```
In [1]: s={}
Out[1]: {}
In [2]: type(s)
Out[2]: dict
In [3]: s=set()
In [4]: type(s)
Out[4]: set
 In [5]: a={1,2,3,4}
         b={3,4,5,6}
         c = \{6,7,8,9\}
In [6]: a.add(5)
In [7]: a
Out[7]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
In [8]: a.clear()
In [9]: a={1,2,3,4}
In [10]: a
Out[10]: {1, 2, 3, 4}
In [11]: a.pop() #pop will reomve the random element we cannot choose which element to re
Out[11]: {2, 3, 4}
In [12]: a.add(1)
Out[12]: {1, 2, 3, 4}
In [13]: print(a)
         print(b)
         print(c)
        {1, 2, 3, 4}
        {3, 4, 5, 6}
        {8, 9, 6, 7}
In [14]: a.remove(4) # removing the fourth index element
In [15]: a
```

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Out[15]: {1, 2, 3}
In [16]: a1=a.copy()
Out[16]: {1, 2, 3}
In [17]: a.union(b) # union is adding of both sets by removing the duplicate
Out[17]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
In [18]: a.difference(b) # it prints all the elements in the first set by removing the co
Out[18]: {1, 2}
In [19]: a.symmetric_difference(b) #it prints the all elements in set a and b except the
Out[19]: {1, 2, 4, 5, 6}
In [20]: a.union(b,c)
Out[20]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
In [21]: a.update(c) #adds and updates the elements without duplicate
In [22]: a
Out[22]: {1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9}
In [23]: c
Out[23]: {6, 7, 8, 9}
In [24]: a.intersection(c)
Out[24]: {6, 7, 8, 9}
In [25]: a&b #intersection
Out[25]: {3, 6}
In [26]: a b c #union
Out[26]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
In [27]: a-b #difference
Out[27]: {1, 2, 7, 8, 9}
In [47]: a2=\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}
         b2={5,6,7,8,9}
         c2=\{20,30,40,50\}
In [49]: a2.issuperset(b2) # here every element present in first set is in second set wit
                           #thats y a2 is superset to b2
```

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Out[49]: True
In [51]: b2.issubset(a2) # here all elements present in b2 are in a2 but there are more e
                          # thats y b2 is sub set to a2
Out[51]: True
In [55]: c2.isdisjoint(a2) # there are no common elements between c2 and a2 thats why the
Out[55]: True
In [104...
         type(s)
Out[104... set
          s={4,8,2,9,3,7} #set automatically print in sorted
In [106...
Out[106... {2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9}
In [114...
Out[114... {2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9}
In [116...
         s[5]=6 # sets are immutable
         TypeError
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
         Cell In[116], line 1
         ----> 1 s[5]=6
         TypeError: 'set' object does not support item assignment
          dict
```

```
Out[68]: {'name': 'akhil', 'dob': 2002, 'address': 'hyderabad'}
In [70]: d2=d1.copy()
In [72]: d2
Out[72]: {'name': 'akhil', 'dob': 2002, 'address': 'hyderabad'}
In [76]: d2.items()
Out[76]: dict_items([('name', 'akhil'), ('dob', 2002), ('address', 'hyderabad')])
In [78]: d2.keys()
Out[78]: dict_keys(['name', 'dob', 'address'])
In [82]: d2.values()
Out[82]: dict_values(['akhil', 2002, 'hyderabad'])
In [84]: d2.pop('dob') # by using pop we can remove the selected key and value
Out[84]: 2002
In [86]:
          d2
Out[86]: {'name': 'akhil', 'address': 'hyderabad'}
In [88]: d2.update(d1) #update will add both dicts without duplicate
In [90]: d2
Out[90]: {'name': 'akhil', 'address': 'hyderabad', 'dob': 2002}
In [92]: d2['dob']=2001 # dict is mutable
Out[92]: {'name': 'akhil', 'address': 'hyderabad', 'dob': 2001}
In [94]: d2.get('name')
Out[94]: 'akhil'
In [110...
Out[110... {'name': 'akhil', 'address': 'hyderabad', 'dob': 2001}
          d2.popitem() #pop item will remove the random element from the dict
In [112...
Out[112... {'name': 'akhil', 'address': 'hyderabad'}
         for i in d2: # for loop wit
In [118...
              print(i)
```

name address

In []: