Dictionaries

- · It stores collection of various types of data
- · Dictionaries are unordered and changeable.
- · Dictionaries have pair of keys and values which is seperated with ':'
- · Keys are act as index of values in dictionary
- It is represented as flower brackets. Syntax: dict = {'key1':'vlaue1','key2':'value2'}

```
In [1]:
 1 dic = {'name':'reddy','age':22,'grade':'A','Phno':123456}
 2 print(dic)
{'name': 'reddy', 'age': 22, 'grade': 'A', 'Phno': 123456}
In [2]:
 1 dic['grade']
Out[2]:
'A'
In [3]:
 1 dic['Phno']
Out[3]:
123456
In [4]:
 1 dic['Phno'] = 9786754534
In [5]:
 1 dic
Out[5]:
{'name': 'reddy', 'age': 22, 'grade': 'A', 'Phno': 9786754534}
```

```
In [6]:
   1 print(dir(dic))
['__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__delitem__', '__dir__', '__do
c__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__', '__getitem__',
'__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__init_subclass__', '__iter__', '__le__',
'__len__', '__lt__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__
repr__', '__reversed__', '__setattr__', '__setitem__', '__sizeof__', '__str__
_', '__subclasshook__', 'clear', 'copy', 'fromkeys', 'get', 'items', 'keys',
'pop', 'popitem', 'setdefault', 'update', 'values']
In [7]:
   1 dic['Phno']
Out[7]:
9786754534
In [8]:
   1 | # get()
   2 dic.get('Phno')
Out[8]:
9786754534
In [9]:
   1 | # keys()
   2 dic.keys()
Out[9]:
dict_keys(['name', 'age', 'grade', 'Phno'])
In [10]:
   1 # values()
   2 dic.values()
Out[10]:
dict_values(['reddy', 22, 'A', 9786754534])
In [11]:
   1 # items()
   2 dic.items()
Out[11]:
dict_items([('name', 'reddy'), ('age', 22), ('grade', 'A'), ('Phno', 9786754
534)])
```

```
In [12]:
 1 # setdefalut()
 2 dic.setdefault('addr','guntur')
Out[12]:
'guntur'
In [14]:
 1 print(dic)
{'name': 'reddy', 'age': 22, 'grade': 'A', 'Phno': 9786754534, 'addr': 'gunt
ur'}
In [16]:
 1 dic.setdefault('marks')
In [18]:
 1 print(dic)
{'name': 'reddy', 'age': 22, 'grade': 'A', 'Phno': 9786754534, 'addr': 'gunt
ur', 'marks': None}
In [21]:
 1 | dic['marks'] = 560
In [23]:
 1 print(dic)
{'name': 'reddy', 'age': 22, 'grade': 'A', 'Phno': 9786754534, 'addr': 'gunt
ur', 'marks': 560}
In [24]:
 1 # update()
 2 dic.update({'marks':780})
In [25]:
 1 print(dic)
{'name': 'reddy', 'age': 22, 'grade': 'A', 'Phno': 9786754534, 'addr': 'gunt
ur', 'marks': 780}
In [26]:
 1 | dic.update({'rollno':2210,'projectid':123})
```

```
In [28]:
 1 print(dic)
{'name': 'reddy', 'age': 22, 'grade': 'A', 'Phno': 9786754534, 'addr': 'gunt ur', 'marks': 780, 'rollno': 2210, 'projectid': 123}
In [30]:
 1 # pop()
 2 dic.pop('marks')
Out[30]:
780
In [31]:
 1 dic
Out[31]:
{'name': 'reddy',
 'age': 22,
 'grade': 'A',
 'Phno': 9786754534,
 'addr': 'guntur',
 'rollno': 2210,
 'projectid': 123}
In [32]:
 1 # popitem()
 2 dic.popitem()
Out[32]:
('projectid', 123)
In [33]:
  1 dic
Out[33]:
{'name': 'reddy',
 'age': 22,
 'grade': 'A',
 'Phno': 9786754534,
 'addr': 'guntur',
 'rollno': 2210}
```

```
In [34]:
 1 # fromkeys()
 2 x = ('key1', 'key2', 'key3')
 3 dict.fromkeys(x)
Out[34]:
{'key1': None, 'key2': None, 'key3': None}
In [35]:
 1 \times (\text{key1'},\text{key2'},\text{key3'})
 3 dict.fromkeys(x, y)
Out[35]:
{'key1': 0, 'key2': 0, 'key3': 0}
In [44]:
 1 | x = ('key1', 'key2', 'key3')
 2 y = (1,2,3)
 3 dict2 = dict.fromkeys(x, y)
In [46]:
  1 dict2
Out[46]:
{'key1': (1, 2, 3), 'key2': (1, 2, 3), 'key3': (1, 2, 3)}
In [47]:
 1 dict2.update({'key1':1})
In [48]:
  1 dict2
Out[48]:
{'key1': 1, 'key2': (1, 2, 3), 'key3': (1, 2, 3)}
In [49]:
    dict2.update({'key2':2,'key3':3})
```

```
In [50]:
  1 dict2
Out[50]:
{'key1': 1, 'key2': 2, 'key3': 3}
In [51]:
  1 #clear()
  2 dict2.clear()
In [52]:
  1 dict2
Out[52]:
{}
Nested Dictionary
  · Dictionary of list

    Dictionary of dictionary

In [53]:
  1 # Dictionary of list
  3 dict1 = {'std1':[120,'xyz','cse'],'std2':[121,'abc','ece'],'std3':[123,'mno','civil']}
    dict1
      \blacktriangleleft
Out[53]:
{'std1': [120, 'xyz', 'cse'],
  'std2': [121, 'abc', 'ece'],
  'std3': [123, 'mno', 'civil']}
In [54]:
  1 dict1.get('std2')
Out[54]:
[121, 'abc', 'ece']
In [55]:
  1 dict1['std2']
Out[55]:
```

