Set

Python Set is an unordered collection of data types that is iterable, mutable, and has no duplicate elements.

The order of elements in a set is undefined though it may consist of various elements.

The major advantage of using a set, as opposed to a list, is that it has a highly optimized method for checking whether a specific element is contained in the set.

Creating a Set in Python

Python Sets can be created by using the built-in set() function with an iterable object or a sequence by placing the sequence inside curly braces, separated by a 'comma'.

Set function

add()

update()

Union()

remove()

discard()

pop()

clear()

del()

Intersection()

intersection_update()

difference()

difference_update()

symmetric_difference()

symmetric_difference_update()

issubset()

issuperset()]

isdisjoint()

copy()

FROZENSET :

Python Method creates an immutable Set object from an iterable.

It is a built-in Python function. As it is a set object, therefore, we cannot have duplicate values in the frozenset.

frozenset Properties:

Immuatable

Unordered

duplicates are not allowed

fixed length

we can add only immutable items

frozenset function:

union()

intersection()

difference()

symmetric_difference()

issubset()

issuperset()

isdisjoint()

Copy()