Sets

One more built-in Python container type
• Set literals are enclosed in braces
• Duplicate elements are removed on construction
• Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True
>>> len(s)
4
>>> s.union({1, 5})
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
>>> s.intersection({6, 5, 4, 3})
{3}
```

Implementing Sets

The interface for sets
• Membership testing: Is a value an element of a set?
• Union: Return a set with all elements in set1 or set2
• Intersection: Return a set with any elements in set1 and set2
• Adjunction: Return a set with all elements in s and a value v

Sets as Unordered Sequences

Proposal 1: A set is represented by a recursive list that contains no duplicate items

```
def empty(s):
    return s is Rlist.empty

def set_contains(s, v):
    if empty(s):
        return False
    if s.first == v:
        return True
    return set_contains(s.rest, v)

def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)

def union_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: not set_contains(set2, v)
    set1_not_set2 = filter_rlist(set1, f)
    return extend_rlist(set1_not_set2, set2)
```

Review: Order of Growth

For a set operation that takes “linear” time, we say that

- \( n \): size of the set
- \( R(n) \): number of steps required to perform the operation

\[
R(n) = \Theta(n)
\]

which means that there are constants \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) such that

\[
k_1 \cdot n \leq R(n) \leq k_2 \cdot n
\]

for sufficiently large values of \( n \).

Demo

Sets as Unordered Sequences

```
decl adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)

def union_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: not set_contains(set2, v)
    set1_not_set2 = filter_rlist(set1, f)
    return extend_rlist(set1_not_set2, set2)
```
Sets as Ordered Sequences

**Proposal 2:** A set is represented by a recursive list with unique elements ordered from least to greatest.

```python
def set_contains2(s, v):
    if empty(s) or s.first > v:
        return False
    elif s.first == v:
        return True
    return set_contains2(s.rest, v)
```

Order of growth? \( \Theta(n) \)

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Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
    elif e1 < e2:
        return intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2)
    elif e2 < e1:
        return intersect_set2(set1, set2.rest)
```

Order of growth? \( \Theta(n) \)

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Tree Sets

**Proposal 3:** A set is represented as a Tree. Each entry is:
- Larger than all entries in its left branch and
- Smaller than all entries in its right branch.

```python
def set_contains3(s, v):
    if s is None:
        return False
    elif s.entry == v:
        return True
    elif s.entry < v:
        return set_contains3(s.right, v)
    elif s.entry > v:
        return set_contains3(s.left, v)
```

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Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree:
- The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
- By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half.

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Adjoining to a Tree Set

```python
5
3 9
1 7 11
```

Right! Left! Right! Stop!

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What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
- Adjoining an element to a set
- Union of two sets

Sets as binary trees:
- Intersection of two sets
- Union of two sets

That's homework 8!

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No lecture on Monday

Midterm 2 on Monday, 7pm-9pm

Good luck!