[121, 'abc', 'ece']

```
In [56]:
    dict1['std2'][0]
Out[56]:
121
In [57]:
 1 | dict1['std2'][2]
Out[57]:
'ece'
In [61]:
  # Dictionary of dictionary
  dict1 = 2'std1':{120,'xyz','cse'},'std2':{121,'abc','ece'},'std3':{123,'mno','civil'}}
  print(digt1)
{'std1': {120, 'xyz', 'cse'}, 'std2': {'ece', 121, 'abc'}, 'std3': {'civil',
123, 'mno'}}
In [62]:
 1 | dict1['std3']
Out[62]:
{123, 'civil', 'mno'}
```

```
In [66]:
```

```
1 # input : lst = [1,3,1,2,3,3,2,4,1,1,4]
 2 # output : {1:4, 3:3, 2:2, 4:2}
 4 | n = int(input("Enter length of the list: "))
 5 | 1st = []
   for i in range(n):
 7
        v = int(input("Enter value: "))
 8
        lst.append(v)
 9
    print(lst)
10
    dic = \{\}
    for i in lst: #i=1, i=3, i=1, i=2, i=3, i=3, i=2,i=4
11
12
        if i not in dic:
13
             dic[i] = 1 # \{1:1,3:1,2:1,4:1\}
14
        else:
             dic[i] += 1 # dic[i]=dic[i]+1 --> {1:4,3:3,2:2,4:2}
15
16
    print(dic)
Enter length of the list: 11
Enter value: 1
Enter value: 2
Enter value: 1
Enter value: 3
Enter value: 3
Enter value: 1
Enter value: 2
Enter value: 4
Enter value: 4
Enter value: 2
Enter value: 1
[1, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 4, 4, 2, 1]
{1: 4, 2: 3, 3: 2, 4: 2}
In [65]:
 1 n = int(input("Enter length of the list: "))
 2 lst = []
    for i in range(n):
        v = int(input("Enter value: "))
 4
 5
        lst.append(v)
  6
    lst
Enter length of the list: 5
Enter value: 1
Enter value: 2
Enter value: 3
Enter value: 4
Enter value: 5
Out[65]:
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
In [67]:
```

```
n = int(input("Enter length of the list: "))
   lst = []
 2
 3
   for i in range(n):
4
       v = int(input("Enter value: "))
 5
       lst.append(v)
 6 lst
7
   dic = {}
   for i in 1st:
8
9
       dic[i] = lst.count(i)
10 print(dic)
```

```
Enter length of the list: 5
Enter value: 3
Enter value: 4
Enter value: 3
Enter value: 3
Enter value: 4
{3: 3, 4: 2}
```

Set

- A set is collection of data type that is iterable.
- It is murable(not changeable).
- Set class represents the mathematical notation of a set.

```
In [68]:
```

```
1 s = set()
2 s
```

Out[68]:

set()

```
In [69]:
```

```
1 type(s)
```

Out[69]:

set

In [70]:

```
1 d = dict()
2 type(d)
```

Out[70]:

dict

```
In [72]:

1   set1 = {4,6,2,9,7,1,3,4,1}
2   print(set1)

{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9}

In [73]:
```

```
1 print(dir(set))
```

