

Assume you are good at problem solving in leetcode, hackerrank, etc then based on your experience/expertise in python programming under set concept provide straight forward response for all the **set methods** from higher priority to lower priority having only its name beside it is only its use in one sentence/brief.

Here is a **straight-forward, priority-wise list of Python Set methods** with **only the method name + one-sentence brief use**:

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## Python Set Methods (High → Low Priority / Most Used → Least Used)

1. **add()** – Adds a single new element to the set.
2. **remove()** – Removes a specific element; throws error if element not present.
3. **discard()** – Removes a specific element; does not throw error if absent.
4. **pop()** – Removes and returns an arbitrary element from the set.
5. **clear()** – Removes all elements from the set.
6. **update()** – Adds all elements from another iterable (union in-place).
7. **union()** / **|** – Returns a new set with elements from all sets.
8. **intersection()** / **&** – Returns common elements between sets.

9. **intersection\_update()** – Keeps only common elements (in-place).
  10. **difference()** / **-** – Returns elements unique to the first set.
  11. **difference\_update()** – Removes elements present in another set (in-place).
  12. **symmetric\_difference()** / **^** – Returns elements not common between sets.
  13. **symmetric\_difference\_update()** – Updates set to keep non-common elements (in-place).
  14. **copy()** – Returns a shallow copy of the set.
  15. **isdisjoint()** – Checks whether two sets have no elements in common.
  16. **issubset()** / **<=** – Checks if a set is entirely contained in another.
  17. **issuperset()** / **>=** – Checks if a set contains all elements of another.
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If you want, I can also give:

- ✓ quick examples
- ✓ mnemonics to remember
- ✓ problems from LeetCode/HackerRank that use these methods

Just tell me!