set

```
In [2]: # creating a empty set
         s=set()
 In [4]: type(s)
 Out[4]: set
 In [6]: # set accepts all data types
         s={1,2.3,"hello",1+2j,True}
 Out[6]: {(1+2j), 1, 2.3, 'hello'}
 In [8]: # Length of the set
         len(s)
 Out[8]: 4
In [10]: #loop in set
         for i in s:
             print(i)
        1
        2.3
        hello
        (1+2j)
In [16]: for i in enumerate (s):
             print(i)
        (0, 1)
        (1, 2.3)
        (2, 'hello')
        (3, (1+2j))
In [18]: # set membership
         1 in s
Out[18]: True
In [20]: 2.3 in s
Out[20]: True
In [28]: if 2.3 in s:
             print("2.3 belongs to the set s")
             print("2.3 do not belongs to s")
```

2.3 belongs to the set s

set functions

```
In [31]: s.add("hello")
Out[31]: {(1+2j), 1, 2.3, 'hello'}
In [21]: s1={"hii",2.3,25,True,"hello"}
Out[21]: {2.3, 25, True, 'hello', 'hii'}
In [73]: s2=s1
         s2
Out[73]: {2.3, 25, True, 'hello', 'hii'}
In [13]: s3={2,"hii",True,2.5,"hello"}
Out[13]: {2, 2.5, True, 'hello', 'hii'}
In [23]: s1.clear()
         s1
Out[23]: set()
In [25]: s3.discard(2)
Out[25]: {2.5, True, 'hello', 'hii'}
In [27]: s3.remove(2.5)
In [29]: s3
Out[29]: {True, 'hello', 'hii'}
In [31]: s3.pop()
Out[31]: True
In [35]: s4={4,6 ,"hello"}
```

set operations

```
In [41]: s3.union(s4)
```

```
Out[41]: {4, 6, 'hello', 'hii'}
In [43]: s3.intersection(s4)
Out[43]: {'hello'}
 In [2]: s4={2,3,4,5,6}
         s5={5,6,7,8,9}
 In [4]: s4.difference(s5)
Out[4]: {2, 3, 4}
In [10]: s5&s4 # difference can be denoted with "&" symbol
Out[10]: {5, 6}
In [14]: s5 s4 # union can be denoted with "/" symbol
Out[14]: {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
In [20]: s5.difference_update(s4)
In [22]: s4
Out[22]: {2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
In [26]: s6={2,3,4,5,6}
         s7={5,6,7,8,9}
In [28]: s6.symmetric_difference(s7)
Out[28]: {2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9}
In [48]: my_set1={1,2,3,4,5,6,7}
         my_set2={3,4,5,6,7}
         my_set3={9,0,10,20,30}
In [50]: my_set2.issuperset(my_set1)
Out[50]: False
In [52]: my_set1.issuperset(my_set2)
Out[52]: True
In [54]: my set2.issubset(my set1)
Out[54]: True
In [58]: my set2.isdisjoint(my set3)
```

Out[58]: True

other builtin functions

```
In [61]: len(my_set1)
Out[61]: 7
In [63]: max(my_set1)
Out[63]: 7
In [65]: min(my_set1)
Out[65]: 1
In [67]: list(enumerate(my_set1))
Out[67]: [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (5, 6), (6, 7)]
In [75]: d=sorted(my_set1)
In [91]: d
Out[91]: [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
In [93]: d=sorted(my_set1,reverse=True)
d
Out[93]: [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

dict

creating the dict

```
In [97]: my_dict={}
In [99]: type(my_dict)
Out[99]: dict
```

dict functions

```
In [113... my_dict={1:"name",2:"age",3:"address",4:"phno"} #dict stores items as key value pai
```

```
my_dict
Out[113...
           {1: 'name', 2: 'age', 3: 'address', 4: 'phno'}
In [119...
           my dict[3]#it is not indexing we can call the vlaue by defining it key
Out[119...
           'address'
In [121...
           my_dict.keys()
Out[121...
           dict_keys([1, 2, 3, 4])
In [123...
          my_dict.values()
Out[123...
           dict_values(['name', 'age', 'address', 'phno'])
In [125...
          my_dict.items()
           dict_items([(1, 'name'), (2, 'age'), (3, 'address'), (4, 'phno')])
Out[125...
           my_dict.pop( 4)
In [129...
           'phno'
Out[129...
In [133...
          my_dict.popitem()
                                 # popitem means it removes random item from the dict
Out[133...
           (2, 'age')
```

dict membership

```
In [136... dict2={1:"hii",2:"hello",3:"how r u"}
In [142... "hii" in dict2
Out[142... False
```

loop through dict

add,remove & change

```
In [17]: dic={1:"raj",2:"22",3:"csd",4:"hyd"}
In [19]: dic[1]="ram"
In [21]: dic
Out[21]: {1: 'ram', 2: '22', 3: 'csd', 4: 'hyd'}
In [23]: dic.pop(4)
Out[23]: 'hyd'
In [25]: dic
Out[25]: {1: 'ram', 2: '22', 3: 'csd'}
In [27]: dic.clear()
In [29]: dict
Out[29]: dict
In [ ]: dict.
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
```