JavaScript Set Logic

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Logic Methods

In JavaScript 2025, 7 new logical methods were added to the Set object:

union()
difference()
intersection()
isDisjointFrom()
isSubsetOf()
isSupersetOf()
symmetricDifference()

Browser Support

`Set Logic` is an ES2025 feature.

JavaScript 2025 is fully supported in all modern browsers since May 2025:

Chrome 136	Edge 136	Firefox 129	Safari 18.2	Opera 120
Apr 2025	Apr 2025	Aug 2024	Des 2024	May 2025

The union() Method

The `union()` method returns the union of two sets.

The `union()` method returns a new set containing the elements which are in this set, or in the argument set, or in both:

Example

```
const A = new Set(['a','b','c']);
const B = new Set(['b','c','d']);

const C = A.union(B);
```

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The intersection() Method

The `intersection()` method returns the intersection of two sets.

The `intersection()` method returns a new set containing the elements which are in this set and in the argument set:

Example

```
const A = new Set(['a','b','c']);
const B = new Set(['b','c','d']);

const C = A.intersection(B);
```

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The difference() Method

The `difference()` method returns the difference between two sets.

The `difference()` method returns a new set containing elements which are in this set but not in the argument set:

Example

```
const A = new Set(['a','b','c']);
const B = new Set(['b','c','d']);

const C = A.difference(B);
```

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The symmetricDifference() Method

The `symmetricDifference()` method returns the symmetric difference between to sets.

The `symmetricDifference()` method returns a new set containing elements which are in this set or in the argument set, but not in both:

Example

```
const A = new Set(['a','b','c']);
const B = new Set(['b','c','d']);

const C = A.symmetricDifference(B);
```

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The isSubsetOf() Method

The `isSubsetOf()` method returns `true` if all elements in this set is also elements in the argument set:

Example

```
const A = new Set(['a','b','c']);
const B = new Set(['b','c','d']);

let answer = A.isSubsetOf(B);
```

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The isSupersetOf() Method

The `isSupersetOf()` method returns `true` if all elements in the argument set are also in this set:

Example

```
const A = new Set(['a','b','c']);
const B = new Set(['b','c','d']);

let answer = A.isSupersetOf(B);
```

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The isDisjointFrom() Method

The `isDisjointFrom()` method returns `true` if this set has no elements in common with the argument set:

Example

```
const A = new Set(['a','b','c']);
const B = new Set(['b','c','d']);

let answer = A.isDisjointFrom(B);
```

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