Analysis HW1:

1. **Union Set**: The union of two sets contains all unique elements present in either set. In this context, the union set represents all unique rows present in either `df` or `df2` (assuming `df2` was available for comparison). The analysis of the union set would reveal all unique combinations of 'Code', 'Symbol', and 'Name' present in both datasets combined.

2. **Intersection Set**: The intersection of two sets contains elements that are common to both sets. In this case, the intersection set represents all rows that are present in both `df` and `df2`. The analysis of the intersection set would reveal the common rows between the two datasets, indicating the currencies that are present in both datasets.

3. **Difference Set**: The difference between two sets contains elements that are present in the first set but not in the second set. In our analysis, the difference set represents all rows present in `df` but not in `df2`. The analysis of the difference set would reveal the currencies present in the first dataset (`df`) that are not present in the second dataset (`df2`).

Without the actual data or the results of the analysis, it's challenging to provide specific insights. However, you can examine the output of the analysis to:

- Identify unique currencies present in either dataset or both datasets combined (Union Set).
- Determine which currencies are common between the two datasets (Intersection Set).
- Identify currencies present in one dataset but not the other (Difference Set).

This information can be valuable for various purposes, such as data reconciliation, identifying missing or duplicate data, or understanding the overlap between datasets. If you have specific questions or observations about the results of the analysis, feel free to share, and I can provide further insights!