

Python Lecture 2 – Programming

- Data types

Bibliography and learning materials

★ Bibliography:

<https://www.python.org/doc/>

<http://docs.python.it/>

and much more available in internet

★ Learning Materials:

<https://github.com/gtaffoni/Learn->

[Python/tree/master/Lectures](https://github.com/gtaffoni/Learn-)

https://github.com/bertocco/bash_lectures

Data types

Python has two families of data types:

Simple data types:

- Int
- Long
- Float
- Complex
- String

Container data types:

- list []
- tuple ()
- dict {}
- set
- frozenset

Simple Data Types

- Int
- Long
- Float
- Complex
- String

Numeric types

In python there are 4 numeric types:

- Integer
- Long
- Float
- Complex

`int` type can be:

in base 2 (using the prefix `0b`) → `bin(19)`
in base 10,
in base 16 (using the prefix `0x`) → `hex(300)`
in base 8 (using the prefix `0`) → `oct(300)`

In general, an n-bit integer has values ranging
from -2^{n-1} to $2^{n-1} - 1$

In Python 2 check `sys.maxint` (int are in an interval)

In Python 3 check `sys.maxsize` (int are arbitrary length)

Python seamlessly switches from plain to long integers once you exceed this value (since 2.4). So most of the time, you won't need to know it.

Numeric types: Examples

```
>>> a=300
```

```
>>> oct(a)
```

```
'0454'
```

```
>>> hex(a)
```

```
'0x12c'
```

```
>>> bin(a)
```

```
'0b100101100'
```

```
>>> bin(19)
```

```
'0b10011'
```

Numeric types

long in Python 2 differs from int because it is not in a fixed interval. There is no 'long integer' in Python 3 anymore. In Python 3.x int limits are eliminated.

Python 2 example:

```
>>> import sys  
>>> sys.maxint  
9223372036854775807  
>>> a=9223372036854775807  
>>> type(a)  
<type 'int'>  
>>> a=9223372036854775807+1  
>>> type(a)  
<type 'long'>
```

Python 3 example:

```
>>> import sys  
>>> sys.maxsize  
9223372036854775807  
>>> a=9223372036854775807  
>>> type(a)  
<class 'int'>  
>>> a=9223372036854775807+199  
>>> type(a)  
<class 'int'>
```

Numeric types

long in Python 2 differs from int because it is not in a fixed interval.
in Python 3.x int limits are eliminated.

Python 2 example:

```
>>> import sys  
>>> sys.maxint  
9223372036854775807  
>>> a=9223372036854775807  
>>> type(a)  
<type 'int'>  
>>> a=9223372036854775807+1  
>>> type(a)  
<type 'long'>
```

Python 3 example:

```
>>> import sys  
>>> sys.maxsize  
9223372036854775807  
>>> a=9223372036854775807  
>>> type(a)  
<class 'int'>  
>>> a=9223372036854775807+199  
>>> type(a)  
<class 'int'>
```

The long type is defined with the suffix L a = 1254L

Try: 2**1024

Numeric types

float are real number in double precision.

Examples:

```
>>> a = 12.456  
>>> c = 12232e-2  
>>> b = .2  
>>> a=6.12244e-5  
>>> type(a)  
<class 'float'>
```

Be careful using int and float:

What happens doing...

100/3	division int/int
100//3	floor division int/int (gets the integer part)
100.0/3	division float/int
100.0//3	floor division float/int
100%3	remainder of the division int/int
divmod(100,3)	The divmod() method takes two numbers and returns a pair of numbers (a tuple) consisting of their quotient and remainder.

Numeric types

Complex Number represents a complex number in double precision.
The real and the imaginary parts can be accessed using the functions
'real' and 'imag'.

Example:

```
>>> r=12+5j      # 'j' symbol means the imaginary part
>>> r.real
12.0
>>> r.imag
5.0
>>> type(r.real)
<type 'float'>
>>> type(r.imag)
<type 'float'>
```

Operations on numeric types

In Python operations on numeric types are managed by the following operators:

- unary operators: `-`, `+`, `~`
- binary operators: `-`, `+`, `*`, `/`, `%`, `**`
- logical operators (only for int and long int in python 2): `and`, `or`, `xor`
- bitwise (bit a bit) operators (only for int e long int in python 2): `&`, `|`, `^`

Some built-in functions working on numeric data:

