# Python 字典 Dictionary

臺北科技大學資訊工程系

### 字典 dict

- □字典資料型別 {key1: value1, key2: value2, ...}
  - 〇無順序性,不能像串列那樣切片。
  - Okey是 (immutable) 資料型別, value可以是任何資料型別。
  - ○可用字典名稱[key],「key」當作索引存取對應的value。
  - ○修改字典中的value,使用字典名稱[key]=new Value。
  - ○增加字典中新的key-value pair (字典是動態結構)
    - ▶字典名稱[new key]=new Value。
  - ○使用del刪除key-value pair, del 字典名稱[key]。
  - Okeys()回傳字典所有的key,資料型別(dict\_keys)
  - ovalues()回傳字典所有的value,資料型別 (dict\_values)
  - oitems()回傳字典所有的key-value(dict items),可用於for迴圈。
  - ○利用in和not in運算子,可檢查字典中是否存在某個key/value。

## Dictionary字典

```
□ 建立字典

01 english = {'book':'書本', 'food':'食物' } # key: value 配對的資料
02 book_c = english['book'] # 使用key取得value
03 print(book_c)

04 # 利用大括弧{}建立字典
06 d2 = dict()
07 print(d1, d2)
```

```
書本
{} {}
```

## Dictionary字典

#### □字典動態結構

```
01
    english = {'game':'遊戲', 'food':'食物'}
02
   english['cat'] = '貓' #增加新的 key-value pair
03
   english['game'] = '比賽' #修改字典中的value
del english['game'] #del刪除key-value pair
05
06
    if 'game' in english:
                        #利用in, not in運算子檢查存在某key或value
07
08
      print(english['game'])
09
    else:
      print('None')
10
```

None

#### □輸出

```
def f():
01
02
      data = {'name':'Tom', 'age':18, 'phone':'0933123001'}
      print(data)
03
      del data['name']
04
                                         #刪除
05
      print(data)
      studentAge = data['age']
06
                                        #以 key 取值
      print(studentAge)
07
      if 'age' in data:
                                        #以 in 檢驗 key 是否存在
08
09
         print(data['age'])
```

```
x = ('key1', 'key2', 'key3')
y = 0
thisdict = dict.fromkeys(x, y)
print(thisdict)
\{'key1': 0, 'key2': 0, 'key3': 0\}
```

## Dictionary字典

- □字典keys()、values()和items()方法
  - ○回傳字典的keys, values或key-value pair的列表。
  - 〇料型別分別是dict\_keys、dict\_values和dict\_items,可用於for。

```
01
     d3 = \{ 'name': 'John', 'age': 20 \}
02
03
     for key in d3:
04
       print(key)
05
06
     for key in d3.keys():
07
       print(key)
08
09
     for value in d3.values():
10
       print(value)
11
     for key, value in d3.items():
12
13
       print(key, value)
```

```
name
age
name
age
John
20
name John
age 20
```

#### □輸出

```
01
    passwd={'Mars':0,'Mark':56}
02
    passwd['Happy']=99
    passwd['Smile']=12
03
    del passwd['Mars']
04
05
    passwd['Mark']=passwd['Mark']+1
    print (passwd)
06
    print (passwd.keys())
07
08
    print (passwd.get('Tony'))
```

```
輸出
7}
```

```
car = {
    "brand": "Ford",
    "model": "Mustang",
    "year": 1964
}
x = car.items()
print(x)
```

#### □輸出

```
01
    car = {
                                      dict_values(['Ford'
     "brand": "Ford",
02
03
     "model": "Mustang",
04
     "year": 1964
05
06
    x = car.values()
                                      dict_keys(['brand', |
07
    print(x)
08
    y = car.keys()
09
    print(y)
10
    for key in car.keys():
       print(car[key])
11
```

#### □輸出?

```
def tr(index):
01
        table = [chr(w) \text{ for } w \text{ in range}(ord('A'), ord('Z') + 1)]
02
03
        if int(index)>26: return '-1'
        return table[int(index)-1]
04
05
     def check(x, data):
06
        if len(x)==0: return True
07
08
        if len(x)==1:
09
          data[x] = tr(x)
10
          return True
11
        if len(x) \ge 2:
          if tr(x[0:2])!='-1':
12
13
             data[x[0:2]]=tr(x[0:2])
             check(x[2:], data)
14
          check(x[:1], data)
15
          check(x[1:], data)
16
17
        return True
```

```
data = {}
check('52', data)
print(data)

data = {}
check('25', data)
print(data)

data = {}
check('625', data)
print(data)

print(data)
```

```
{'5': 'E', '2': 'B'}
{'
{'
```

