

Set Built-in Functions in C++ STL

1. Constructor

Name	Details	Time Complexity
<code>set<type> s;</code>	Construct an empty set.	$O(1)$
<code>set<type> s(cmp);</code>	Construct an empty set with a custom comparison function.	$O(1)$
<code>set<type> s(it1, it2);</code>	Construct a set with elements from the range <code>[it1, it2)</code> .	$O(N \log N)$
<code>set<type> s(s2);</code>	Construct a set by copying another set <code>s2</code> .	$O(N)$

2. Capacity

Name	Details	Time Complexity
<code>s.size()</code>	Returns the number of elements in the set.	$O(1)$
<code>s.max_size()</code>	Returns the maximum size the set can hold.	$O(1)$
<code>s.empty()</code>	Returns true if the set is empty, otherwise false.	$O(1)$

3. Modifiers

Name	Details	Time Complexity
<code>s.insert(val)</code>	Adds an element <code>val</code> to the set.	$O(\log N)$
<code>s.erase(val)</code>	Removes the element <code>val</code> from the set.	$O(\log N)$
<code>s.erase(it)</code>	Removes the element at iterator <code>it</code> .	$O(1)$
<code>s.clear()</code>	Clears all elements from the set.	$O(N)$
<code>s.swap(s2)</code>	Swaps contents with another set <code>s2</code> .	$O(1)$
<code>s.emplace(args...)</code>	Inserts a new element in place constructed with <code>args</code> .	$O(\log N)$
<code>s.insert(it1, it2)</code>	Inserts elements from the range <code>[it1, it2)</code> .	$O(N \log N)$

4. Element Access

Name	Details	Time Complexity
<code>s.find(val)</code>	Finds an element with the value <code>val</code> .	$O(\log N)$
<code>s.count(val)</code>	Counts elements with the value <code>val</code> . (0 or 1 for sets)	$O(\log N)$
<code>s.lower_bound(val)</code>	Returns an iterator to the first element that is not less than <code>val</code> .	$O(\log N)$

s.upper_bound(val)	Returns an iterator to the first element that is greater than val.	$O(\log N)$
s.equal_range(val)	Returns a pair of iterators of the range that includes all the elements equivalent to val.	$O(\log N)$

5. Iterators

Name	Details	Time Complexity
s.begin()	Returns an iterator to the first element.	$O(1)$
s.end()	Returns an iterator to the element following the last element.	$O(1)$
s.rbegin()	Returns a reverse iterator to the last element.	$O(1)$
s.rend()	Returns a reverse iterator to the element preceding the first element.	$O(1)$