- `abs(number)`
- `pow(x, y[, z])`
- `round(number[, ndigits])`
- `coerce`

Executing operations between different numeric type variables,
the implicit conversion rule is:

Int → Long → Float → Complex Python 2

Int → Float → Complex Python 3

Examples: Operations on numeric types

```
>>> k=5
>>> s=5+1j          # imaginary part cannot be only j
>>> type(s+k)      # imaginary number conversion
<type 'complex'>
>>> 4 and 2         # logical comparison
2
>>> 4 & 2           # bitwise comparison between the binaries 100 and 10
0
>>> 4 | 2           # bitwise comparison between the binaries 100 and 10
6
```

Operations on numeric types: math module

The **math** module provides some of the more common mathematical operations.
It does not work with complex numbers.
cmath module works for complex numbers.

The available functions are:

- Trigonometric functions: cos, sin, tan, asin, acos, atan, sinh, cosh, tanh.
- Exponentiation and logarithmic functions: pow, exp, log, log10, sqrt
- Angles representation and conversions: degrees, radians, ceil , floor, fabs

In the math module are defined the numerical constants **pi** and **e**

```
>>> import math  
>>> math.pi  
3.141592653589793  
>>> math.e  
2.718281828459045
```

Nel modulo math sono inoltre definite le costanti numeriche pi ed e.
Le stesse funzioni sono disponibili per i numeri complessi nel modulo cmath.

Bool type

Booleans True and False are available in Python.

bool is a subclass of int

True corresponds to 1

False corresponds to 0

Integer values can be used to represent boolean values with the following convention:

0 corresponds to False

all integer values greater than zero correspond to True

It is good practice to use the bool type to represent boolean values.

Example:

```
>>> a=1
>>> type(a)
<type 'int'>
>>> if(a):
print 'True'
True
>>> a=False
>>> type(a)
<type 'bool'>
```

String type

Literal strings are character sequences enclosed in quotes, single or double. Creating strings is as simple as assigning a value to a variable.

Sequences of triple 'double quotes' or triple 'single quotes' can be used to assign strings spanning in more than one row or containing single or double quotes of the other type.

Example 1:

```
>>> a="""I am a string spanning in 3 rows,  
... containing 'sigle quotes',  
... containing "double quotes",  
... containing ""triple quotes""  
.....  
...  
>>> print a  
I am a string spanning in 3 rows,  
containing 'sigle quotes',  
containing "double quotes",  
containing ""triple quotes""
```

Example 2:

```
>>> b=""I am a string spanning in 3  
rows,  
... containing 'sigle quotes',  
... containing "double quotes",  
... containing """triple quotes"""  
...  
>>> print b  
I am a string spanning in 3 rows,  
containing 'sigle quotes',  
containing "double quotes",  
containing """triple quotes"""
```

String type

- We can create strings by enclosing characters in quotes (single or double). Creating strings is as simple as assigning a value to a variable.

Example:

```
var1 = 'Hello World!'
```

```
var2 = "Python Programming"
```

- To access substrings, use the square brackets for **slicing** along with the index or indices to obtain your substring.

Example:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
```

```
var1 = 'Hello World!'
```

```
var2 = "Python Programming"
```

```
print ("var1[0]: ", var1[0])
print ("var2[1:5]: ", var2[1:5])
```

Output:

```
var1[0]: H
```

```
var2[1:5]: ytho
```

String type

- The type `char` does not exists. A single char can be accessed using the operator `[]` or slicing the string with the operator `[begin:end]` (slicing)

Example:

```
>>> a = "Hello world"  
>>> a[1]  
'e'  
>>> a[1:2]  
'e'
```

- The single char can not be accessed, but a new value can be assigned to the string

Example:

```
>>> a='Primo valore'  
>>> a = "Prima valore"      # Ok string re-assignment  
>>> a[4] = 'o' #Errore      # NOT Ok single character assignment  
File "<stdin>", line 1  
  a[4] = 'o'  
          ^  
  
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

String type: operators

- The operators + and * can be used for string operations.
Operators priority is maintained.

Example

```
>>> a = 'Hello'  
>>> a+a+a      # Concatenation  
'HelloHelloHello'
```

```
>>> a = 'He'+l'*2+o World'      # Multiple concatenation  
>>> a  
'Hello World'
```

- It exists also the possibility to insert wherever in the string using the operator %

Example

```
name = "Peter"  
my_string = "Hello %s" % name          # Append  
my_string = "Hello %s, how are you?" % name % section    # Insert  
my_string = "Hello %s, how are you? %s" % (name, 'ok')    # Insert multiple values
```

String type: escape characters

Escaping il like a single character quoting. It allows to add special characters inside a string.

