed by: for k in F: D[k] = F[k]

values(...)

D.values() -> an object providing a view on D's values

----------------------------------------------------------------------

Class methods defined here:

\_\_class\_getitem\_\_(...) from builtins.type

See PEP 585

fromkeys(iterable, value=None, /) from builtins.type

Create a new dictionary with keys from iterable and values set to value.

----------------------------------------------------------------------

Static methods defined here:

\_\_new\_\_(\*args, \*\*kwargs) from builtins.type

Create and return a new object. See help(type) for accurate signature.

----------------------------------------------------------------------

Data and other attributes defined here:

\_\_hash\_\_ = None