Dictionaries

Week 8

Course: Programming in Python

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Dictionaries

Dictionary is a built-in Python Data Structure and are used to store data values in key:value pairs. Each key is separated from its value by a colon (:).

Dictionaries are not indexed by a sequence of numbers but indexed based on keys

Creating a Dictionary

- The syntax for defining a dictionary is:
- dictionary_name = {key_1: value_1, key_2: value2, key_3: value_3}

• Or it can also be written as:

```
dictionary_name = { key_1: value_1, key_2: value_2, key_3: value_3, }
```

Points to remember

The keys in the dictionary must be unique and of immutable data type i.e. strings, numbers or tuples.

The value doesn't have any such restrictions.

Dictionary are case-sensitive i.e. two keys with similar name but different case will be treated differently.

The elements within the dictionary are accessed with the help of the keys rather than its relative position.

"""Write a program to create a dictionary to convert values from meters to centimeters

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mtocm={m:m*100 for m in range(1,11) }
print("Meters:Centimeters",mtocm)

Write a program that creates a dictionary of cubes of odd numbers in the range (1-10)

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cubes={c:c**3 for c in range(10) if c%2==1}
print(cubes)

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To count the number of occurrences of each character of a message entered by the user.

def cnt(msg):
 lc={} #empty dictionary
 for I in msg:
 lc[I]=lc.get(I,0)+1
 print(Ic)

msg=input("Enter a message ")
cnt(msg)

111111

Create a dictionary with names of studenst and marks in two papers. Create a dictionary final which has names and total marks and also find the topper.

```
result={'Rahul':[78,89],
    'Pranamika':[89,87],
     'Ashish':[79,88],
     'Anshul':[90,67]}
total=0
final=result.copy()
for key,val in result.items():
  total=sum(val)
 final[key]=total
print(final)
hig=0
Topper="
for key,val in final.items():
 if val>hig:
    hig=val
    Topper=key
print("Topper is :" , Topper, "securing ", hig, "marks")
```

To get the minimum and maximum value from a dictionary

```
dict = {
    'Physics': 90,
    'Chemistry': 75,
    'Maths': 85,
    'English':87,
    'Computer Sc.':96
}
```

print('Minimum marks in:', min(dict, key=dict.get))
print('Maximum marks in:', max(dict, key=dict.get))

Change value of a key in a nested dictionary

```
dict = {
    'emp1': {'name': 'Akash', 'salary': 15500},
    'emp2': {'name': 'Ajay', 'salary': 18000},
    'emp3': {'name': 'Vijay', 'salary': 16500}
    }
}
```

dict['emp2']['salary'] = 15500
print(dict)

Program to print sum of key-value # pairs in dictionary

```
dict = {1: 34, 2: 29, 3: 49}
sumval = []
```

Traverse the dictionary

for keys in dict:

sumval.append(keys + dict[keys])

Print the list print("Key-value sum =",sumval) # Program for handling missing keys in the dictionary using get() method in Python

```
# Crating the dictionary
names = {'Sharma' : 'CEO' , 'Saikia' : 'Manager' , 'Ali' : 'Executive'}
```

Getting user input for the key search_key = input("Enter the key to be searched:=> ")

Logic to handle missing keys in dictionary print(names.get(search_key, "Search key not present"))

Python program to compare two dictionaries using == operator

```
emp1 = {'eid': 101, 'ename': 'Rajib', 'eAge': 24}
emp2 = {'eid': 101, 'ename': 'Rajib', 'eAge': 24}
emp3 = {'eid': 102, 'ename': 'Kumar', 'eAge': 25}
if emp1 == emp2:
  print("emp1 and emp2 are same dictionaries")
else:
  print("emp1 and emp2 are not same dictionaries")
if emp2 == emp3:
  print("emp2 and emp3 are same dictionaries")
else:
  print("emp2 and emp3 are not same dictionaries")
```

Program to remove a key from dictionary using del in Python

```
empage = {"Ravi" : 24, "Ashok" : 22, "Vijay" : 25 }
print("The dictionary is :", empage)
```

del_k = input("Enter the key to be deleted: ")

```
# Removing the key from dictionary del empage[del_k]
```

```
# Printing the dictionary print("The dictionary after deletion is : ")

print(empage)
```

Python program to sort dictionary key and values list

```
# Creating a list with list as values
result = {'Raju' : [88, 45, 75], 'ram' : [98, 79, 68]}
print("Initially the dictionary is " + str(result))
# Sorting dictionary
sort res = dict()
for key in sorted(result):
  sort_res[key] = sorted(result[key])
# Printing sorted dictionary
print("Dictionary after sort of key and list value : ")
print(str(sort res))
```