Example

```
>>> a = 'What's your name?' #Errore  
SyntaxError: invalid syntax  
>>> a = "What's your name?" # Ok if I create the string with double quotes  
>>> a = 'What\'s your name?' # Ok if you escape the single quote character
```

Most common escape characters in string manipulation:

• \t Tab	'Ciao\tciao!'	Ciao ciao!
• \n New Line	'Ciao\n ciao!'	Ciao ciao!
• \\ Backslash	'c:\\Programmi\\\\pp'	c:\\Programmi\\pp
• \" Double quote	'Repeat: \\\"Hello\\\"'	Repeat: "Hello"
• \' Single quote	"Repeat:\\'Hello\\'"	Repeat: 'Hello'

String type: row string

Row string is a string preceded by r or R in front of it.

In a row string a character preceded by \ is included without changes
preceduto dal backslash viene incluso nella stringa senza cambiamenti.

Esempio

```
>>> a = r'Hello \t World'  
#Raw string  
>>> a  
'Hello \t World'
```

String type: format output

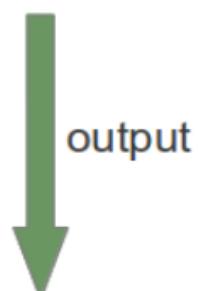
Python allows output formatting.

The % character has a special meaning when used in strings, because it is used to format output.

```
print("Art: %5d, Price per Unit: %8.2f" % (453, 59.058))
```

Format String String Modulo Operator Tuple with values

```
print("Art: %5d, Price per Unit: %8.2f" % (453, 59.058))
```



String Modulo Operator

Art: 453, Price per Unit: 59.06

String type: format output

There are a lot of possibility to format output.

Examples:

- %s, String
- %f, Floating point decimal format
- %c, Single character (accepts integer or single character string)
- %x, Unsigned hexadecimal (lowercase)
- %o, Unsigned octal
- %%, No argument is converted, results in a "%" character in the result
- %e, Floating point exponential format (lowercase)

String type: format output

Example

```
>>> "Oggi è %s %d %s" % ("Venerdì",20,"Febbraio")
>>> print _
Oggi è Venerdì 20 Febbraio
```

Already seen example:

```
name = "Peter"
```

```
my_string = "Hello %s" % name          # Append
my_string = "Hello %s, how are you?" % name % section # Insert
my_string = "Hello %s, how are you? %s" % (name, 'ok') # Insert multiple values
```

String type: built-in functions

Strings, as all the python objects, have a set of functionalities accessible with built-in Python functions (i.e. functions always available in the python interpreter).

- Manipulate: concat, split, characters deletion and unions.

- split([sep [,maxsplit]])
- replace (old, new[, count])
- strip([chars])

Example

Split:

```
>>> s='Ciao Mondo'  
>>> s.split('o',1)  
['Cia', ' Mondo']
```

Replace:

```
>>> s.replace('o','i',1)  
'Ciai Mondo'
```

Strip:

```
>>> s.strip('C')  
'iao Mondo '
```

String type: format built-in functions

Formattazione: align, upper case, lower case

-upper() e lower() e swapcase()

-center(width[, fillchar]) e ljust(width[, fillchar]) e rjust(width[, fillchar])

-upper() e lower() e swapcase()

Example

```
>>> s = 'Hello'
```

```
>>> s.center(10,'.')
```

```
'..Hello...'
```

```
>>> s.upper()
```

```
'HELLO'
```

String type: search built-in functions

- `find(sub [,start [,end]])`
- `rindex(sub [,start [,end]])` returns the highest index of the substring inside the string (if found). If the substring is not found, it raises an exception.
- `index(sub [,start [,end]])`
- `rfind(sub [,start [,end]])` returns the highest index of the substring (if found). If not found, it returns -1.
- `count(sub[, start[, end]])`
- `isupper()` returns whether or not all characters in a string are uppercased or not.
- `islower()` returns whether or not all characters in a string are lowercased or not.
- `startswith(prefix[, start[, end]])`
- `endswith(prefix[, start[, end]])`

String type: search built-in functions

```
str.rindex(str1, beg=0, end=len(string))
```

Parameters

str – This specifies the string to be searched.

beg – This is the starting index, by default its 0

len – This is ending index, by default its equal to the length of the string.

