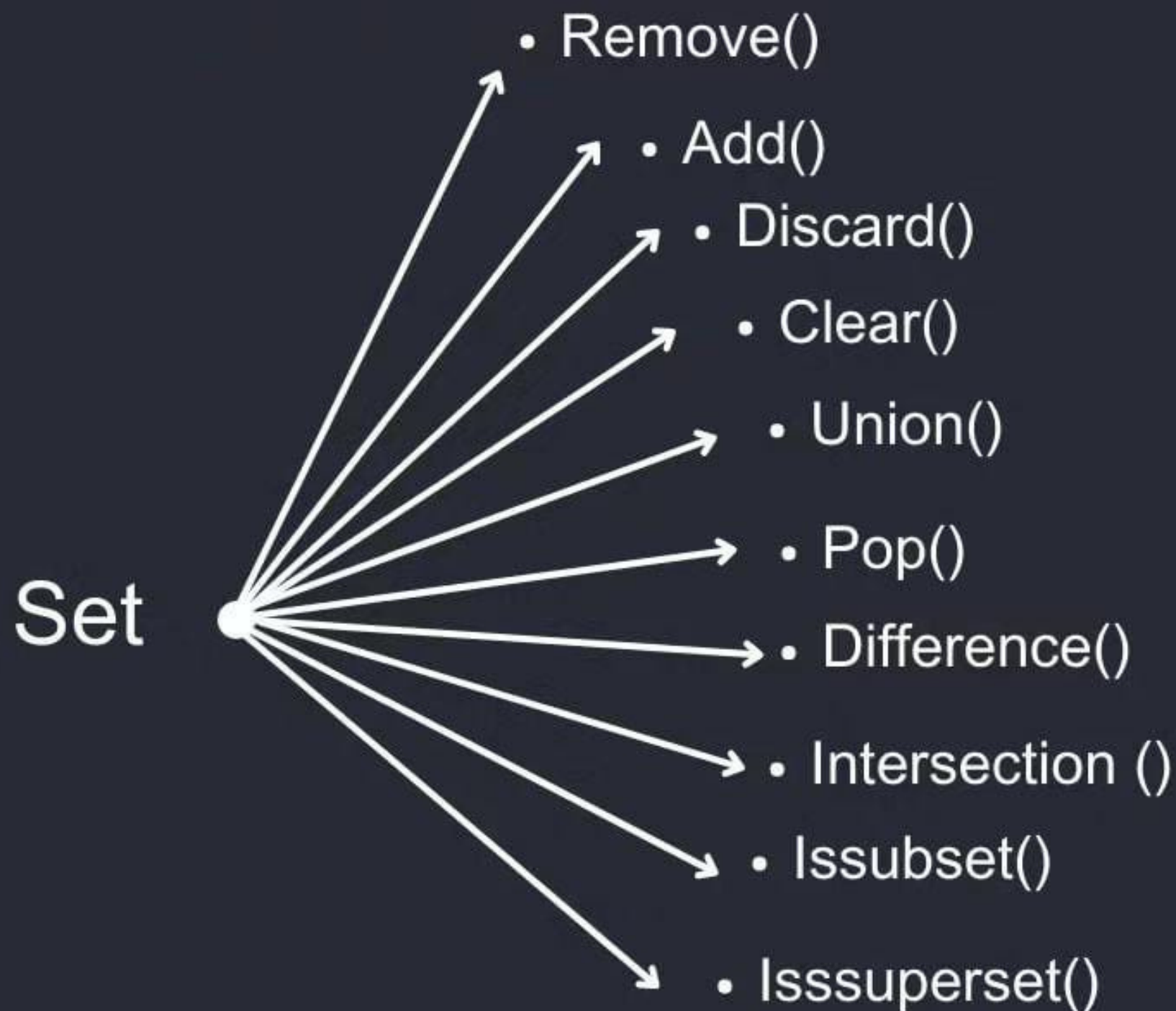


# Set Methods in Python



# discard()

The **discard()** method removes an element from the set if it is a member, if the element is not a member, nothing happens.

```
s= {1,2,3}  
s.discard(2)  
print(s) #output = {1,3}
```



# difference()

The **difference()** method Returns the difference between two sets

```
a = {1,2,3}
b = {3,4,5}
c = a.difference(b)
print(c) #output = {1,2}
```



# pop()

The **pop()** method removes and returns the arbitrary element elements from the set. Raises `KeyError` If the set is empty

```
a = {1,2,3}
x = a.pop()
print(x)
print(a) #output = 1 and {2,3}
```



# Intersection()

The **intersection()** method returns the intersection of two sets

```
a = {1,2,3}
b = {3,4,5}
c = a.intersection(b)
print(c) #output = {3}
```





# copy()

The **copy()** method returns a shallow copy of the set.

```
a = {1,2,3}
b = a.copy()
print(b) #output = {1,2,3}
```



# union()

The **union()** method returns the union of two sets

```
a = {1,2,3}
b = {3,4,5}
c = a.union(b)
print(c) #output = {1,2,3,4,5}
```



# clear()

The **clear()** method removes all items from the set.

```
s= {1,2,3}  
s.clear()  
print(s) #output = set()
```





# add()

The **add()** method adds an element to a set

```
a = {1,2,3,4}
a.add(5)
print(a) #output = {1,2,3,4,5}
```



# issubset()

The **issubset()** method returns True if all element from the set if are present in another set (the argument), False otherwise.

```
a = {1,2,3}
b = {1,2,3,4,5}
c = {1,2,4}
print(a.issubset(b)) #output = True
print(a.issubset(c)) #output = False
```



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