#### □刪除

```
car = {'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 1964}
01
02
    car.popitem()
    print(car)
03
    car.pop('model')
04
    print(car)
05
    x = car.setdefault('color', 'White')
06
07
    print(x)
    print(car)
08
```

```
{'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang'}
{'brand': 'Ford'}
White
{'brand': 'Ford', 'color': 'White'}
```

### 計算字母出現次數

□ get

可以改成計算 word 出現次數

- o回傳key的value
- ○如果沒有值,回傳第二個參數的值

```
01  s = 'I_am_a_programmer_and_I_have_no_life'
02  my_dict = {}
03  for letter in s:
04  my_dict[letter] = my_dict.get(letter, 0) + 1
05  print(my_dict)
```

{'I': 2, '\_': 8, 'a': 5, 'm': 3, 'p': 1, 'r': 3, 'o': 2, 'g': 1, 'e': 3, 'n': 2, 'd': 1, 'h': 1, 'v': 1, 'l': 1, 'i': 1, 'f': 1}

```
01 s = 'I_am_a_programmer_and_I_have_no_life'
02 charSet = set(s)
03 my_dict = {k:s.count(k) for k in charSet}
04 print(sorted(my_dict.items(), key=lambda x: x[1]))
```

[(v', 1), (l', 1), (p', 1), (l', 2), (l', 2), (l', 2), (l', 3), (l', 3),

## Dictionary轉型與合併

□ dict()轉型與合併 update()

```
studentC = [('name', 'Mary'), ('age', 17)]
01
02
    y=dict(studentC)
03
    print(y)
04
    studentD = (('English',80),('Chinese',85))
    z=dict(studentD)
05
06
    print(z)
    y.update(z)
07
    print(y)
08
09
    y.clear()
    print(y)
10
```

```
{'name': 'Mary', 'age': 17}
{'English': 80, 'Chinese': 85}
{'name': 'Mary', 'age': 17, 'English': 80, 'Chinese': 85
{}
```

□ 輸入一個學生2項資料(id, name), (age, address)存入2個list, 再轉成2個字典, 之後合併兩個字典, 輸出合併的字典。

```
01
    def ex():
      sid = input('id:')
02
      name = input('name:')
03
04
      s1 = [[sid, name]]
05
      d1 = dict(s1)
      age = input('age:')
06
      address = input('address:')
07
08
      s2 = [[2]]
09
      d2 = dict
10
      d1.update(
11
      print(d1)
```

```
id:101

name:John

age:18

address:Taipei
{'101': 'John', '18': 'Taipei'}
```

- □ 寫一個程式輸入n個學生姓名與成績,以字典儲存
  - ○計算輸出所有學生成績的平均。
  - 輸入一個名字當key,從字典移除這個學生成績,把剩下的名字與成績輸出。

```
def ex(n):
01
       student = \{\}
02
       for i in range(n):
03
         name = input('name:')
04
         score = int(input('score:'))
05
         student[name]=score
06
       name = input('del name:')
07
       print('average=',sum(student )/n)
08
       del student[___]
09
       for name, score in student. ::
10
         print(name, score)
11
12
13
    ex(2)
```

### 最大值

### □找出字典最大值與其Key

```
01
    data = {'Tom': 90, 'John': 85, 'Mary': 75, 'Kevin': 90}
02
    name = max(data, key = data.get)
    print(name)
03
    maxValue = max(data.values())
04
05
    print(maxValue)
    for keys, values in data.items():
06
07
       if values == maxValue:
         print(keys, values)
08
```

Tom 90 Tom 90 Kevin 90

# Dictionary函式

Method	Description	
clear()	清空	
copy()	回傳副本	
fromkeys()	Returns a dictionary with the specified keys and values	
get()	Returns the value of the specified key	
items()	Returns a list containing a tuple for each key value pair	
keys()	Returns a list containing the dictionary's keys	
pop()	Removes the element with the specified key	
popitem()	Removes the last inserted key-value pair	
setdefault()	Returns the value of the specified key. If the key does not exist: insert the key, with the specified value	
update()	Updates the dictionary with the specified key-value pairs	
values()	Returns a list of all the values in the dictionary	

