

# Python 程式設計

範圍： Set、Dictionary 的應用

銘傳大學電腦與通訊工程系

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成 績	應繳作業共 <u>8</u> 題，前六題每題 10 分，後兩題每題 20 分，滿分為 100 分 共完成 <u>8</u> 題，應得 <u>100</u> 分
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※直接將你的程式碼貼在指定的欄位裡，並且執行題目要求的輸入參數

※請確實填寫自己寫完成題數，並且計算得分。填寫不實者(如上傳與作業明顯無關的答案，或是計算題數有誤者)，本次作業先扣 50 分。

EX 1: 針對下面的字典 Adict，試寫幾行 python 程式碼，增加'Jake'這個名字，且其電話為 928544322；並且刪除 Jake 這筆資料。

```
Adict = {'John': 938457566, 'Peter': 928377464, 'Mary': 941662781,
        "Jill" : 928662781}

# write your code here
Adict['Jake']=928544322
del Adict['Jill']

# testing code
if "Jake" in Adict:
    print("Jake is listed in the Adict.")
if "Jill" not in Adict:
    print("Jill is not listed in the Adict.")
```

```
In [1]: Adict = {'John': 938457566, 'Peter': 928377464, 'Mary': 941662781, "Jill" : 928662781}

# write your code here
Adict['Jake']=928544322
del Adict['Jill']

# testing code
if "Jake" in Adict:
    print("Jake is listed in the Adict.")
if "Jill" not in Adict:
    print("Jill is not listed in the Adict.")

Jake is listed in the Adict.
Jill is not listed in the Adict.
```

EX 2: 若有一個字典 dict\_double 的內容如下，試利用程式產生之；並在該字典下面接著寫一個 isKeyPresent(x)函式，該函式的功能可檢查所輸入的鍵值 x 是否存在於 Adict 之中。

dict\_double 的內容如下：

{0: 0, 1: 2, 2: 4, 3: 6, 4: 8, 5: 10, 6: 12, 7: 14, 8: 16, 9: 18, 10: 20, 11: 22, 12: 24, 13: 26, 14: 28, 15: 30, 16: 32, 17: 34, 18: 36, 19: 38}

例如：

<code>isKeyPresent(5)</code>	Key is present in the dictionary
<code>isKeyPresent(9)</code>	Key is present in the dictionary
<code>isKeyPresent(25)</code>	Key is not present in the dictionary

我的作答：

請在下面欄位貼上程式碼：

```
def isKeyPresent(key):  
    dict_double={0: 0, 1: 2, 2: 4, 3: 6, 4: 8, 5: 10, 6: 12, 7: 14, 8:  
16, 9: 18, 10: 20, 11: 22, 12: 24, 13: 26, 14: 28, 15: 30, 16: 32,  
17: 34, 18: 36, 19: 38}  
    if key in dict_double:  
        print('Key is present in the dictionary')  
    else:  
        print('Key is not present in the dictionary')  
isKeyPresent(5)  
isKeyPresent(9)  
isKeyPresent(25)
```

執行結果擷圖：

```
1 [5]: def isKeyPresent(key):  
dict_double={0: 0, 1: 2, 2: 4, 3: 6, 4: 8, 5: 10, 6: 12, 7: 14, 8: 16, 9: 18, 10: 20, 11: 22, 12: 24, 13: 26, 14: 28, 15: 30  
if key in dict_double:  
    print('Key is present in the dictionary')  
else:  
    print('Key is not present in the dictionary')  
isKeyPresent(5)  
isKeyPresent(9)  
isKeyPresent(25)  
  
Key is present in the dictionary  
Key is present in the dictionary  
Key is not present in the dictionary
```

EX 3: 針對下面的字典 Adict，試以下面型式輸出 Adict 的內容。

Member: John -> Tel: 938457566  
Member: Peter -> Tel: 928377464  
Member: Mary -> Tel: 941662781  
Member: Jill -> Tel: 928662781

```
Adict = {'John': 938457566, 'Peter': 928377464, 'Mary': 941662781,
        "Jill" : 928662781}
for name, number in Adict.items():
    print("Member: %s -> Tel: %d" % (name, number))
```

執行結果擷圖：

```
In [5]: Adict = {'John': 938457566, 'Peter': 928377464, 'Mary': 941662781, "Jill" : 928662781}
        for name, number in Adict.items():
            print("Member: %s -> Tel: %d" % (name, number))

Member: John -> Tel: 938457566
Member: Peter -> Tel: 928377464
Member: Mary -> Tel: 941662781
Member: Jill -> Tel: 928662781
```

EX 4: 試寫一 python 函式 generateDict(n)，它會根據我們所給予的 n 值，回傳一個內容為{1:2, 2:8, 3:18, 4: 32, ..., n: 2\*n\*n}的字典。例如：

generateDict(3)	{1: 2, 2: 8, 3: 18}
generateDict(10)	{1: 2, 2: 8, 3: 18, 4: 32, 5: 50, 6: 72, 7: 98, 8: 128, 9: 162, 10: 200}

```
def generateDict(n):  
    d={}  
    for i in range(1,n+1):  
        d[i]=2*i*i  
  
    return d  
  
print(generateDict(3))  
print(generateDict(10))
```

