Session - 10 clear() => removes everything in a dictionary. inplace operation Ex = test = { 1:1,2:4,3:9} test. clear() Print(test) Olp > { 3 None delete-del => removes an element from a dictionary. inplace Ex ⇒ test= { "a": [1,2,3,4], "b": [4,6,6,7]} del test['a'] Print(test) Olp ⇒ { 16': [45,6,7] } zip() => method to access elements from a={1:1,2:4,3:0 of the same time. for x,y in zip (a.keys(), a. values()): Print(x,y) a = { 'name': ['neha', 'minnu', 'milky'], 'id': [1,2,3]} for k, V in zip(a.keys(), a.values()); print(k,v) olp >> name ('neha', 'minnu', 'milky') id [1,2,3] copy() di={1:1,2:4,3:9} d2 = d1.copy() print(d1,d2) 0|P => & 1:1,2:4,3:9} & 1:1,2:4,3:9}

d1= {1:1, 2:4, 3:9} d2=d1.copy() // deep wpy d2[4]=16 Print (dl.d2) Olp ⇒ {1:1,2:4,3:9} 10 2 d [1:1, 2:4,3:4,4:16] d1 = {1:1,2:4,3:9} d1=d2 (0x) d2=d1 //shallow d[4] = 16 print ("di:, di) Print ("d2", d2) olp > (1:1,2:4,3:9,4:16) d2: {1:1,2:4,3:9,4:16} - represented as of Je - set is defined in of y

4

6

C

sets data type -

- All the elements that are present inside a set are unique.

a={1,1,2,3,3,4,5,5,5} print(a)

 $olp \Rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

- All elements inside a set should be of immutable datatype. a = {1,2,[3,4,5],(6,7,8)} => 640 $0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5} \right), \left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{8}{5} \right) \right) \Rightarrow \checkmark$

- Set is a mutable datatype. It can be performed add,

update and delete. -Nordered data-type=> It doesn't support indexing.

```
→ - Slicing is also not supported
      in a Ws set.
Union and Intersection
Q = {1,2,3,4,5}
> b = {2,3,6,7,8}
aub = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} // union
anb = { 2,3}
                       /Intersection
a difference b = a - anb
               = \{1, 4, 5\}
→ b difference a = b-anb
                 = (6,7,8)
a symmetric difference b= 1,4,5,6,
                          // Subset
 acb = False
SI = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}
$2 = {40,50,60,70,80}
🛶 S3 = S1. <u>union</u> (S2)
opint (s3) Print ("ss:",s3)
Olp => 53: (70,40,10,80,50,20,60,30)
SI = {10,20,30,40,50}
$2 = {40,50,60,70,80}
53 = SI intersection (52)
   Print(53) Print("53:",53)
olp⇒ 53: {40,50}
SI={10,20,30,40,50}
S2 = {40,50,60,70,80}
   S3 = S1. difference (S2)
> Print(s3) Print("53:",53)
ع اله ج ج : ﴿ 10,20,30}
51={10,20,30,40,50}
32 = {40,50,60,70,80}
33 = S2. difference (SI)
```

```
Print($3) Print("$3:",53)
 olp ⇒ s3: {80,60,70}
  SI = {10,20,30,40,50}
 S2 = {40,50,60,70,80}
 S3 = S1. gymmetric_difference (S2)
  Print (53)
Olp \Rightarrow \{80, 20, 70, 10, 60, 30\}
 Update()-
S1 = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50\}
$2 = {40,50,60,70,80}
S1. update(52)
Print(si)
0|P \Rightarrow \{70, 40, 10, 80, 50, 20, 60, 30\}
intersection_update() -
 SI = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50\}
s2 = {40,50,60,70,80}
```

difference_update()-SI = { 10,20,30,40,50} S2 = { 40,50,60,70,80} SI. difference_update(S2) print(S1) OIP=> { 10,20,30}

si. intersection_update (52)

print(s1)

0(p) { 40,50}

Deleting the elements - pop
- discard
- remove

- del - clean.

- Pop()

$$a = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$$
 $x = a \cdot pop()$

Print(a,1)

 $a = \{10,20,30,40,50\}$
 $a = \{10,20,30,40,$