VI. Sets in Python

Set is unordered. It will print in different order everytime we print.

Set has various functions

- → Add
- → Remove
- → Union
- → Intersection
- → Difference
- → subset / superset.

set_1 = {} → This is a dictionary.
You can not do it like this.

~~dict_1~~ set_1 = set() → This is correct way to define.

set_of_cars = {"audi", "bmw", "volvo"}
set2_of_cars = {"mahindra", "tata", "suzuki"}

only the unique value get printed

- set_of_cars.add("skoda") ← To ADD
- set_of_cars.remove("audi") ← To Remove.
- union_set = set_of_cars.union(set2_of_cars)
  → We are doing the union function.
- intersection_set = set_of_cars.intersection(set2_of_cars)
- print(set_of_cars.difference(set2_of_cars))
  A B (A-B) → we are performing set operation

a = {1,2,3,4,5} # superset
b = {2,5} # subset

- print(b.issubset(a))
  → boolean return type ⇒ True or False
- print(b.issuperset(a))