



Lecture-6

Python Dictionaries and Sets

Content

- Create Dictionary
- Dictionary Operations
- Dictionary methods keys and values
- Create Set
- Working with Set

Dictionary

- Dictionaries are Python's most powerful data collection
- Non-sequence collections
- Unordered collection which stores key–value pairs
- Dictionary contains 2 things i.e - Key, value
- Key is unique & immutable (once declared can't changed)
- Key, value both contains different types of data

Create Dictionary

- Create a **dictionary** using **dict()** or **{}**

```
[1] 1 city = dict()  
    2 city
```

```
{} →
```

Create Dictionary

- Create a **dictionary** using `dict()`
- Add a **key** with **corresponding value**



```
In [1]: city = dict()
```

```
[2] 1 city['Dhanmondi'] = 1205
```

```
[3] 1 city['Cantonment'] = 1206
```

```
[4] 1 city
```

```
↳ {'Cantonment': 1206, 'Dhanmondi': 1205}
```

Iterate a Dictionary

- Use a for **loop** to **iterate**
- `dictionary_name.items()` used to print **key-value** pair

```
[5]  1 print(city)
      2 for area, code in city.items():
      3     print(f'{area}'s area code is {code}')
```

```
☞ {'Dhanmondi': 1205, 'Cantonment': 1206}
   Dhanmondi's area code is 1205
   Cantonment's area code is 1206
```

Dictionary Operations

- Access value with a key
- Update value with a key

```
[7] 1 # Accessing a value  
    2 city["Cantonment"]
```

```
↳ 1206
```

```
[8] 1 # updating/insert both key-value respectively  
    2 city.update({'Mohammadpur':1207})  
    3 # print  
    4 city
```

```
↳ {'Cantonment': 1206, 'Dhanmondi': 1205, 'Mohammadpur': 1207}
```

Dictionary Operations

- Add **new** key-value pair
- Remove a key-value pair

```
[9] 1 # Update a value  
    2 city['Cantonment'] = 1202  
    3 # print to check  
    4 city
```

```
☞ {'Cantonment': 1202, 'Dhanmondi':
```

```
[14] 1 # remove a key-value pair  
     2 del city['Cantonment']  
     3 # print  
     4 city
```

```
☞ {'Dhanmondi': 1205, 'Mohammadpur': 1208, 'Mohammadpur Housing': 1207}
```


Set

- Set is **unordered** collections
- **Non**-sequence **collections**
- Contains **unique** value

Creating a Set

```
[2] 1 colors = set()
     2 colors = {'red', 'green', 'blue', 'yellow', 'red'}
     3 colors
{'blue', 'green', 'red', 'yellow'}
```

Set is unique. You can see 'red' occurred in set 2 times, but has displayed only one time

Set Operations

- Checking Whether a Value Is in a Set
- 'red' inside colors
- 'purple' is not

```
[3] 1 'red' in colors
```

True

```
[4] 1 'purple' in colors
```

False

Set Operations

- Determine **length** of a Set
- **5 elements** of output is 5

```
[6] 1 colors = {'red', 'green', 'blue', 'yellow', 'orange'}  
    2 len(colors)
```

5

`.upper()` used for uppercase all characters/letters

```
[22] 1 for color in colors:  
    2     print(color.upper(), end=' ')
```

☞ BLUE RED YELLOW ORANGE GREEN

Set Methods

- Add element into a Set. **add()** method use for this

```
[7]  1  colors = {'red','green','blue','yellow','orange'}  
     2  colors.add('pink')  
     3  colors
```

{'blue', 'green', 'orange', 'pink', 'red', 'yellow'}

- Remove element from a Set. **remove()** method use for this

```
[8]  1  colors = {'red','green','blue','yellow','orange'}  
     2  colors.remove('yellow')  
     3  colors
```

{'blue', 'green', 'orange', 'red'}

Set Methods

- Delete all values from a Set
- `.clear()` method use for this
- Return an empty set

```
[9] 1 colors = {'red', 'green', 'blue', 'yellow', 'orange'}  
    2 colors.clear()  
    3 colors
```

set()

Set Mathematical Operations

- A Set is **equal** to **another set** or not

```
[32] 1 {1, 3, 5} == {3, 5, 1}
```

```
↳ True
```

```
[33] 1 {1, 3, 5} != {3, 5, 1}
```

```
↳ False
```

Set Mathematical Operations

- Subset and Superset

```
[34] 1 {1, 2}.issubset({3, 5, 1})
```

```
↳ False
```

```
[35] 1 {1, 3, 5}.issuperset({3, 5, 1})
```

```
↳ True
```

```
[36] 1 {1, 3, 5}.issuperset({3, 2})
```

```
↳ False
```

Set Mathematical Operations

- Mathematical union operations
- `|` or `union` used for that

```
[38] 1 {1, 3, 5} | {2, 3, 4}
```

```
↳ {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

```
[39] 1 {1, 3, 5}.union([20, 20, 3, 40, 40])
```

```
↳ {1, 3, 5, 20, 40}
```


Set Mathematical Operations

- Mathematical intersection operations
- **&** or intersection used for that

```
[40] 1 {1, 3, 5} & {2, 3, 4}
```

```
↳ {3}
```

```
[41] 1 {1, 3, 5}.intersection([1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4])
```

```
↳ {1, 3}
```

Set Mathematical Operations

- Mathematical difference operations
- - or difference used for that

```
[42] 1 {1, 3, 5} - {2, 3, 4}
```

```
↳ {1, 5}
```

```
[43] 1 {1, 3, 5, 7}.difference([2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4])
```

```
↳ {1, 5, 7}
```

Thank You