Sets
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Sets are like lists in that they are a container for multiple objects, however, they are unordered and cannot contain multiple copies of the same object. We can specify set literals in Python using squirly braces.

```python
my_set = {"a", 12, "computers", "cheese"}
```

What will "cheese" in `my_set` evaluate to?
What will 42 in `my_set` evaluate to?
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\[
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\]

We can check if an item exists in a set using the in operator.

- What will "cheese" in my_set evaluate to?
- What will 42 in my_set evaluate to?
Example of Using a Set

`s.add(item)` will add `item` to the set `s` if `item` is not already in `s`.
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```python
food = set()  # this creates an empty set
while True:
    line = input('Give a tasty food, blank to end: ')
    if line == '':
        break  # exits the while loop
    food.add(line)
print('You think', len(food), 'foods are tasty')
```

**Note:** Code is on website for easy copy-paste.
Investigate: What types of data can a set store?

Sets may only store hashable data types.

Try to answer each of the following questions by attempting to create an example in the interactive interpreter and seeing if you get an error.

1. Can a set contain floating point numbers?
2. Can a set contain booleans?
3. Can a set contain lists?
4. Can a list contain sets?
5. Can a set contain sets?
Sets vs. Lists

When should you choose a set over a list?

You should choose a set if you have data in which order does not matter, and you require unique items in the structure.

You should choose a list if you have data in which order matters, and you can have multiple copies of items in the structure.

There are certainly plenty of exceptions to the rules presented above, however, for the scope of this class, you should be fine following these rules.
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Set Operations

Suppose that \( a \) and \( b \) are sets. Then,

- \( a \setminus b \) is the **set difference** of \( a \) and \( b \). This is the set of elements in \( a \) that are not in \( b \).
Set Operations

Suppose that $a$ and $b$ are sets. Then,

- $a - b$ is the **set difference** of $a$ and $b$. This is the set of elements in $a$ that are not in $b$.
- $a \& b$ is the **set intersection** of $a$ and $b$. This is the set of elements that both $a$ and $b$ have in common.
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- $a - b$ is the **set difference** of $a$ and $b$. This is the set of elements in $a$ that are not in $b$.

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- $a \mid b$ is the **set union** of $a$ and $b$. This is the set of elements that either $a$ or $b$ or both has.
Set Operations Example

\[ a = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \]
\[ b = \{3, 4, 5, 6\} \]
\[ \text{diff1} = a - b \quad \# \quad \{1, 2\} \]
\[ \text{diff2} = b - a \quad \# \quad \{5, 6\} \]
\[ \text{diff3} = a - a \quad \# \quad \text{empty set} \]
\[ \text{inter} = a \& b \quad \# \quad \{3, 4\} \]
\[ \text{union} = a \mid b \quad \# \quad \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \]
Practice: Set Operations

Suppose you have three children, all of them very picky eaters.

- Charlie says he won’t eat fish or broccoli.
- Alice says she will only eat pasta, hot dogs, or fish.
- Mary says she won’t eat pasta or salad.

Define the Python sets `charlie_wont`, `alice_will`, and `mary_wont`. See which of the following operations will compute what you can have for dinner tonight (`{"hot dogs"}`):

- `alice_will - charlie_wont - mary_wont`
- `alice_will - (charlie_wont & mary_wont)`
- `alice_will - charlie_wont | mary_wont`
- `alice_will - (charlie_wont | mary_wont)`

Lastly, see if you can come up with more of your own statements which compute what you can have for dinner tonight.