SET METHODS

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(10) sets:

- sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable.
- sets are used to store collection of data.
- sets is a collection which is both unordered and unindexed.
- sets are written with curly brackets.
- set is an unordered collection of data type that is iteable, mutable and has no duplicates elements.
- major advantages of set; as opposed to a list.
- set has highly optimized method for checking whether a specific elements is contained in the set.
- set can create using built-in set() function with an iteable objects.

Note: set cannot have mutable elements like a list, set or dictionary, as its elements

(i) creat set

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

(ii) set Items

- set Item are unordered, unchangeble (immutable) and do not allow duplicates.

(iii) Unordered.

- unordered means that the do not have a defined order.
- cannot be refered to by index orkey.

(iv) Unchangeble:

- set cannot change the item after the set has been created.

② set method.

	Method	Description.
1)	add()	add an Element to set.
2)	clear()	Remove all elements from set.
3)	copy()	Return copy of set
4)	difference()	difference between two or more set.
5)	difference_update()	Remove item in this set that are also include in another.
6)	discard()	Remove all specified item.
7)	intersection()	Return set, that is intersection of two other sets.
8)	intersection_update()	Remove item in this set that are not present in other.
9)	isdisjoint()	Return whether two sets have intersection or not.
10)	issubset()	Return whether set contain this set or not.
11)	issuperset()	Return whether this set contain another set or not.
12)	pop()	Remove an element from set.
13)	remove()	Remove specified element.
14)	symmetric_difference()	symmetric difference of two sets.
15)	symmetric_difference_update()	insert symmetric difference from this set and another.
16)	union()	Return a set containing union of sets.
17)	update().	Update sets with union of this set and others.