

## Example: a set of integers

- Create a new type to represent a set of integers
  - Initially the set is empty
  - A particular integer appears only once in a set

*This constraint, called a **representational invariant**, is enforced by the code in the methods.*

- Internal data representation
  - Use a list to remember the elements of the set
- Interface
  - `insert(e)` – insert integer `e` into set if not already there
  - `member(e)` – return `True` if integer `e` is in the set, `False` otherwise
  - `remove(e)` – remove integer `e` from set, error if not found