SET OPERATION IN PYTHON

Sets

- Python also includes a data type for *sets*.
- A set is an unordered collection with no duplicate elements.
- Every set element is unique (no duplicates) and must be immutable (cannot be changed). A set itself is mutable. We can add or remove items from it.
- Basic uses include membership testing and eliminating duplicate entries.
- Set objects also support mathematical operations like union, intersection, difference, and symmetric difference.

Sets

```
>>> basket = {'apple', 'orange', 'apple', 'pear', 'orange', 'banana'}
>>> print(basket)          # show that duplicates have been removed
{'orange', 'banana', 'pear', 'apple'}

>>> 'orange' in basket          # fast membership testing
True
>>> 'crabgrass' in basket
False

>>> my_set = {1.0, "Hello", (1, 2, 3)}          # set of mixed data
    types
 >>>print(my_set)
{1.0, (1, 2, 3), 'Hello'}
```

Set is Unmutable

```
# set cannot have duplicates
# Output: {1, 2, 3, 4}
my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2}
print(my_set)

# we can make set from a list
# Output: {1, 2, 3}
my_set = set([1, 2, 3, 2])
print(my_set)

# set cannot have mutable items
# here [3, 4] is a mutable list
# this will cause an error.

my_set = {1, 2, [3, 4]}
```

Output

```
{1, 2, 3, 4}
{1, 2, 3}
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<string>", line 15, in <module>
    my_set = {1, 2, [3, 4]}
TypeError: unhashable type: 'list'
```

Empty Set Creation

- Creating an empty set is a bit tricky.
- Empty curly braces {} will make an empty dictionary in Python. To make a set without any elements, we use the set() function without any argument.

```
# Distinguish set and dictionary while creating empty set

# initialize a with {}
a = {}

# check data type of a
print(type(a))

# initialize a with set()
a = set()

# check data type of a
print(type(a))
```

Output

```
<class 'dict'>
<class 'set'>
```

Set Modification

```
# initialize my_set
my_set = {1, 3}
print(my_set)

# my_set[0]
# if you uncomment the above line
# you will get an error
# TypeError: 'set' object does not support indexing

# add an element
# Output: {1, 2, 3}
my_set.add(2)
print(my_set)

# add multiple elements
# Output: {1, 2, 3, 4}
my_set.update([2, 3, 4])
print(my_set)

# add list and set
# Output: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8}
my_set.update([4, 5], {1, 6, 8})
print(my_set)
```

We can add a single element using the add() method, and multiple elements using the update() method.

Output

```
{1, 3}
{1, 2, 3}
{1, 2, 3, 4}
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8}
```

Removing elements from a set

```
# Difference between discard() and remove()

# initialize my_set
my_set = {1, 3, 4, 5, 6}
print(my_set)

# discard an element
# Output: {1, 3, 5, 6}
my_set.discard(4)
print(my_set)

# remove an element
# Output: {1, 3, 5}
my_set.remove(6)
print(my_set)

# discard an element
# not present in my_set
# Output: {1, 3, 5}
my_set.discard(2)
print(my_set)

# remove an element
# not present in my_set
# you will get an error.
# Output: KeyError

my_set.remove(2)
```

The only difference between the two is that the discard() function leaves a set unchanged if the element is not present in the set. On the other hand, the remove() function will raise an error in such a condition (if element is not present in the set).

```
{1, 3, 4, 5, 6}
{1, 3, 5, 6}
{1, 3, 5}
{1, 3, 5}
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<string>", line 28, in <module>
KeyError: 2
```

Set Mathematical operations

```
# Demonstrate set operations on unique letters from two words
>>> a = set('abracadabra')
>>> b = set('alacazam')
>>> a                                  # unique letters in a
{'a', 'r', 'b', 'c', 'd'}
>>> a - b                              # letters in a but not in b
{'r', 'd', 'b'}
>>> a | b                              # letters in a or b or both
{'a', 'c', 'r', 'd', 'b', 'm', 'z', 'l'}
>>> a & b                              # letters in both a and b
{'a', 'c'}
>>> a ^ b                              # letters in a or b but not both, Like EXOR
{'r', 'd', 'b', 'm', 'z', 'l'}
```

set comprehensions

```
>>> a = {x for x in 'abracadabra' if x not in 'abc'}
>>> a
{'r', 'd'}
```

Other Python Set Methods

Method	Description
add()	Adds an element to the set
clear()	Removes all elements from the set
copy()	Returns a copy of the set
difference()	Returns the difference of two or more sets as a new set
difference_update()	Removes all elements of another set from this set
discard()	Removes an element from the set if it is a member. (Do nothing if the element is not in set)
intersection()	Returns the intersection of two sets as a new set
intersection_update()	Updates the set with the intersection of itself and another

Other Python Set Methods

isdisjoint()	Returns True if two sets have a null intersection
issubset()	Returns True if another set contains this set
issuperset()	Returns True if this set contains another set
pop()	Removes and returns an arbitrary set element. Raises KeyError if the set is empty
remove()	Removes an element from the set. If the element is not a member, raises a KeyError
symmetric_difference()	Returns the symmetric difference of two sets as a new set
symmetric_difference_update()	Updates a set with the symmetric difference of itself and another
union()	Returns the union of sets in a new set
update()	Updates the set with the union of itself and others

Built-in Functions with Set

Function	Description
all()	Returns True if all elements of the set are true (or if the set is empty).
any()	Returns True if any element of the set is true. If the set is empty, returns False.
enumerate()	Returns an enumerate object. It contains the index and value for all the items of the set as a pair.
len()	Returns the length (the number of items) in the set.
max()	Returns the largest item in the set.
min()	Returns the smallest item in the set.
sorted()	Returns a new sorted list from elements in the set(does not sort the set itself).
sum()	Returns the sum of all elements in the set.

Python Frozenset

- Frozenset is a new class that has the characteristics of a set, but its elements cannot be changed once assigned.
- Frozensets can be created using the frozenset() function.
- This data type supports methods like
  - copy(), difference(), intersection(), isdisjoint(), issubset(), is superset(), symmetric_difference() and union().
  - Being immutable, it does not have methods that add or remove elements.

Python Frozenset

```
# Frozensets
# initialize A and B
A = frozenset([1, 2, 3, 4])
B = frozenset([3, 4, 5, 6])
```

```
# Takes only one argument
Print (A)
```

frozenset({1, 2, 3, 4})

```
>>> A.isdisjoint(B)
False
>>> A.difference(B)
frozenset({1, 2})
>>> A | B
frozenset({1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6})
>>> A.add(3)
...
AttributeError: 'frozenset' object has no attribute 'add'
```