



Mathematical operations on the Set:

1.union():

`x.union(y)` ==> We can use this function to return all elements present in both sets

`x.union(y)` or `x|y`

Eg:

```
x={10,20,30,40}
```

```
y={30,40,50,60}
```

```
print(x.union(y))  #{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60}
```

```
print(x|y)        #{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60}
```

2. intersection():

`x.intersection(y)` or `x&y`

Returns common elements present in both x and y

Eg:

```
x={10,20,30,40}
```

```
y={30,40,50,60}
```

```
print(x.intersection(y))  #{40, 30}
```

```
print(x&y)                #{40, 30}
```

3. difference():

`x.difference(y)` or `x-y`

returns the elements present in x but not in y

Eg:

```
x={10,20,30,40}
```

```
y={30,40,50,60}
```

```
print(x.difference(y))  #{10, 20}
```

```
print(x-y)              #{10, 20}
```

```
print(y-x)              #{50, 60}
```