Return Value

This method returns last index of str1 occurrence, if found, otherwise raises an exception if str1 is not found.

Example

```
>>> str1 = "this is string example....wow!!!";
>>> str2 = "is";
>>>
>>> print str1.rindex(str2)
5
>>> print str1.index(str2)
2
```

String type: search built-in functions

```
str.startswith(prefix[, start[, end]]);
```

Parameters:

prefix – This is the string to be checked.

start – This is the optional parameter to set start index of the matching boundary.

end – This is the optional parameter to end start index of the matching boundary.

Return value:

This method returns true if found matching string otherwise false.

Example

```
>>> str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
```

```
>>> print str.startswith( 'this' )
```

True

```
>>> print str.startswith( 'is', 2, 4 )
```

True

```
>>> print str.startswith( 'this', 2, 4 )
```

False

```
>>>
```

String type: search built-in functions

```
str.endswith(suffix[, start[, end]]);
```

Parameters:

suffix – This could be a string or could also be a tuple of suffixes to look for.

start – The slice begins from here.

end – The slice ends here.

Return Value:

TRUE if the string ends with the specified suffix, otherwise FALSE.

Example

```
>>> str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
>>> suffix = "wow!!!";
>>> print str.endswith(suffix)
True
>>> print str.endswith(suffix,20)
True
>>>
>>> suffix = "is";
>>> print str.endswith(suffix, 2, 4)
True
>>> print str.endswith(suffix, 2, 6)
False
```

String type: search built-in functions

Examples

```
>>> s = 'Hello World'  
>>> s.count('o ',0,5)  
1
```

```
>>> s.rfind('k')  
-1
```

```
>>> s.rindex('k')  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
File "<pyshell#62>", line 1, in <module>  
s.rindex('k')  
ValueError: substring not found
```

String type: comparison operators

Comparison with logical operators are possible also with string type

- **Comparison Operators:** <, <=, !=, >, >=, ==

They are case-sensitive and acts following the lexicographical order

Example

```
>>> a,b = 'Ciao','Mondo'
```

```
>>> a<b
```

```
True
```

```
>>> a = 'CIAO'; b = 'ciao'
```

```
>>> a<b
```

```
True
```

String type: other operators

Empty string is False

Every not empty string True.

min, max and cmp functions can be used also on strings

in and not in operators are also available

Example

```
>>> a = 'HelloWorld'  
>>> min(a), max(a)  
(‘H’,’o’)
```

```
>>> 'k' in a  
False
```

String type: logical operators

Logical Operators: and, or, not

Empty string is False

Every not empty string True.

min, max and cmp functions can be used also on strings

in and not in operators are also available

Example

```
>>> a = 'HelloWorld'  
>>> min(a), max(a)  
(‘H’, ‘o’)
```

```
>>> 'k' in a  
False
```

Container Data Types

- list []
- tuple ()
- dict {}
- set
- frozenset

list[]

A list is initialized putting elements comma separated inside squared brackets.
Items in a list can be of different type, both built-in and user defined.
Indexes in a list start from zero.
A list can be instantiated without specifying the list length or data type.

Single list elements can be accessed with the operator []

Example:

```
>>>l=[]          # empty list instance
>>> print(l)
[]
>>>m=['Lista','di',4,'elementi']    # initialize a list
>>>print m[2],m[0]                  # access single list elements
>>>4 Lista
```

A list is a **ordered sequence list**, so the list items order is maintained.

list[] : Basic List Operations

Lists respond to the operators

+ concatenation

* repetition

like strings, except that the result is a new list, not a string.

In fact, lists respond to all of the general sequence operations we saw on strings.

Python Expression	Results	Description
<code>len([1, 2, 3])</code>	3	Length
<code>[1, 2, 3] + [4, 5, 6]</code>	<code>[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]</code>	Concatenation
<code>['Hi!'] * 4</code>	<code>['Hi!', 'Hi!', 'Hi!', 'Hi!']</code>	Repetition
<code>3 in [1, 2, 3]</code>	True	Membership
<code>for x in [1, 2, 3]: print x,</code>	1 2 3	Iteration

list[] : slicing operator

List support the slicing operator [start:stop:step]

L = ['spam', 'Spam', 'SPAM!']

