

## Topic 3: Sets and Dictionaries

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# Poll Question: Appending

What is the the value of `x` after the following code runs?

```
1 x = [1, 2, 3]
2 x = x.append(4)
```

- ☐ A [1, 2, 3, 4]
- ☐ B AttributeError
- ☐ C [1, 2, 3, [4]]
- ☐ D None

# Poll Question

What is the the type of `x` after the following code runs?

```
1 x = (1, 2, 3)
```

- ☐ A Set
- ☐ B Dictionary
- ☐ C List
- ☐ D Tuple

# Poll Question

What is the the type of `x` after the following code runs?

```
1 x = [1, 2, 3]
```

- ☐ A Set
- ☐ B Dictionary
- ☐ C List
- ☐ D Tuple

# Sets

# Poll Question: Making Sets

Which of the following is an invalid way of making a set?

- ☒ A `x = set(1, 2, 3)`
- ☐ B `x = set([1, 2, 3])`
- ☐ C `x = {1, 2, 3, 4}`
- ☐ D `x = set()`

# Poll Question: Making Sets

Which of the following is an invalid way of making a set?

- ☐ A `x = set(1, 2, 3)`
- ☐ B `x = set([1, 2, 3])`
- ☐ C `x = {1, 2, 3, 4}`
- ☐ D `x = set()`

- ❶ **set()** → Creates either a new set by either accepting and converting another sequence type (e.g., list, tuple) or creates an empty list if it's not given anything.
- ❷ **set literal** → Written using the `{}` with comma separated elements inside (e.g., `{1, 2, 3}`).

# Poll Question: Set Tracing

What is the value of `x` after this code has been run?

```
1 x = {1, 2, 3}
2 y = {4, 5}
3 x.union(y)
```

- ☒ A None
- ☐ B {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
- ☐ C {}
- ☐ D {1, 2, 3}



## Poll Question: Updating Sets

```
1 x = {1, 2, 3}
2 y = set("aeiou")
3 x.append(4)
4 z = x + y
5 print(z)
```

- ☐ A {1, 2, 3, 4, "aeiou"}
- ☐ B {1, 2, 3, 4, "a", "e", "i", "o", "u"}
- ☐ C ValueError
- ☐ D AttributeError

# Poll Question: Updating Sets

```
1 x = {1, 2, 3}
2 y = set("aeiou")
3 x.add(4)
4 z = x + y
```

- Ⓐ {1, 2, 3, 4, "aeiou"}
- Ⓑ {1, 2, 3, 4, "a", "e", "i", "o", "u"}
- Ⓒ TypeError
- Ⓓ ValueError

# Poll Question: Updating Sets

```
1 x = {1, 2, 3}
2 y = set("aeiou")
3 x.add(4)
4 z = x.union(y)
```

- ☐ A {1, 2, 3, 4, "aeiou"}
- ☐ B {1, 2, 3, 4, "a", "e", "i", "o", "u"}

## Poll Question: Set Tracing

How many total unique set objects are created throughout the duration of this codes runtime?

```
1 x = {1, 2, 3}
2 y = {4, 5}
3 x = x.union(y)
4 z = set("test")
5 x.update(z)
```

- ☐ A 1
- ☐ B 3
- ☐ C 4
- ☐ D 5

# Poll Question: Set Tracing

What is the final value of set1 after the following code finish's executing?

```
1 set1 = {"hi", 2, 3}
2
3 set2 = set([2, 3, 4])
4 set2.add("hi")
5
6 set1.update(set2)
```

- ☐ A {"hi", 2, 3, 4}
- ☐ B {"hi", 2, 2, 3, 3, 4}
- ☐ C {2, 3, 4}
- ☐ D AttributeError

# Useful Set Functions

- ➊ **a.add(element)** → Adds a single element to a set.
- ➋ **a.update(b)** → Adds all the elements from **b** to **a**. This function does not return anything.
- ➌ **c = a.union(b)** → Creates a **new** set containing all of the elements from **a** and **b** and stores it in **c**.
- ➍ **c = a.intersection(b)** → Creates a **new** set containing the intersection of **a** and **b** and stores it in **c**.
- ➎ **c = a.difference(b)** → Creates a **new** set containing the intersection of **a** and **b** and stores it in **c**.

