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Topic = Set and one example

Set

Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable.

Set is one of 4 built-in data types in Python used to store collections of data, the other 3 are [List](#), [Tuple](#), and [Dictionary](#), all with different qualities and usage.

A set is a collection which is unordered, unchangeable*, and unindexed.

Sets are written with curly brackets.

Create a Set:

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}  
print(thisset)
```

Set Items

Set items are unordered, unchangeable, and do not allow duplicate values.

Unordered

Unordered means that the items in a set do not have a defined order.

Set items can appear in a different order every time you use them, and cannot be referred to by index or key.

Unchangeable

Set items are unchangeable, meaning that we cannot change the items after the set has been created.

Duplicates Not Allowed

Sets cannot have two items with the same value.

Note: The values True and 1 are considered the same value in sets, and are treated as duplicates

The values False and 0 are considered the same value in sets, and are treated as duplicate

Set items are unchangeable, but you can remove items and add new items.

Example

```
#create an empty set  
empty_set = set()
```

```
#create a set of integer type  
student_id = {112, 114, 116, 118, 115}  
print('Student ID:', student_id)
```

```
# create a set of string type  
vowel_letters = {'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'}  
print('Vowel Letters:', vowel_letters)
```

Thank You