In [1]:
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# Q1. What is a set in Python?

# A set is an unordered collection of unique elements in Python.
```

In [10]:
```
# Q2.How do you create a set in Python?

# We can create a set in Python by enclosing a comma-separated sequence of elements in curly braces {}. You can also use the built-in set() function to create a set. The set() funct

# Creating a set using curly braces

my_set = {1, 2, 3}

print(my_set)

# Creating a set using the set() function

your_set = set([1, 2, 3])

print(your_set)
```

```
{1, 2, 3}
{1, 2, 3}
```

In [11]:
```
# Q3. How do you add elements to a set in Python?

# We can add elements to a set in Python using the built-in add() method. The add() method adds an element to the set if it is not already present. Here's an example:

my_set.add(4)

print(my_set)

# We can also add multiple elements to a set using the built-in update() method. The update() method takes an iterable as an argument and adds each element of the iterable to the se

your_set.update([5,6,7])

print(your_set)
```

```
{1, 2, 3, 4}
{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7}
```

In [12]:
```
# Q4. How do you remove elements from a set in Python?

# We can remove elements from a set in Python using the built-in remove() method. The remove() method removes the specified element from the set. Here's an example:

my_set.remove(2)

print(my_set)

# If We try to remove an element that is not present in the set, you will get a KeyError. To avoid this error, you can use the built-in discard() method instead. The discard() metho

your_set.discard(5)

print(your_set)
```

```
{1, 3, 4}
{1, 2, 3, 6, 7}
```

In [14]:
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# Q5. How do you get the length of a set in Python?

# You can get the length of a set in Python using the built-in len() function. The len() function returns the number of elements in the set. Here's an example:

print(len(my_set))
```

```
3
```

In [ ]:
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