□ 取得 key, value 和個數

```
01    num = {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}

02    print("key value count")

03    count=0

04    for key, value in num.items():

05        count=count+1

06        print(key,' ',value,' ', count)
```

```
key value count
1 10 1
2 20 2
3 30 3
4 40 4
5 50 5
6 60 6
```

□ 產生字典並輸出, {x: x\*x}, x=1~n)

```
def ex(n):
01
        d = dict()
02
        for x in range(1,n+1):
03
04
          d[x]=x*x
        print(d)
05
06
        m = dict([[x, x*x] \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(1, n+1)])
07
08
        print(m)
09
     ex(5)
```

```
{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
```

- □輸入3個學生姓名與國英數3科成績,轉成字典 {name:[score1, score2, score3]}
  - ○輸出國文及格學生姓名、成績,以姓名排序
  - ○輸出所有學生成績,以國文成績排序,由大到小

```
01
     def ex(n, m, data):
02
        student = \{\}
                                                                             [(Kan', [50, 100, 80]), (Mary', [90, 70,
                                                                             60]), ('Tom', [60, 80, 70])]
03
        for i in range(n):
                                                                             [[Mary', [90, 70, 60]], ['Tom', [60, 80,
           s = data[i].split()
04
                                                                             70]]]
05
           student[s[0]]=[int(s[i]) for i in range(1, m+1)]
                                                                             Kan [50, 100, 80]
                                                                             Tom [60, 80, 70]
        report 1 = \text{sorted}(\text{student.items}(), \text{key} = \text{lambda } x:x[0])
06
                                                                             Mary [90, 70, 60]
07
        print(report1)
        print([[x[0], x[1]] \text{ for } x \text{ in report1 if } x[1][0] >=60])
08
09
        report2 = sorted(student.items(), key = \frac{1}{100}
10
        for x in report2:
           print(x[0], x[1])
11
12
13
     data = ['Tom 60 80 70', 'Mary 90 70 60', 'Kan 50 100 80']
                                                                                                              18
14
     ex(3,3, data)
```

## Dictionary排序

#### □排序

○字典dict的keys()是iterable物件, iter可尋訪iterable物件

```
01 num = {'n2': [2, 3], 'n3': [5, 1], 'n1': [3, 2]}
02 it = iter(num) #使用尋訪物件 iter 遍訪 dict
03 print(next(it)) #尋訪第1個物件 n2
04 print(next(it)) #尋訪第1個物件 n3
05 print(sorted(num)) #根據 key 排序
```

○字典dict的values()若是sortable,可依此排序 values

```
01  num = {'n1': [2, 3, 1], 'n2': [5, 1, 2], 'n3': [3, 2, 4]}

02  sorted_dict = {x: sorted(y) for x, y in num.items()}

03  print(sorted_dict)
```

```
{'n2': [1, 2, 3], 'n3': [1, 2, 5], 'n1': [2, 3, 4]}
```

## Dictionary排序

□排序 - 字典dict的keys(), values(), items()是iterable物件,

```
num = \{'n3': [2, 3, 1], 'n1': [5, 1, 2], 'n4': [3, 2, 4], 'n2': [6, 1, 1]\}
01
02
    #字典排序,只取出key排序
03
    sorted key = sorted(num.keys(), reverse=True)
04
    print(sorted key)
    sorted key = sorted(num)
05
06
    print(sorted key)
07
    #字典排序,根據value排序
08
    #d.items() 將 d 轉換為iterable物件 ('n3', [2, 3, 1]), (...), (...)
09
    #item[1] 表示 value, 根據 value 排序
10
11
    sorted dict = sorted(num.items(), key=lambda item:item[1])
    print(sorted dict)
    #字典排序,根據key排序
13
    #item[0] 表示 keys, 根據 key 排序
    sorted dict = sorted(num.items(), key=lambda item:item[0])
15
    print(sorted dict)
16
    [('n3', [2, 3, 1]), ('n4', [3, 2, 4]), ('n1', [5, 1, 2]), ('n2', [6, 1, 1])]
    [('n1', [5, 1, 2]), ('n2', [6, 1, 1]), ('n3', [2, 3, 1]), ('n4', [3, 2, 4])]
```

['n4', 'n3', 'n2', 'n1'] ['n1', 'n2', 'n3', 'n4']