# Dictionaries

# Poll Question: Accessing Element in Dictionary

What is the resulting value of `d` after the following code is executed?

```
1 d = {}  
2 d["foo"] = 1  
3 d["bar"] = 2  
4 d["baz"] = 3
```

- ☐ A `SyntaxError`
- ☐ B `TypeError`
- ☐ C `{"foo": 1, "bar": 2, "baz": 3}`
- ☐ D `{"baz": 3}`



# Poll Question: Accessing Element in Dictionary

Given the following dictionary, what is the correct way to access the value with the key "foo"?

```
1 d = {"foo": 5, "bar": 10, "baz": 2}
```

- ☐ A You can't. Dictionaries are unordered.
- ☐ B `d[0]`
- ☐ C `d("foo")`
- ☐ D `d["foo"]`

# Poll Question: Accessing Element in Dictionary

What is the resulting value of `d` after the following code is executed?

```
1 d = {"foo": 5, "bar": 10, "baz": 2}
2 d["foo"] = 2
3 del d["baz"]
```

- ☐ A You can't. Dictionaries are unordered.
- ☐ B {"foo": 2, "bar": 10}
- ☐ C {"foo": 5, "foo": 2, "bar": 10, "baz": 2}
- ☐ D {"foo": 5, "foo": 2, "bar": 10}
- ☐ E {"foo": 2, "bar": 10, "baz": }

# New Dictionary Functions

What is the resulting value of `d` and `x` after the following code is executed?

```
1 d = {"Washington": 5, "California": 10, "Oregon": 2}
2 x = d.pop("Washington")
```

- ☐ A `AttributeError`
- ☐ B `d={"Washington": 5, "California": 10, "Oregon": 2}` and `x=5`
- ☐ C `d={"Washington": 5, "California": 10, "Oregon": 2}` and `x="Washington"`
- ☐ D `d={"California": 10, "Oregon": 2}` and `x=5`
- ☐ E `d={"California": 10, "Oregon": 2}` and `x={"Washington": 5}`

# New Dictionary Functions

What is the resulting value of `x` after the following code is executed?

```
1 x = {"hello": 5, "world": 10}
2 y = {"world": 11, "!": 12}
3 x.update(y)
```

- ☐ A `AttributeError`
- ☐ B `{'hello': 5, 'world': 10, '!': 12}`
- ☐ C `{'hello': 5, 'world': 11, '!': 12}`
- ☐ D `{'hello': 5, 'world': 12, '!': 12}`

# Dictionaries

- Ⓐ Consists of key:value pairs.
- Ⓑ {key1:value1, key2:value2, key3:value3}
- Ⓒ All keys must be unique.
- Ⓓ Access method is similar to lists but we use keys instead of indices (i.e., list[0] vs dict[key]).

# String Formatting

# Poll Question: String Formatting

What is the value of x after the following code executes:

```
1 x = "{1} {0} {1}".format("S", "O", "Y")
```

- ☐ A "S O Y"
- ☐ B "SOY"
- ☐ C "O S O"
- ☐ D "Y O Y"
- ☐ E "OSO"

# Poll Question: String Formatting

What is the value of x after the following code executes:

```
1 import math
2 x = "{1:.3f} {0:.2f} {2:.4f}".format(math.pi, math.e, math.tau)
```

- ☐ A SyntaxError
- ☐ B "2.718 3.14 6.2832"
- ☐ C "2.71 3.1 6.283"
- ☐ D "3.142 2.72 6.2832"



## Data Types Conclusion

# Poll Question: Set Tracing

What is the type of `x`?

```
1 x = {1, 2, 3}
```

- ☐ A 1
- ☐ B 3
- ☐ C 4
- ☐ D 5

## Syntax for creation:

- 1 `{}` → For creating sets **only if there are elements in between**.
- 2 `{}` → Creating dictionaries when left blank.

## Conversion/creation functions:

- 1 **`set()`** → Either converts a sequence type to a set or creates a blank set.
- 2 **`dict()`** Creates a blank dict or converts a list of tuples (where each tuple has **exactly** two elements) to a dictionary.

# Order and Mutability

	Ordered	Mutable
String		
List		
Tuple		
Set		
Dict		

# Order and Mutability

	Ordered	Mutable
String		
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Dict		

This is a lot to remember. So memorize it through practice rather than through standard memorization.

## Final Reminders

# Announcements

- 1 Usual mix of post-readings, participation, and homework are due tomorrow.
- 2 Lab is due Sunday along with the zyBook challenge activities.