L[2] → SPAM! # Offsets start at zero

L[-2] → Spam # Negative: count from the right

L[1:] → ['Spam', 'SPAM!'] # Slicing fetches sections

Example:

```
>>>a=[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
```

```
>>>a[0:6]
```

```
[0,1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
>>>a[1:6:2]
```

```
[1,3,5]
```

```
>>>a[1::2]      # no 'stop' means until the end of list
```

```
[1,3,5,7]
```

```
>>>a[::-2]      # no 'start' means from the first item of the list
```

```
[0,2,4,6]
```

Slicing can be also negative

```
>>>a[6:0:-2]    # starts from index 6, ends to index 0 going back with step 2
```

```
[6,4,2]
```

list[] : range() built-in function

The range() function is used to generate lists of integer numbers.

Syntax:

range(start,stop,step) generates a list of integer from 'start' to 'stop' with interval 'step'

Example

```
>>>a=range(3)  
[0,1,2]
```

```
>>>type(a)  
<type 'list'>
```

```
>>>a=range(1,10)  
[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
```

```
>>>a=range(1,10,2)  
[1,3,5,7,9]
```

list[] : Complex Operations

Lists support complex operations.

Examples:

```
>>>a=range(10)  
>>>b=[el*2 for el in a]  
[0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18]
```

```
>>> l=[1,2]  
>>> l2=['a','b']  
>>> l3=[4,5]  
>>> f=[(e1,e2,e3) for e1 in l for e2 in l2 for e3 in l3]  
[(1, 'a', 4), (1, 'a', 5), (1, 'b', 4), (1, 'b', 5), (2, 'a', 4), (2, 'a', 5), (2, 'b', 4), (2, 'b', 5)]
```

This can be done also with:

```
>>> for e1 in l:  
    for e2 in l2:  
        for e3 in l3:  
            f.append((e1,e2,e3))
```

list[] : main functions

Function	Description
cmp(list1, list2)	Compare elements of both lists
len(list)	Gives the total length of the list
max(list)	Returns item from the list with max value
min(list)	Returns item from the list with min value
list(seq)	Converts a tuple into list

Syntax : cmp(list1, list2)

Parameters :

list1 : The first argument list to be compared.

list2 : The second argument list to be compared.

Returns : This function returns 1, if first list is “greater” than second list, -1 if first list is smaller than the second list else it returns 0 if both the lists are equal.

list[] : cmp() examples

Case 1 : When list contains just integers.

This is the case when all the elements in the list are of type integers and hence when comparison is made, the number by number comparison is done left to right, if we get a larger number at any particular index, we term it to be greater and stop the further comparisons. If all the elements in both the list are similar and one list is larger(in size) than the other list, larger list is considered to be greater.

Example:

```
# Python code to demonstrate the working of cmp() only integer case.  
# initializing argument lists  
list1 = [ 1, 2, 4, 3]  
list2 = [ 1, 2, 5, 8]  
list3 = [ 1, 2, 5, 8, 10]  
list4 = [ 1, 2, 4, 3]  
# Comparing lists  
print "Comparison of list2 with list1 : ",  
print cmp(list2, list1)      # prints 1, because list2 is > list2 (in third element)  
print "Comparison of list2 with list3(larger size) : ",  
print cmp(list2, list3)      # prints -1, because list3 has larger size than list2  
print "Comparison of list4 with list1(equal) : ",  
print cmp(list4, list1)      # prints 0 as list1 and list4 are equal
```

list[] : cmp() examples

Case 2 : When list contains multiple datatypes.

The case when more than one datatypes, eg. string is contained in the string, string is considered to be greater than integer, by this way, all datatypes are alphabetically sorted in case of comparison. Size rule remains intact in this case.

Example:

```
# Python code to demonstrate the working of cmp() multiple data types
# initializing argument lists
list1 = [ 1, 2, 4, 10]
list2 = [ 1, 2, 4, 'a']
list3 = [ 'a', 'b', 'c']
list4 = [ 'a', 'c', 'b']
# Comparing lists
print "Comparison of list2 with list1 :",
print cmp(list2, list1) # prints 1 because string at end compared to number string is greater

print "Comparison of list2 with list3(larger size) :",
print cmp(list2, list3) # prints -1, because list3 has an alphabet at beginning even though
# size of list2 is greater, Comparison is terminated at 1st element itself.

print cmp(list3, list4) # prints -1 as list4 is greater than list3
```

list[] : main methods

List containers can be modified.

