CSc 110
Sets

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Set

What will print when this code is executed?

```
numbers = {5, 7, 10, 5, 3, 5, 9, 8, 20, 5}
print(numbers)
```

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```
{3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20}
```

Notice that the duplicate numbers are automatically removed!

Set

- A **set** is (another) data structure
- Helpful ways of thinking about it
  - A dictionary without the values
  - A “bag" of elements

Similarities

```python
# Dictionary creation
ds = {'a':8, 'b':7, 'c':4}

# Dictionary loop
for key in ds:
    print(key)
```

```python
# Set creation
ds = {'a', 'b', 'c'}

# Set loop
for element in ds:
    print(element)
```

Differences

```python
ds = {'a':8, 'b':7, 'c':4}

# Remove from dictionary
del ds['c']

# Add to dictionary
ds['e'] = 20

# Create empty
ds_2 = {}
```

```python
ds = {'a', 'b', 'c'}

# Set removal
ds.remove('c')

# Adding to set
ds.add('e')

# ???
ds_2 = {}
```

Activity

Where’s the bug?

```python
numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 'word'}
numbers.add(5)
numbers.remove(5)
numbers.add(1)
numbers.remove(7)
numbers.add(5)
print(numbers)
```

What will print?

```
numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 'word'}
numbers.add(5)
numbers.remove(5)
numbers.discard(5)
numbers.add(1)
numbers.discard('word')
numbers.add(2)
print(numbers)
```

Looping through a set

- Does this work?

```
names = {"Jones", "James", "Zac"}
for i in range(0, len(names)):
    print(names[i])
```

- Elements cannot be “looked up” by index (position) in the data structure
- You would end up with an error:

```
TypeError: 'set' object does not support indexing
```

Looping through a set

- Use this instead:

```python
names = {"Ben", "James", "Zac"}
for name in names:
    print(name)
```

- Iterates through the *elements* of the set, not indexes

Differences from a Dictionary

```python
ds = {'a':8, 'b':7, 'c':4}

# Get value from dictionary
value = ds['c']

# Change value in dictionary
ds['c'] = 23
```

```python
ds = {'a', 'b', 'c'}

# ?

# ?
```

What would be in grades?

```
grades = set()
letters = ['C', 'B', 'E', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'A']
for l in letters:
    if l in grades:
        grades.remove(l)
    else:
        grades.add(l)
print(grades)
```

Activity

What will happen?

```
grades = {'A+', 'A', 'B', 'E', 'D', 'E', 'E-'}
grade_counts = {'A':5, 'B':10, 'C':7, 'D':4, 'E':2}
for element in grades:
    if element not in grade_counts:
        grades.discard(element)
    else:
        del grade_counts[element]
print(grades)
```

Activity

What will happen?

```
grades = {'A+', 'A', 'B', 'E', 'D', 'E', 'E-'}
grade_counts = {'A':5, 'B':10, 'C':7, 'D':4, 'E':2}
for element in grades:
    if element in grade_counts:
        del grade_counts[element]
print(grade_counts)
```

RuntimeError: changed size during iteration

```python
grades = {'A+', 'A', 'B', 'E', 'D', 'E', 'E-'}
grade_counts = {'A':5, 'B':10, 'C':7, 'D':4, 'E':2}
```

```python
for element in grades:
   grades.discard(element)
```

❌

```python
for element in grade_counts:
 del grade_counts[element]
```

❌

```python
for element in grades:
 if element in grade_counts:
   del grade_counts[element]
```

✔

Exercise: Counting names

- Implement a program that . . .
  - Reads in a text file formatted like the example to the right named **names.txt**
  - Notice that some names repeat
  - The program should count how many unique names there are!
  - **Don't use a list or dictionary**

```
Lebron James
James Harden
Chris Paul
Chris Tucker
Kevin Durant
James Harden
Steve Tucker
Steve Smith
Eric Bledsoe
Steve Caroll
Chris Paul
Sally Smith
Kevin Durant
James Jones
Chris Paul
```

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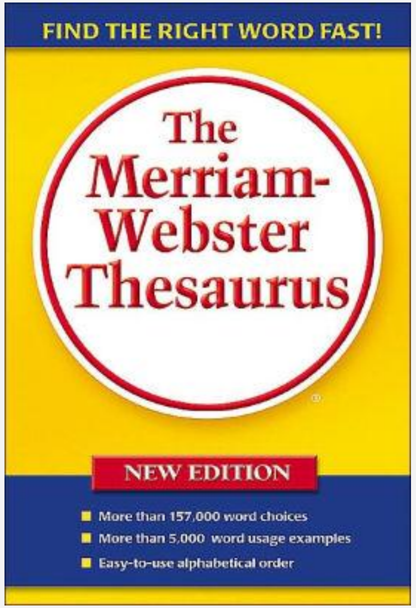
```