#### □理想大學環境

- ○每一大學可用下列七種屬性表示:
  - ▶BC(Big Campus):代表有大校園。
  - »NC(Next to City):代表鄰近有大城市。
  - ▶CT(Convenient Transportation):代表交通方便。
  - ▶NS(Next to Sea):代表靠海。
  - ▶NM(Next to Mountain):代表依山。
  - >HL(Has Lake):代表校園有湖。
  - ▶NL(Near Landscape):代表附近有風景區。

#### ○輸入說明:

▶1. 輸入理想大學條件,用+號區格條件是"或"的關係,沒有+區隔是"且"的關係,屬性間和+間以空白間隔。例如: BC NS+ CT HL是找有大校園且靠海,或交通方便且校園有湖的所有大學。

- ▶2. 第一行一正整數,代表大學個數 n (n<=10)。
- ▶3. 其後 n 行,每一行為大學名稱,接著大學具備屬性。大學名稱 最多 10 個字母,屬性 2 個字母,均為英文字母,大學名稱及屬性 間以一個空白分隔。
- ▶4. 接下來一行正整數m,為查詢個數, m<=10。
- ▶5. 其後 m 行,每一行有一個查詢。條件為校園屬性。
- ○輸出說明:(1,2輸出各得 1/2分數)
  - ▶1. m 行,第i列印出第i個查詢中,所有符合之大學名稱。
    - -(1) 若有多個大學符合一個查詢,大學間以空白分隔。
    - -(2) 每行查詢輸出順序,根據先後查詢條件符合的大學順序。
  - >2. 如果都沒有完全符合,則輸出最多符合的大學。

Sample Input	Sample Output
5	NTU NTHU
NSYSU NC CT NS NM	NSYSU NCCU NTU Providence
NTU BC NC CT NS	
NCCU BC NL HL	
<b>Providence BC NC</b>	
NTHU BC NS	
2	
BC NS + CT HL	
NM + BC NL + BC NC	
5	NTU NTHU
NSYSU NC CT NS NM	
NTU BC NC CT NS	
NCCU BC NL HL	
<b>Providence BC NC</b>	
NTHU BC NS	
1	
BC NS NL + CT HL	

```
def getData():
  university = {}
  n = int(input())
  for i in range(n):
    item = input().split()
    university[item[0]] = set(i
  return university
def match(con, feature):
  conds = con.split(' + ')
  maxNum = 0
  for i in range(len(conds)):
    if feature.issuperset(set(conds[i].split())):
       return -1
    k = len(feature&set
    if k>\max Num: \max Num = k
  return maxNum
```

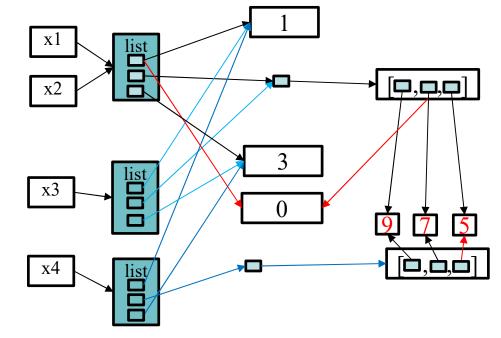
```
def compute(con, university):
  data = \{\}
  for name, feature in university.items():
     data[name] = match(con, feature)
     if data[name] ==-1:
       print(name, end=' ')
  if -1 not in data.values():
    value = max(data.values())
    for key, v in data.items():
       if v==value: print(key, end=' ')
  print()
def main():
  university = getData()
  n = int(input())
  for i in range(n):
     con = input()
     compute(con, university)
```

### Shallow Copy vs. Deep Copy

- □ Assignment (=) 造一個新變數reference指向原始字典物件
- □二種方式造字典:
  - Shallow copy(淺拷貝):複製一層references
  - Deep copy(深拷貝): 遞迴 (recursively) 複製 (copies) 所有層 references

```
import copy
x1 = [1, [9, 7, 5], 3]
x2 = x1
x3 = copy.copy(x1)
x4 = copy.deepcopy(x1)

x1[0] = 0
print(x1, x2)
print(x3, x4)
x1[1][1]=0
print(x1, x2)
print(x3, x4)
```



[0, [9, 7, 5], 3] [0, [9, 7, 5], 3] [1, [9, 7, 5], 3] [1, [9, 7, 5], 3] [0, [9, 0, 5], 3] [0, [9, 0, 5], 3] [1, [9, 0, 5], 3] [1, [9, 7, 5], 3]

