

Sets:

A set is a collection which is unordered and unindexed. In Python, sets are written with curly brackets.

Create a Set:

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

You cannot access items in a set by referring to an index or a key.

But you can loop through the set items using a **for** loop, or ask if a specified value is present in a set, by using the **in** keyword.

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}  
for x in thisset:  
    print(x)
```

Check if "banana" is present in the set:

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

Once a set is created, you cannot change its items, but you can add new items.

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

Add multiple items to a set, using the **update()** method:

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
```

```
thisset.update(["orange", "mango", "grapes"])
```

```
print(thisset)
```

To determine how many items a set has, use the `len()` method.

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
```

```
print(len(thisset))
```

To remove a specific item in a set, use the `remove()`, or the `discard()` method.

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
```

```
thisset.remove("banana")
```

```
print(thisset)
```

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```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
```

```
thisset.discard("banana")
```

```
print(thisset)
```

You can also use the `pop()` method to remove an item.

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
```

```
x = thisset.pop()
```

```
print(x)
```

```
print(thisset)
```

The `clear()` method empties the set:

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
```

```
thisset.clear()
```

```
print(thisset)
```

The `del` keyword will delete the set completely:

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
```

```
del thisset
```

```
print(thisset)
```

The `union()` method returns a new set with all items from both sets:

```
set1 = {"a", "b", "c"}
```

```
set2 = {1, 2, 3}
```

```
set3 = set1.union(set2)
```

```
print(set3)
```

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The `update()` method inserts the items in set2 into set1:

```
set1 = {"a", "b", "c"}
```

```
set2 = {1, 2, 3}
```

```
set1.update(set2)
```

```
print(set1)
```

Both `union()` and `update()` will exclude any duplicate items.

Assignment Questions:

- 1) Write a program to reverse each number in a List.
- 2) Sum of all elements in a Tuple
- 3) Find Minimum element in a Tuple
- 4) Find Maximum element in a Tuple
- 5) Swap two Tuples