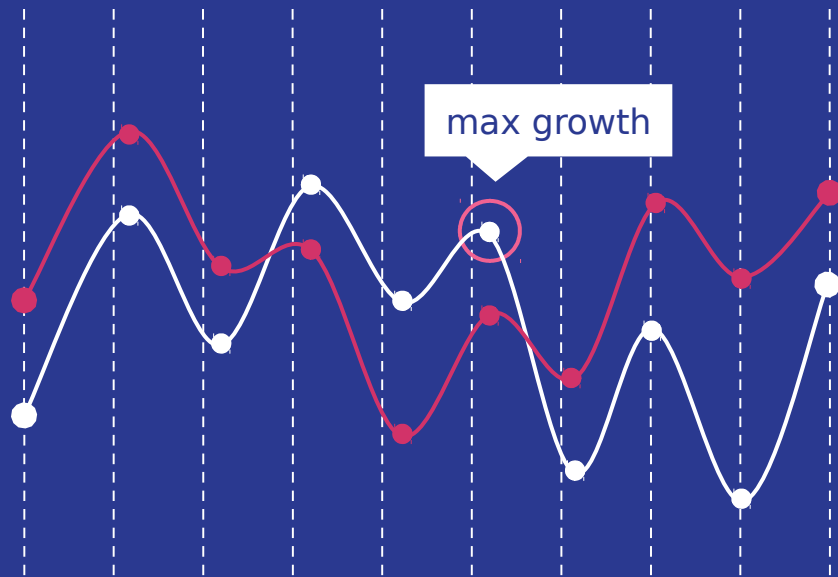




Introduction to Python

CMP 201 (2019/2020)

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LESSON 7:

Be a Ninja Coder!

Objectives

The aim of this lesson is to introduce the **python programming language**.

Content(Week

- **Lists** ✓ 1)
- **Tuples** ✓
- **Sets** ✓
- **Dictionary**

Python Set:

A set is a collection which is unordered and unindexed. In Python, sets are written with curly brackets.

- It is Unordered so the items will appear in a random order.
- Items in a set cannot be referred to by an index.
- A set can only store unique elements

Change Set value:

Once a set is created, you cannot change its items, but you can add new items.

However, we can decide to first remove the item and add a new item.

To add one item to a set use the **add()** method.

To add more than one item to a set use the **update()** method.

```
#Create a Set
days = {"monday", "tuesday", "wednesday", "thursday", "friday", "friday", "friday"};

days.update(["saturday", "sunday"])

for day in days:
    print (day, 'is a good day')
```

Removing items:

To remove an item in a set, use the **remove()**, or the **discard()** method.

If the item to remove does not exist, **remove()** will raise an error but **discard()** will NOT raise an error.

```
fruits = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}  
fruits.discard("banana")  
fruits.remove("banana")
```

Loop through a set:

You can loop through the set items using a for loop, or ask if a specified value is present in a set, by using the in keyword.

```
FRUITS= {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}  
print("banana" in FRUITS)  
for x in FRUITS:  
    print(x)
```


Set length:

To determine how many items a set has, use the `len()` method:

```
fruits = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}  
x=len(fruits)  
print(x)
```

Set Methods:

Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on set.

Method	Description
<u>add()</u>	Adds an element to the set
<u>clear()</u>	Removes all the elements from the set
<u>copy()</u>	Returns a copy of the set
<u>difference()</u>	Returns a set containing the difference between two or more sets
<u>difference_update()</u>	Removes the items in this set that are also included in another, specified set
<u>discard()</u>	Remove the specified item
<u>intersection()</u>	Returns a set, that is the intersection of two other sets

Set Methods:

Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on set.

<u>intersection_update()</u>	Removes the items in this set that are not present in other, specified set(s)
<u>isdisjoint()</u>	Returns whether two sets have a intersection or not
<u>issubset()</u>	Returns whether another set contains this set or not
<u>issuperset()</u>	Returns whether this set contains another set or not
<u>pop()</u>	Removes an element from the set
<u>remove()</u>	Removes the specified element
<u>symmetric_difference()</u>	Returns a set with the symmetric differences of two sets
<u>symmetric_difference_update()</u>	inserts the symmetric differences from this set and another

Task

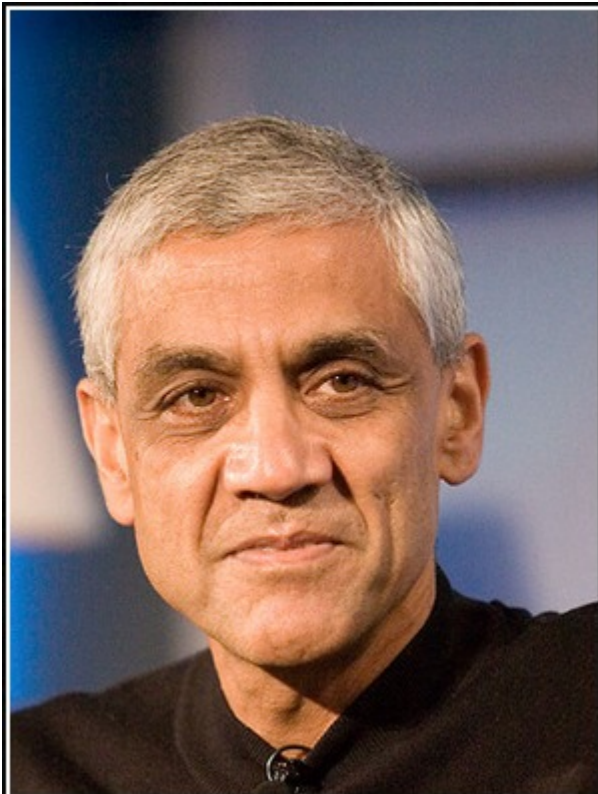
To do in class



EXERCISE

(Uniqueness in code earns extra credit).

- 1. Each question should be kept in a single .py file**
- 2. then all zipped in a file**
- 3. with your matric No. as name of the file**



Doctors can be replaced by software
– 80% of them can. I'd much rather
have a good machine learning
system diagnose my disease than
the median or average doctor.

— *Vinod Khosla* —

AZ QUOTES