Sets :

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→ What is set in Javascript ?
→ A set is a collection of unique items. In set, no element can be repeated. The set is, ES6 are ordered, elements of the set can be iterated in the insertion order. The power of the set is that it can store any types of values, whether primitive or objects.

Syntax:

```
LET MYSET = NEW SET([ITERABLE]);
```

In the syntax, iterable is an object whose all elements are added to the new set created. In set, the parameter is optional. If the parameter is not specified or null is passed then a new set created is empty. It returns a new set object.

→ Methods of the set:
→ ADD( ) : This method adds the new element with a specified value at the end of the set object.

Syntax:

```
SET1.ADD(x);
```

Here "x" is a value to be added to the

set. And it returns set object.

→ DELETE( ): This method deletes an element with the specified value from the set object.

SYNTAX:

```
SET1.DELETE(X);
```

Here "X" is a value to be deleted from the set. This method returns true if the value is successfully deleted from the set else returns false.

→ CLEAR( ): This method removes all the element from the set.

SYNTAX:

```
SET1.CLEAR( );
```

In this method, no parameter is needed, and it returns undefined.

→ ENTRIES( ): This method returns an iterator object which contains an array having the entries of the set, in the insertion order.

SYNTAX:

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SET1.ENTRIES();

This method does not need any parameter. It returns an iterator object that contains an array of [value, value] for every element of the set, in the insertion order.

→ HAS() : This method returns true if the specified value is present in the Set object.

SYNTAX:

SET1.HAS(X);

Here "x" is the value to be searched in the set. This method returns true if the value is present else it returns false.

→ VALUES() : This method returns all the values from the set in the same insertion order.

SYNTAX:

SET1.VALUES();

No parameters are needed in this

method. An iterator object is returned that contains all the values of the set in the same order as they are inserted.

→ KEYS(): This method returns all the values from the Set in the insertion order. KEYS() is similar to the VALUES() in case of Sets.

SYNTAX:

```
SET1.KEYS();
```

No parameters are needed in this method. An interior object returned that contains all the values of the Set in the same order as they are inserted.