Representing a thesaurus

```
thesaurus = {'fast' : 'speedy',
             'old' : 'aged',
             'slow' : 'sluggish',
             'difficult' : 'challenging'}
```


FIND THE RIGHT WORD FAST!
The Merriam-Webster Thesaurus
NEW EDITION
More than 157,000 word choices
More than 5,000 word usage examples
Easy-to-use alphabetical order

https://www.thesaurus.com

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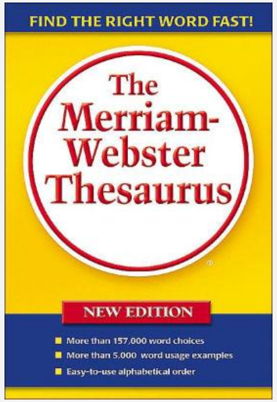
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```
thesaurus = {'fast' : {'quick', 'agile', 'speedy'},
             'old' : {'aged', 'antique'},
             'slow' : {'sluggish'},
             'difficult' : {'hard', 'challenging', 'arduous'}}
```

Add 'strong' with two similar words

```
thesaurus = {'fast' : {'quick', 'agile', 'speedy'},
             'old' : {'aged', 'antique'},
             'slow' : {'sluggish'},
             'difficult' : {'hard', 'challenging', 'arduous'}}
```

Add an additional similar word for 'slow'

```
thesaurus = {'fast' : {'quick', 'agile', 'speedy'},
             'old' : {'aged', 'antique'},
             'slow' : {'sluggish'},
             'difficult' : {'hard', 'challenging', 'arduous'},
             'strong' : {'durable', 'robust'}}
```

What words are in a text?

Write a **function** that creates a set of words in a string. The function takes in a string as an argument and returns a set of strings.

What are stop words?

In text mining, stop words are extremely common words in a language.

Stop words in English:

- a
- the
- another
- is
- are
- in

Remove stop words from set

Write a **function** to remove stop words from a set of words.
The function should take in two sets, one of words and another of stop words.
Each word in the stop word set should be removed from the set of words.

Reusing your functions

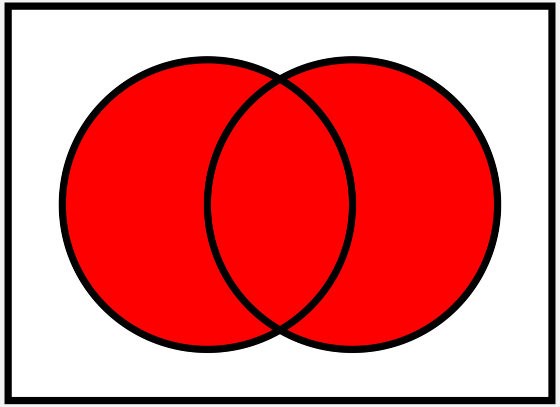
Reuse your **get_words()** function to create a set of words in stranger_things.txt

Reuse your **remove_stopwords()** function to remove stop words from the count set (you can use stopwords.txt to create a set of stop words)

Union and Intersection

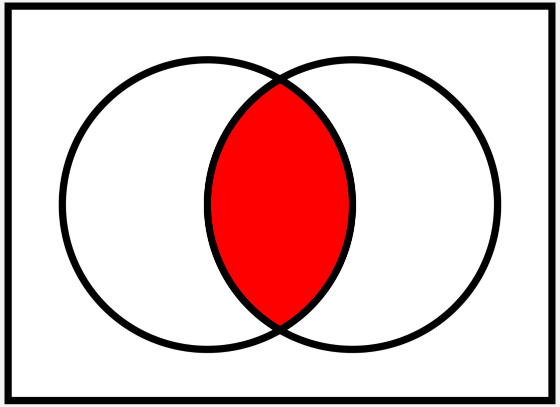
- Union Syntax: `set1.union(set2)`

```
s1 = {1, 2, 3}
s2 = {3, 4, 5}
print(s1, s2, s1.union(s2))
{1, 2, 3} {3, 4, 5} {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```



- Intersection Syntax: `set1.intersection(set2)`

```
s1 = {1, 2, 3}
s2 = {3, 4, 5}
print(s1, s2, s1.intersection(s2))
{1, 2, 3} {3, 4, 5} {3}
```



Activity

What do you think this will print?

```
my_list = {"apple", "banana", "pineapple", "pear", "strawberry", "orange", "blueberry"}

berries = set()
for fruit in my_list:
   if "berry" in fruit:
       berries.add(fruit)

fruits = my_list.difference(berries)
print(fruits)
```

Rewrite the previous code to remove stop words from a word set to use a set operation