

Set

If we want to represent a group of unique values as a single entity then we should go for Set

Set Representation

The elements will be placed within {} brackets Ex:

```
String type Set
countryName={"INDIA", "USA", "UK", "SRI LANKA", "CHINA", "ITLY"}
```

Note: While creating empty set we have to use set() function

- Set characteristics
 - Insertion order NOT Preserved
 - Duplicate Object are NOT Allowed
 - Heterogeneous Object are Allowed
 - Dynamic Size
 - It does not support indexing and slicing
 - Set Object are mutable

- Set Object Creation
 - Empty Set
 - Set with Element

• Mutability

Once we create the Set object, we can modify its content

- Traversing the Set Elements
 - 1. Using While loop
 - 2. Using For loop

add(): It adds the items to the set Ex: mySet={1,2,3,4}

mySet.add(40)

Print(mySet)

Output: {40,1,2,3,4}

update(): To add multiple items to the set

```
Ex: x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
Y = {"google", "microsoft", "apple"}
x.update(y)
print(x)
Output : {'banana', 'google', 'apple', 'microsoft', 'cherry'}
```

copy(): It return copy of the set

```
Ex: s= (10,20,30)
sl=s.copy()
print(sl)
```

pop(): It removes and returns some random elements from the set

• remove(): It removes specified element from the set If element not present in the set then we will get keyError

```
Ex: mySet= {40,10,30,20}

mySet.remove(30)

print(mySet) Output = [40,10,20]
```

discard(): It removes specified element from the set
 If element not present in the set then we would not get Error
 Ex: mySet= {10,20,30}

```
mySet.discard(10)
print(mySet) Output = [20,30]
```

clear(): It removes all the element from set

```
Ex: mySet= {10,20,30}

mySet.clear()

print(mySet) Output = []
```

- Mathematical Operations
 - l.union()
 - 2.intersection()
 - 3.difference()
 - 4.symmetric_difference()

- Membership Operators
 - in
 - not in

Thank You