Set

- Sets are used to store multiple values in a single variable.
- Set is one of 4 built-in data types in Python used to store collections of data.
- · A set is a collection of data which is unordered, unchangeable and unindexed.
- · Set items are unchangeable, but you can remove items and add new items.
- · Sets are denoted by curly brackets.

Unorderd

- · Sets are unordered, so you cannot be sure in which order in which order the items will appear.
- · In other words set do not have a defined order.
- · Set items can appear in a different order every time you use them, and cannot be reffered to by index or key.

```
1 thisset
{'classic', 'gt650', 'meteor'}
```

Unchangeable

- · Set items are unchangeable means that we cannot change the items after the set has been created.
- Once set is created, you cannot change its items, but you can remove items and add new items.

Duplicates Not Allowed

- · Sets cannot have two items with the same value.
- · Duplicate values will not print in the set.

```
1 thisset = {'meteor350', 'meteor650', 'gt650', 'interceptor650', 'classic350', 'meteor650'}
2 thisset
{'classic350', 'gt650', 'interceptor650', 'meteor350', 'meteor650'}
```

▼ NOTE

• The values True and 1 are considered as the same values in sets and treated as duplicates.

```
1 new_set = {'vaibhav',True,1,2}
2 new_set
{2, True, 'vaibhav'}
```

▼ Length of Set

• To determine how many items a set has, use len() function.

```
1 len(thisset)
5
```

▼ Set Items - Data Types

• Set items can be of any data type.

▼ Type()

• From Python's perspective, sets are defined as objects with the data type 'set'.

▼ The set() Constructor

• It is also possible to use set() constructor to make it.

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