```
### ![](https://ga-dash.s3.amazonaws.com/production/assets/logo-9f88ae6c9c3871690e33280fcf557f33.png)
Python Part Time
<!---
Questions? Comments?
1. Log an issue to this repo to alert me of a problem.
2. Suggest an edit yourself by forking this repo, making edits, and submitting a pull request with
your changes back to our master branch.
3. Hit me up on Slack @susiremondi
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# Equal Sets
## Overview:
For two sets to be equal, they simply have to contain the same elements - it doesn't matter what
order they're in.
Unfortunately in Python, comparing two lists using `==` will only produce `True` if the elements are
in the same order, which is not what we want!
There's no built-in function to compare differently-ordered lists, so you'll be writing it here by
leveraging your knowledge of sets.
You will practice these programming concepts we've covered in class:
- Functions
- Sets
## Deliverables
One `.py` file with code that solves the problem.
## Requirements:
Write a function that takes two lists and returns `True` if they have the same elements, even if they
aren't in the same order.
Here is an example using lists. Try running this normally:
```python
fruits = ['orange', 'pear', 'kiwi', 'apple', 'banana']
fruits copy = ['orange', 'pear', 'kiwi', 'apple', 'banana']
fruits reordered = ['pear', 'apple', 'kiwi', 'orange', 'banana']
print("Copy comparison", fruits == fruits_copy)
print("Reordered comparison", fruits == fruits_reordered)
Above, the `Reordered comparison` prints `False`.
Convert the above example from lists to sets. Does the output of the two print statements change?
Why?
<!-- Solution
https://repl.it/@sonylnagale/matching-lists
```python
fruits = ['orange', 'pear', 'kiwi', 'apple', 'banana']
fruits_copy = ['orange', 'pear', 'kiwi', 'apple', 'banana']
```

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