執行結果擷圖：

```
In [2]: def generateDict(n):  
        d={}  
        for i in range(1,n+1):  
            d[i]=2*i*i  
        |  
        return d  
  
        print(generateDict(3))  
        print(generateDict(10))
```

```
{1: 2, 2: 8, 3: 18}
```

```
{1: 2, 2: 8, 3: 18, 4: 32, 5: 50, 6: 72, 7: 98, 8: 128, 9: 162, 10: 200}
```

EX 5: 若 myDict = { 'data1':160,'data2':-254,'data3':1247, 'data4':2247}，試寫一python 程式來得到字典裡所有值(value)連乘的結果。以本例而言，其輸出值應為 -1333800。

```
myDict = { 'data1':160,'data2':-254,'data3':1247, 'data4':2247}  
a=1  
for i in myDict.values():  
    a=a*i  
print(a)
```

執行結果擷圖：

```
In [3]: myDict = { 'data1':160,'data2':-254,'data3':1247, 'data4':2247}
        a=1
        for i in myDict.values():
            a=a*i
        print(a)

-113873645760
```

EX 6: zip() 是 Python 的一個內建函數，它接受一系列可迭代的對象作為參數，將對象中對應的元素打包成一個個 tuple。例如：

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
b = ['bird', 'dog', 'cat']
c = dict(zip(a,b))    # c = {1: 'apple', 2: 'dog', 3: 'cat'}
```

現有字串 str = 'hogen'，試將之轉成一個由該字串裡的字母所構成的串列 A；再建立一個由這些字母對應的 ASCII 碼所構成的串列 B（使用 ord()函式可將英文字母轉換為 ASCII 碼），最後列印出由 A 和 B 建立的字典 C。C 的內容如下：

```
C = {'h': 104, 'o': 111, 'g': 103, 'e': 101, 'n': 110}
```

```
str = 'hogen'
A=list(str)
B=[]
for i in A:
    B.append(ord(i))
C=dict(zip(A,B))
print('C=',C)
```

執行結果擷圖：

```
In [10]: str = 'hogen'
A=list(str)
B=[]
for i in A:
    B.append(ord(i))
C=dict(zip(A,B))
print('C=',C)

C= {'h': 104, 'o': 111, 'g': 103, 'e': 101, 'n': 110}
```

EX 7: 現在一字典 num = {'n1': [2, 3, 7, 9, 1], 'n2': [5, 1, 2, 8, 13], 'n3': [3, 2, 4, 6, 9]}，試寫一 python 程式來將字典裡所有由串列所構成的值(value)都進行排序。例如本例最後應輸出：

```
{'n1': [1, 2, 3, 7, 9], 'n2': [1, 2, 5, 8, 13], 'n3': [2, 3, 4, 6, 9]}
```

以 for-loop 寫法：

```
num = {'n1': [2, 3, 7, 9, 1], 'n2': [5, 1, 2, 8, 13], 'n3': [3, 2, 4, 6, 9]}
for name,number in num.items():
    num[name].sort()
print(num)
```

以解析式 for-loop 寫法：

```
num = {'n1': [2, 3, 7, 9, 1], 'n2': [5, 1, 2, 8, 13], 'n3': [3, 2, 4, 6, 9]}
[ num[name].sort() for name,number in num.items()]

print(num)
```

執行結果擷圖：

```
In [6]: num = {'n1': [2, 3, 7, 9, 1], 'n2': [5, 1, 2, 8, 13], 'n3': [3, 2, 4, 6, 9]}
        for name,number in num.items():
            num[name].sort()
        print(num)

{'n1': [1, 2, 3, 7, 9], 'n2': [1, 2, 5, 8, 13], 'n3': [2, 3, 4, 6, 9]}
```

```
In [12]: num = {'n1': [2, 3, 7, 9, 1], 'n2': [5, 1, 2, 8, 13], 'n3': [3, 2, 4, 6, 9]}
         [ num[name].sort() for name,number in num.items()]

         print(num)

{'n1': [1, 2, 3, 7, 9], 'n2': [1, 2, 5, 8, 13], 'n3': [2, 3, 4, 6, 9]}
```

EX 8: 找出同時出現在兩個不同的字典中的鍵-值對，



例如：

```
x = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 3, 'key3': 2}
```

```
y = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 2}
```

Sample output: ('key1', 1)

```
x = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 3, 'key3': 2}
```

```
y = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 3}
```

Sample output:

( 'key2' , 3 )

( 'key1' , 1 )

```
x = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 3, 'key3': 2}
y = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 3}
for key_x in x:
    for key_y in y:
        if key_x==key_y and x[key_x]==y[key_y]:
            print(" ( ' ",key_x," ' , " ,x[key_x] , " ) ")
```

執行結果擷圖：

```
In [19]: x = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 3, 'key3': 2}
          y = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 3}
          for key_x in x:
              for key_y in y:
                  if key_x==key_y and x[key_x]==y[key_y]:
                      print(" ( ' ",key_x," ' , " ,x[key_x] , " ) ")

          ( ' key1 ' , 1 )
          ( ' key2 ' , 3 )
```

