Sets

1. It stores unique values.
2. It is mutable.
3. It is unordered.
4. It is represented using {} or converter function set()
5. To create an empty set use s=set()

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| Set.add(value) | It adds a single value in the set only if it is immutable and unique |
| Set.update(iterable) | It adds all the values from iterable to set one by one only if it is immutable and unique |
| Set.pop() | It will delete the data randomly from the set |
| Set.remove(value) | It will delete the given value if present otherwise throws exception |
| Set.discard(value) | It will delete the given value if present otherwise it will ignore |
| Set.clear() | It removes all the values from the set, but it will keep empty set |
| Set.copy() | It creates a shallow copy of the set |
| S1.union(s2)  S1.|s2 | Will display all values of s1 and s2 |
| S1.intersection(s2)  S1&s2 | It will display only common values |
| S1.difference(s2)  S1-s2 | It will display values only in s1 |
| S1.difference\_update(s2)  S1=s1-s2 | It will display values only in s1 and also overwrite s1 |
| S1.symmetric\_difference(s2)  S1^s2 | Only values in either s1 or s2 |
| S1.symmetric\_difference\_update(s2)  S2=s1^s2 | Only values in either s1 or s2, and will overwrite s1 |

