

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!