Name - Devauch Kay classmate Roll - 191500259 what is get in python and how to order the set from user at suntine? QL a set is a cartesian which is unordered & unindexed. In python sets are written with curly brackets (93). S= { 'a', 'b', 'c'} S= sct ([1a', b', 1c1]). Set is also sterable data type which is mutable in nature aind has no duplicate elements 02. How many methods are in set in pytha Explain each with example There are total 17 set functions in python (i) add(): Adds an element to the set. Eg: fr car = 2 'BMW', 'Rolls- Royce'} car add ('Lamborghini) print(cax) clear(): removes all elements from the set (ii) E.g cor={ 'BMW', Tesla', Mercedes'} Car. Clear () print (car) copy(): returns a copy of the set. (ii)8.g. l= &'a', b', 'c'} x = l.copy()point (x)

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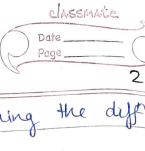
(IV)

(V)

(VI)

(VII)

(MII)



difference (): Returns a set containing the diff between two or more sets E.g. x= \(\frac{1}{a}\), \(\frac{1}{b}\)

y={ 'b', 'c', \d'}

difference update(): Removes the items in the set

lodiscord(1d1)

of two others

that are also had included in another set. E-g: X={\a', \b', \c(')} y= & 'a', 'd', 'b', 'e'} print (x. difference_update (y) => & col, 1d; let

discard(): Removes the specified items

Eg - l= { a', b', 'c', d'}

print(1) -> { | a', b', l'c'}

E.g. x= { 'Apple', 'Orange', 'Barrana'}
y= { 'Google', 'Microsoft', 'Apple'}

intersection(): Returns a set that is intersection

print (x. intersection (y)) -> { Apple }

set that are not present in other specified set/s

point(s1. intersection_update(s2)) - 2'b', 'd'}

intersection_update(): Removes the item in this

2-g → SI= { | a | , | b ', | c | , | d | }

intersection or not.

s2={ 'b', 'd', 'e', 'f'?

(IX) isdisjoint (): Returns whether two sets have a

E.g. > SI = 2' Apple', 'Banana', 'Cherry's

S2 = {'Microsoft', 'Apple', 'Google'}

print (St. isdisjoint (S2)) -> True

print (x. difference(y)) -> {\a'}

191500259 : dassmate issubset(): returns whether another set contain (X)this sets for not. E-g SI= { 'a', 'b', 1 c1} point (s1. issubset(s2)) isupporset(): Returns whether this set contains anoth (XI) set or not. E.g.: SL= { print (S1. Esupperset (S2)) pop(): siemones an element from the set. (XII)E.g: Caris = 2'BMW', 'Mercedes', 'Lamborghim', 'Tesla'} cars.pop() point (cars) -> & BMW!, Mercedes, Lamborghini/fo remone(): rumones the specified clement (XIII) E.g > l= {1a1, 'b1, 1c1, 1d1} l. Lumone ('b') print(1) -> { a1, 101, 101} symmetic difference (): seturns a set with the (XIV) symmetric difference of two sets. E.g: SI={\a', \b', \c', \d\} S2={\c', \d', \e', \f'} print (s1. symmetric_difference (s2)) La & a , 16', 1e', 1f'} symmetric_difference_update(): inserts the symmetric $(X \land)$ difference from the set & another $Eg: X = \{ A', B', C' \}$ $Y = \{ A', B', C' \}$ x. symmetric_difference_update(y) byln+(x) -> & A', 'B', 'a', 1613

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union (): Returns a set containing the union ef sets. E.g. x= 21 a1, 'b1, 'c13 y= & 'b', 'c', 'd's print (x. unim (y)) -> {ia', b', c', d'} update () Updates the set with the union of (XVII) this set & others E.g: X=&'Apple', 'Chevry', 'Mango'} y= & Microsoft', 'Apple', 'Google's x.update(y) point (x) -> & 'Apple', 'Chevry', 'Mango!, Microsoft, Googly

23. Is set mutable or immutable? Justify your answer.

Jes, set is mutable since they are unordered, indexing in set have no meaning. hell can't access or change an element of set using indexing or slicing. Slicing does not support indire