## Shallow Copy vs. Deep Copy

```
import copy
dict1={'user':'runoob','num':[1,2,3]}
dict2=dict1
dict3=dict1.copy()
dict4=copy.deepcopy(dict1)
dict1['user']='root'
dict1['num'].remove(1)
print(dict1)
print(dict2)
print(dict3)
print(dict4)
del dict1['user']
print(dict1)
print(dict2)
print(dict3)
print(dict4)
```

```
{'user': 'root', 'num': [2, 3]}
{'user': 'root', 'num': [2, 3]}
{'user': 'runoob', 'num': [2, 3]}
{'user': 'runoob', 'num': [1, 2, 3]}
{'num': [2, 3]}
{'num': [2, 3]}
{'user': 'runoob', 'num': [2, 3]}
{'user': 'runoob', 'num': [1, 2, 3]}
                             'user'
dict1
           dict
                             'runoob'
                             'num'
                                             [\Box, \Box, \Box
           dict
dict3
                              'root'
dict4
           dict
```

### 巢狀字典

□字典內包含字典稱巢狀字典(nested dictionaries)

```
myfamily = {
  "child1": {
    "name": "Emil",
    "year": 2004
    },
    "child2": {
        "name": "Tobias",
        "year": 2007
    },
    "child3": {
        "name": "Linus",
        "year": 2011
    }
}
```

```
child1 = {
 "name": "Emil",
 "year": 2004
child2 = {
 "name": "Tobias",
 "year": 2007
child3 = {
 "name" : "Linus",
 "year": 2011
myfamily = {
 "child1": child1,
 "child2": child2,
 "child3": child3
```

### 巢狀字典

```
people = {1: {'name': 'John', 'age': '27', 'sex': 'Male'},
           2: {'name': 'Marie', 'age': '22', 'sex': 'Female'}}
                                                    John
print(people[1]['name'])
                                                    27
print(people[1]['age'])
                                                    Male
print(people[1]['sex'])
                                                    {'name': 'Luna', 'age': |24', 'sex': 'Female', 'married': 'No'}
                                                    {'name': 'Peter', 'age': '29', 'sex': 'Male', 'married': 'Yes'}
people[3] = \{\}
                                                    {'name': 'Luna', 'age': '24', 'sex': 'Female'}
people[3]['name'] = 'Luna'
                                                    {'name': 'Peter', 'age': |29', 'sex': 'Male'}
people[3]['age'] = '24'
people[3]['sex'] = 'Female'
                                                    {1: {'name': 'John', 'age': '27', 'sex': 'Male'}, 2: {'name':
people[3]['married'] = 'No'
                                                    'Marie', 'age': '22', 'sex': 'Female'}}
print(people[3])
people[4] = {'name': 'Peter', 'age': '29', 'sex': 'Male', 'married': 'Yes'}
print(people[4])
del people[3]['married']
del people[4]['married']
print(people[3])
print(people[4])
print()
del people[3], people[4]
                                                                                                            28
print(people)
```

## 巢狀字典的尋訪

Person ID: 1 Name: John

Age: 27

Sex: Male

Person ID: 2 Name: Marie

Age: 22

Sex: Female

## 字典Comprehension

□ 造字典,{數字:平方}

```
D = {}
D[0] = 0
D[1] = 1
D[2] = 4
D[3] = 9
D[4] = 16
print(D) # {0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16}
```

□使用迴圈

```
D = {}

for x in range(5):

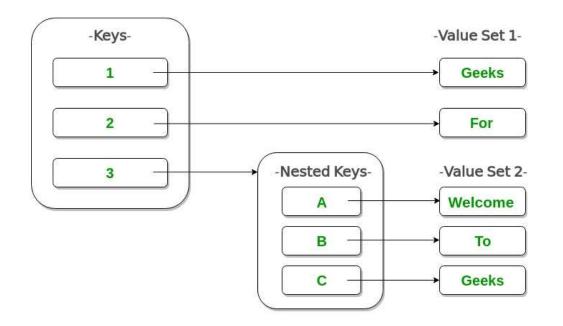
D[x] = x**2

print(D) # {0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16}
```

□ 使用 comprehension (類似串列產生器)

```
D = {x: x**2 for x in range(5)}
print(D) # {0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16}
```