List objects contain built-in methods to modify members of a list.

Method	Description
list.append(object)	Appends object to list
list.insert(index, object)	Inserts object obj into list at offset index
list.extend(seq)	Appends the contents of seq to list
list.pop(index)	Removes and returns last object or obj at index from list
list.remove(obj)	Removes object obj from list
list.count(value)	Returns count of how many times value occurs in list
list.index(obj)	Returns the lowest index in list that obj appears
list.reverse()	Reverses objects of list in place
list.sort([func])	Sorts objects of list, use compare func if given

list[] : main methods exercises

Practice with the list methods proposed in the previous slide

list[] : about efficiency

The operators concatenation + (or +=) and repetition * are supported by lists.
The operator + and the function extend() have the same functionality, but different execution time (efficiency)

Example:

```
import time
l=range(100000000)
v=range(1000000)
T1=time.clock()
s=l+v
T2=time.clock()
print "+ execution time: :" , T2-T1
,"s"
T3=time.clock()
l.extend(v)
T4=time.clock()
print " extend execution time:" , T4-T3 , "s"
```

Output:

```
+ execution time: 2.81 s
extend execution time: 0.033 s
```

list[] for queue and stack

List can be easily used as stack or queue.

pop and append methods can be used to implement the LIFO logic typical of stacks.

pop with index 0 and append can be used to implement the FIFO logic typical of queue.

Example:

```
stack=[1, 2, 3, 4]
print 'Initial Stack : ', stack
for i in range(5,7):
    stack.append(i)
    print "Append: ", stack
    stack.pop()
    print "Pop: " , stack
```

```
queue=['a','b','c','d']
print "Initial Queue : ", queue
queue.append('e')
queue.append('f')
print "Append : ", queue
queue.pop(0)
print "Pop : ", queue
```

Output:

```
Initial Stack : [1, 2, 3, 4]
Append: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
Pop: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Initial Queue : ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
Append: ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
Pop: ['b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
```

tuple()

A tuple is a sequence ordered data enclosed between () .

Tuples are sequences, just like lists. The differences between tuples and lists are,

- the tuples cannot be changed unlike lists, tuple are immutable.
- tuples use parentheses, whereas lists use square brackets.

A tuple is **created** putting in it different comma-separated values. Optionally, can be put these comma-separated values between parentheses also.

Example:

```
tup1 = "a", "b", "c", "d";  
tup2 = ('physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000); # Data in a tuple can be heterogeneous  
tup3 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 );
```

The **empty tuple** is written as two parentheses containing nothing. **Example:**

```
tup1 = ();
```

A **tuple containing a single value** must be written including a comma. **Example:**

```
tup1 = (50,);
```

Tuple indices start at 0, like string indices.

tuple() : Accessing Values in Tuples

To access values in tuple, use the square brackets for access the single element. slicing [start:end] is also available to obtain value available at that index.

Example

```
tup1 = ('physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000);
tup2 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 );
print "tup1[0]: ", tup1[0];          # access to single element
print "tup2[1:5]: ", tup2[1:5];    # access to slice
```

Output:

```
tup1[0]: physics
tup2[1:5]: [2, 3, 4, 5]
```

- tuple are **immutable**, so does **NOT** contain methods to:
 - **eliminate elements**
 - **insert elements**
- 'tuple' object does not support item assignment

Example:

```
>>>t1=(1,2,3,4,'ciao','mondo',[2,3])
>>>t1[3]='jkjk'
```

Output:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#26>", line 1, in <module>
    t1[1]=3
TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
```

tuple() : Delete

Removing individual tuple elements is not possible.

It can be created a new tuple with the undesired elements discarded.

To explicitly remove an entire tuple, just use the **del** statement.

Example

```
tup = ('physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000);
print tup;
del tup;
print "After deleting tup : ";
print tup;
```

This produces an exception raised, because after `del tup` tuple does not exist any more

Output:

```
('physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000)
```

```
After deleting tup :
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "test.py", line 9, in <module>
    print tup;
```

