Set

→ unordered collection of unique elements.

→ not allow duplicate values

→ mutable.

Accessing set items

→ X access elements by index

```
fruits_set = {"apple", banana, "cherry"}
print ("banana is fruits_set) # o/p: True
```

Adding set items

using add() → fruits_set.add ("mango")

using update() → fruits_set.update{"grapes", "pear"}

Removing set items

→ remove() → raises an error if the item not found.

→ discard() → removes item (no error if not found)

→ Clear() → remove all elements.

fruits_set.clear()

→ del fruits_set → deletes the set completely.

Join sets

→ Join two sets using union() or update()

Set 1 = {1, 2, 3}

Set 2 = {3, 4, 5}.

union

new_set = Set1.union(Set2)

Print(new_set) # o/p : {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

update

Set1.update(set2)

print(set1) # o/p {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}.

Intersection (&) → Returns a set with Common elements.

difference (-) → Element in Set 1 but not in set 2.

Symmetric Difference (^) → Elements in either set but not both.

Frozen set → immutable set.
→ Cannot add or remove elements after created

frozen_set = frozenset(["apple", "banana", "cherry"])

→ Cannot be modified.
→ to store unique, hashable values securely.