

4. Set: Set is a collection of homogenous & heterogenous datatype.

- The value of the set should get stored inside {}
- The value of the set should get separated by ,

• Syntax: var: {val₁, val₂, ... val_n}

Example a = {1, 'a', 5+9j, 8.7}

b = {True, False}

- Set is an unordered datatype.

Example: s = {45, 'ab', False, (78, 56)}

print(s)

s = {False, 'ab', (78, 56), 45}

- Set will not store any repeated or duplicate values

Example: s = {78, 'a', 1, 'a', 78, 'a'}

print(s)

s = {'a', 1, 78}

- Set will not support for indexing because it stores the values in random manner

Example: s = {'ab', 9+8j, 45, 7.8}

s[2] = 5

TypeError: set object is not subscriptable

- Set is mutable datatype.

Example: s = {45, 'a'}

s.add(8+56j)

s = {(8+56j), 'a', 45}

- Even though set is mutable datatype it will store only immutable datatype in it.

Example: s = {6, 4, 90, 7+8j, False, 'k'}

s[1]

TypeError: Unhashable type: 'list'

- The default value of set is set()

NOTE: unhashable = Mutable Datatype

hashable = Immutable Datatype