

## Set Methods

Lets take an example

`s1={1,2,3,5,7}`

`s2={5,7,9,10,11}`

### **union(iterable)**

`A.union(B)`

`{1,2,3,5,7,9,10,11}`

- It will generate a new set without duplicate

### **intersection(iterable)**

`A.intersection(B)`

`{5,7}`

- It will print repeated one

### **difference(iterable)**

`A.difference(B)`

`{1,2,3}`

- It will print only A which is not presented in B

### **Symmetric\_difference(iterable)**

`A.symmetric_difference(B)`

`{1,2,3,9,10,11}`

- It will not take the number present in both A and B

### **intersection\_update(iterable)**

- In intersection it will generate a new set but in difference update will update the list then A will become `{5,7}`
- `intersection(iterable)` will generate a new set
- `update(iterable)` will update in same string