set



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Agenda

- > set
- How to create set object
- Accessing set elements
- Built-in Method
- Operators on set
- set object method
- > set Comprehension

set

- set is a class
- set is mutable
- set is not hashable
- set is iterable
- set is not a sequence
- set cannot have duplicate values
- Indexing is not applicable to set object
- Slicing operator is not applicable on set object
- set does not guarantee to store values in the order of insertion

How to create set object

```
s1 = {10,20,30}
s2 = set() # Empty set object
s3 = {} # This is a not set object
s4 = set(10) # Error
s5 = set([10,20,30,40])
```

Accessing set elements

for VaribleName in set_object:

code

code

Built-in Methods

- 1. len() → returns length of specified iterable
- 2. min() → returns min value element
- 3. max() → returns max value element
- 4. sum() → returns sum of elements
- 5. sorted() → returns a sorted list of elements

Operators on set

- Concatenation operator
- Repetition operator
- Comparison operator
- Tow set objects are equal if their elements are same, doesn't matter the order of elements.

set object method

- add()
- update()
- discard()
- remove()
- intersection()

- union()
- clear()
- issubset()
- issuperset()
- pop()

set comprehension

```
S1 = { expression for VariableName in object }
```