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Exercise: int set

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Exercise: int set

5.0/5.0 points (graded)

ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE: 10 minutes

Consider the following code from the last lecture video:

```

class intSet(object):
    """An intSet is a set of integers
    The value is represented by a list of ints, self.vals.
    Each int in the set occurs in self.vals exactly once."""

    def __init__(self):
        """Create an empty set of integers"""
        self.vals = []

    def insert(self, e):
        """Assumes e is an integer and inserts e into self"""
        if not e in self.vals:
            self.vals.append(e)

    def member(self, e):
        """Assumes e is an integer
        Returns True if e is in self, and False otherwise"""
        return e in self.vals

    def remove(self, e):
        """Assumes e is an integer and removes e from self
        Raises ValueError if e is not in self"""
        try:
            self.vals.remove(e)
        except:
            raise ValueError(str(e) + ' not found')

    def __str__(self):
        """Returns a string representation of self"""
        self.vals.sort()
        return '{' + ','.join([str(e) for e in self.vals]) + '}'

```

Your task is to define the following two methods for the `intSet` class:

1. Define an `intersect` method that returns a new `intSet` containing elements that appear in both sets. In other words,

```
s1.intersect(s2)
```

would return a new `intSet` of integers that appear in both `s1` and `s2`. Think carefully - what should happen if `s1` and `s2` have no elements in common?

2. Add the appropriate method(s) so that `len(s)` returns the number of elements in `s`.

Hint: look through the [Python docs](#) to figure out what you'll need to solve this problem.

```

1 class intSet(object):
2     """An intSet is a set of integers
3     The value is represented by a list of ints, self.vals.
4     Each int in the set occurs in self.vals exactly once."""
5
6     def __init__(self):
7         """Create an empty set of integers"""
8         self.vals = []
9         self.returnlen = 0
10        self.returnlist = []
11
12    def insert(self, e):
13        """Assumes e is an integer and inserts e into self"""
14        if not e in self.vals:
15            self.vals.append(e)

```

Press ESC then TAB or click outside of the code editor to exit

Correct

Test results

CORRECT

See full output

See full output

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Exercise: int set

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[Could we use set properties and intersection function to solve Q1? if not , why ?](#)

2

[I tried to solve this using set functions, and I could quite get the results needed. Instead I used methods defined in the class to solve...](#)

?

['intSet' object has no attribute 'intersect'](#)

7

[I suspect I have a typo somewhere, but even after defining 'intersect' I get the error message referenced in the post title. def interse...](#)

💬

[TypeError: object of type 'intSet' has no len\(\).](#)

3

[How can there be no len\(\) when I defined the method def len\(self\): count = 0 for i in self.vals: count += 1 return count](#)

💬

[Not sure why I am getting this error. Can someone explain?](#)

4

[TypeError: argument of type 'intSet' is not iterable def intersect\(self, s2\): newSet = \[\] for e in self.vals: if e not in s2: newSet.append\(...](#)

💬

[Is my understanding correct?](#)

2

[s1 has been called with s1 =intSet\(\) s2 has been called with s2 = intSet\(\) Now s2 is being passed into intersection method but I am n...](#)

?

[PLEASE HELP!](#)

5

[def intersect\(self, other\): new=intSet\(\) x=0 for i in self.vals: if self.vals\[x\] != other.vals\[x\]: new.vals.append\[i\] x+=1 return new.vals W...](#)

?

[Question 2 and Python docs](#)

2

[I solved question 2, but looking at the linked Python docs didn't help me. I am just wondering what I missed that I was supposed to b...](#)

💬

[a lot of Java on the brain](#)

2

[Idiomatic python would at least rename *member* to *c* *onta* ∈ *s* and probably alias *and* *to* *er section* etc. so operators...](#)

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