['__and__', '__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__dir__', '__doc__
_', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__', '__gt__', '__hash_
_', '__iand__', '__init__', '__init_subclass__', '__ior__', '__isub__', '__i
ter__', '__ixor__', '__le__', '__len__', '__lt__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__o
r__', '__rand__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__ror__', '__r
sub__', '__rxor__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__sub__', '__su
bclasshook__', '__xor__', 'add', 'clear', 'copy', 'difference', 'difference_
update', 'discard', 'intersection', 'intersection_update', 'isdisjoint', 'is
subset', 'issuperset', 'pop', 'remove', 'symmetric_difference', 'symmetric_d
ifference_update', 'union', 'update']

```
In [74]:
```

```
1 set1
```

Out[74]:

```
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9}
```

In [75]:

```
1 set1[0]
```

TypeError Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-75-c38563f1af7a> in <module>
---> 1 set1[0]
```

TypeError: 'set' object is not subscriptable

In [76]:

```
1 # add()
2 set1.add(13)
```

In [77]:

```
1 print(set1)
```

```
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13}
```

```
In [78]:
 1 # update()
 2 set1.update([8,10,12])
In [80]:
 1 print(set1)
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13}
In [81]:
 1 # discard()
 2 set1.discard(9)
In [82]:
 1 print(set1)
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13}
In [83]:
 1 set1[4] = 15
 2 print(set1)
TypeError
                                          Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-83-41e7b56ac10b> in <module>
----> 1 set1[4] = 15
     2 print(set1)
TypeError: 'set' object does not support item assignment
In [84]:
 1 set1
Out[84]:
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13}
In [85]:
 1 set1.discard(11)
```

```
In [86]:
 1 set1
Out[86]:
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13}
In [87]:
 1 # remove()
 2 set1.remove(10)
In [88]:
 1 set1
Out[88]:
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13}
In [89]:
 1 set1.remove(20)
 2 set1
KeyError
                                           Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-89-352040a58872> in <module>
----> 1 set1.remove(20)
      2 set1
KeyError: 20
In [90]:
 1 set1
Out[90]:
{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13}
In [91]:
 1 # pop()
 2 set1.pop()
 3 set1
Out[91]:
{2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13}
```

```
In [93]:

1    set1.pop()

Out[93]:
2

In [94]:
1    set1

Out[94]:
{3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13}

In [95]:

1    # clear()
2    set1.clear()

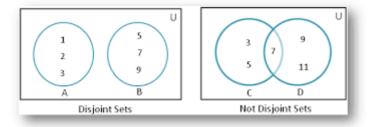
In [96]:

1    set1

Out[96]:
set()
```

Disjoint

• Two sets are said to be disjoint if they don't have any common elements.



In [98]:

```
1  # isdisjoint()
2
3  A = {1,2,3}
4  B = {5,7,9}
5  print(A.isdisjoint(B))
6  print(B.isdisjoint(A))
```

True

True

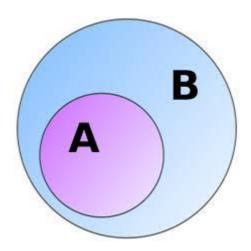
In [99]:

```
1 A = {3,7,5}
2 B = {6,7,9}
3 print(A.isdisjoint(B))
4 print(B.isdisjoint(A))
```

False False

Superset

• Set B is said to be the superset of set A if all elements of A are in set B.



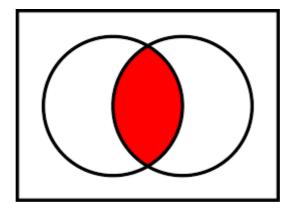
In [101]:

```
1  # issuperset()
2  A = {1,3,5,7,9} # superset
3  B = {1,5,9} # subset
4  print(A.issuperset(B))
5  print(B.issuperset(A))
```

True False

Intersection()

• The intersection() method returns a set that contains the similarity between two or more sets.



```
In [102]:
```

```
1 A = {1,3,5,7,9}
2 B = {1,5,8,10}
3 print(A.intersection(B))
```

{1, 5}

In [103]:

```
print(A)
print(B)
```

```
{1, 3, 5, 7, 9}
{8, 1, 10, 5}
```

In [104]:

```
1  # intersection_update()
2  A = {1,3,5,7,9}
3  B = {1,5,8,10}
4  print(A.intersection_update(B))
```

None

In [105]:

```
1 print(A)
```

 $\{1, 5\}$

In [106]:

```
1 print(B)
```

{8, 1, 10, 5}

In [107]:

```
print(B.intersection_update(A))
```

None

In [108]:

```
1 print(B)
```

{1, 5}

In [109]:

<pre>print(A) print(B)</pre>

{1, 5}
{1, 5}

In []:

1