#### □造巢狀字典

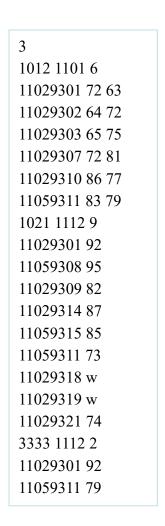


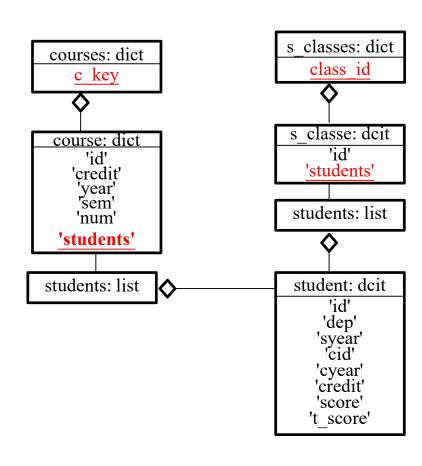
Letter Grade	Number Grade
A+	97
A	95
A-	92
B+	87
В	85
B-	82
C+	77
С	75
C-	72
D+	67
D	65
D-	62
F	50

```
Dict = {1: 'Geeks', 2: 'For', 3: {'A' : 'Welcome', print(Dict)
```

- □ 某學校有一系統的資料庫儲存各項課程資訊:
  - ○輸出各科系、各年級的每一學年平均成績前三名的名次百分比和撤選百分比
  - ○輸出每項課程每年的最高課堂成績、平均課堂成績、最低課堂成績、課堂成績標準差和撤選百分比、前三名的成績和名次百分比
  - ○搜尋非國文一或英文一某項學科歷年課堂分數最高的前兩名學號和最多人數 的科系
  - ○搜尋國文一或英文一歷年會考分數最高的前兩名學號和最多人數的科系
  - ○搜尋某一年的國文一或英文一會考分數最高的前兩名學號
- □ 每個課程含課程編碼、學期編碼、學生學校學號編碼和學生成績:
  - ○學校學號:共八碼,前三碼是入學年度,中間三碼是科系編碼、後兩碼座號。
  - ○課程編碼:共四碼,前三碼是學科編碼(整數,英文一是101、國文一是201), 後一碼是學分數(整數)。
  - ○學期編碼:共四碼,前三碼是學年度(整數)、後一碼是學期(第一學期1、第二學期2)

```
範例輸入說明:
2 (課程數)
1013 1121 9 ( 開始輸入學科編碼101 、學分數3、112學年度上學期的學生資訊 ) 、9位學生
11153001 59 63 (學生入學年度111年,科系530,號碼01,會考成績59,課堂成績63)
11153002 68 72 (學生入學年度111年,科系530,號碼02,會考成績68,課堂成績62)
11153003 39 64 (學生入學年度111年,科系530,號碼03,會考成績39,課堂成績64)
11153004 w (學生入學年度111年,科系530,號碼04,退選)
11153005 68 82 (學生入學年度111年,科系530,號碼05,會考成績68,課堂成績82)
11253001 67 91 (學生入學年度112年,科系530,號碼01,會考成績67,課堂成績91)
11253002 78 92 (學生入學年度112年,科系530,號碼02,會考成績78,課堂成績92)
11253003 72 68 (學生入學年度112年,科系530,號碼03,會考成績72,課堂成績68)
11253004 91 76 (學生入學年度112年,科系530,號碼04,會考成績91,課堂成績76)
1214 1131 8 (開始輸入學科編碼121、學分數4、113學年度上學期的學生資訊、8位學生)
11153001 63 (學生入學年度111年, 科系530, 號碼01, 課堂成績63)
11153002 75 (學生入學年度111年, 科系530, 號碼02, 課堂成績75)
11153003 82 (學生入學年度111年, 科系530, 號碼03, 課堂成績82)
11153004 92 (學生入學年度111年, 科系530, 號碼04, 課堂成績92)
11153101 82 (學生入學年度111年, 科系531, 號碼01, 課堂成績82)
11153102 79 (學生入學年度111年, 科系531, 號碼02, 課堂成績79)
11153103 90 (學生入學年度111年, 科系531, 號碼03, 課堂成績90)
11153104 70 (學生入學年度111年,科系531,號碼04,課堂成績70)
```





```
#設定某一系級,學生修課成績
def setClass(s classes:dict, student:dict)->None:
  s class = s classes.get(student['id'][:6],0)
  if s class==0:
    s class = dict()
    s class['id']=student['id'][:6]
    s class['students']=[student]
    s classes[student['id'][:6]] = s class
  else:
    s class['students'].append(student)
#針對 N 門課程,輸入學生修課成績
def getData()->(dict, dict):
  courseNum = int(input())
  s classes=dict()
  courses = dict()
  for i in range(courseNum):
    getCourseData(courses, s classes)
  return s classes, courses
#課程 key (課程編號 + 開課學年) 所有學生成績
def print course(c key:str, courses: dict)->None:
  print(courses[c key]['id'])
  for student in courses[c key]['students']:
    print(student['id'],student.get('score','W'))
```

```
#針對某一課程,輸入學生修課成績
def getCourseData(courses: dict, s classes: dict)->None:
  data = input().split()
  cid = data[0]
  c \text{ key} = \text{data}[0] + \text{data}[1]
  credit = int(data[0][-1])
  c year = int(data[1][:3])
  sem = int(data[1][-1])
  num = int(data[2])
  course = {'id':cid, 'credit':credit, 'year':c year, 'sem':sem, 'num':num}
  students=[]
  for i in range(num):
     data = input().split()
     sid = data[0]
     dep = data[0][3:6]
     s year = int(data[0][:3])
     student={'id':sid, 'dep':dep, 'syear':s year, 'cid': cid, 'cyear':c year,'credit':credit}
     student['drop'] = 'N'
     if data[1] == 'w':
       student['drop'] = 'w'
     else:
       student['score']=int(data[1])
       if sid[:3]=='101' or sid[:3]=='201':
         student['t score']=int(data[2])
     setClass(s classes, student)
     students.append(student)
  course['students'] = students
  courses[c key] = course
```

```
#科系年級 class id, 學年 cyear, 所有學生修課資料
def print class(s classes: dict, class id: str, cyear: int)->None:
  print('c year=',cyear)
  for s in s classes[class id]['students']:
    if s['cyear']==cyear:
       print(s)
# 科系年級 class id, 學年 cyear, 所有學生平均成績
def compute class student avg(s classes: dict, class id: str, cyear: int)->None:
  print('avg c year=',cyear)
  sid set = {s['id'] for s in s classes[class id]['students'] if s['cyear']==cyear}
  data=[]
  print(sid set)
  for sid in sid set:
     credit, sum score = 0, 0
     for student in s classes[class id]['students']:
       if student['id']==sid and student['cyear']==cyear:
          credit += student['credit']
          sum score += student['score']*student['credit']
    if credit>0:
       #print(sid, credit, sum score, sum score//credit)
       data.append([sid, credit, sum score, sum score//credit])
  newData =sorted(data, key=lambda x: x[3], reverse=True)
  for d in newData:
    print(d[0], d[1],d[2], d[3])
s classes, courses= getData()
print course('10211112',courses)
print course('10121101',courses)
print class(s classes, '110593', 110)
print class(s classes, '110593', 111)
compute class student avg(s classes, '110593', 111)
```

```
學生成績
1021
11029301 92
11059308 95
11029309 82
11029314 87
11059315 85
11059311 73
11029318 W
11029319 W
11029321 74
1012
11029301 72
11029302 64
11029303 65
11029307 72
11029310 86
11059311 83
c year= 110
{'id': '11059311', 'dep': '593', 'syear': 110, 'cid': '1012', 'cyear': 110,
'credit': 2, 'drop': 'N', 'score': 83}
c year= 111
{'id': '11059308', 'dep': '593', 'syear': 110, 'cid': '1021', 'cyear': 111,
'credit': 1, 'drop': 'N', 'score': 95}
{'id': '11059315', 'dep': '593', 'syear': 110, 'cid': '1021', 'cyear': 111,
'credit': 1, 'drop': 'N', 'score': 85}
{'id': '11059311', 'dep': '593', 'syear': 110, 'cid': '1021', 'cyear': 111,
'credit': 1, 'drop': 'N', 'score': 73}
{'id': '11059311', 'dep': '593', 'syear': 110, 'cid': '3333', 'cyear': 111,
'credit': 3, 'drop': 'N', 'score': 79}
avg c year= 111
{'11059308', '11059315', '11059311'}
11059308 1 95 95
11059315 1 85 85
11059311 4 310 77
```

## **END**