```
NameError: name 'tup' is not defined
```

tuple() : basic operations

Tuples respond to the + and * operators much like strings;

+ means concatenation

* means repetition

the result is a new tuple, not a string.

Tuples respond to all of the general sequence operations available on strings:

Python Expression	Results	Description
<code>len((1, 2, 3))</code>	3	Length
<code>(1, 2, 3) + (4, 5, 6)</code>	<code>(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)</code>	Concatenation
<code>('Hi!',) * 4</code>	<code>('Hi!', 'Hi!', 'Hi!', 'Hi!')</code>	Repetition
<code>3 in (1, 2, 3)</code>	True	Membership
<code>for x in (1, 2, 3): print x,</code>	1 2 3	Iteration

tuple() : Built-in Tuple Functions

Function	Description
cmp(tuple1, tuple2)	Compares elements of both tuples
len(tuple)	Gives the total length of the tuple
max(tuple)	Returns item from the tuple with max value
min(tuple)	Returns item from the tuple with min value
tuple(seq)	Converts a list into tuple

dict{}

Python dictionary is an unordered collection of items.

Elements in a dictionary are key:value pairs.

- values can be of **any data type** and can repeat,
- keys must be of **immutable** type (string, number or tuple with immutable elements) and must be unique. Keys are **case-sensitive**

Each element in a dictionary is identified by the key.

Dictionaries are optimized to retrieve values when the key is known.

Example how to create a dictionary:

```
>>>d={}                      # empty dictionary
>>>d={1: 'Hello', 'due': 'World'} # dictionary with two elements
>>>d[1]                        # access to a dictionary element
'hello'
```

dict{} : Creation examples

```
# empty dictionary  
my_dict = {}
```

```
# dictionary with integer keys  
my_dict = {1: 'apple', 2: 'ball'}
```

```
# dictionary with mixed keys  
my_dict = {'name': 'John', 1: [2, 4, 3]}
```

```
# using dict()  
my_dict = dict({1:'apple', 2:'ball'})
```

```
# from sequence having each item as a pair  
my_dict = dict([(1,'apple'), (2,'ball')])
```

dict{} : Access elements

In the other container types indexing is used to access values,
Dictionary uses keys to access values.

Key can be used either inside **square brackets** or with the **get()** method.

`get()` returns `None` if the key is not found.

`[]` returns `KeyError` if the key is not found.

Example:

```
my_dict = {'name':'Jack', 'age': 26}
```

```
print(my_dict['name'])      # Output: Jack
```

```
print(my_dict.get('age'))   # Output: 26
```

```
# Trying to access keys which doesn't exist throws error (try)
```

```
# my_dict.get('address')
```

```
# my_dict['address']
```

- `key()` and `value()` functions return respectively the keys and the values present in a dictionary.

dict{} : change or add elements in a dictionary

Dictionary are mutable. We can add new items or change the value of existing items using assignment operator.

If the key is already present, value gets updated,
else a new key: value pair is added to the dictionary.

Example:

```
my_dict = {'name':'Jack', 'age': 26}
```

```
# update value
```

```
my_dict['age'] = 27
```

```
#Output: {'age': 27, 'name': 'Jack'}
```

```
print(my_dict)
```

```
# add item
```

```
my_dict['address'] = 'Downtown'
```

```
# Output: {'address': 'Downtown', 'age': 27, 'name': 'Jack'}
```

```
print(my_dict)
```

dict{}: delete or remove elements

We can remove a particular item in a dictionary by using the method `pop()`. This method removes an item with the provided key and returns the value.

The method, `popitem()` can be used to remove and return an arbitrary item (key, value) from the dictionary.

All the items can be removed at once using the `clear()` method.

`del` keyword can be used to remove individual items or the entire dictionary itself.

dict{}: delete or remove elements examples

```
# create a dictionary
squares = {1:1, 2:4, 3:9, 4:16, 5:25}

# remove a particular item
print(squares.pop(4))           # Output: 16
print(squares)                  # Output: {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 5: 25}

# remove an arbitrary item
print(squares.popitem())        # Output: (1, 1)
print(squares)                  # Output: {2: 4, 3: 9, 5: 25}

# delete a particular item
del squares[5]
print(squares)                  # Output: {2: 4, 3: 9}

# remove all items
squares.clear()                 # Output: {}

# delete the dictionary itself
del squares

# print(squares)                # Throws Error
```

dict{}: built-in functions

Function	Description
all()	Return True if all keys of the dictionary are true (or if the dictionary is empty).
any()	Return True if any key of the dictionary is true. If the dictionary is empty, return False.
len()	Return the length (the number of items) in the dictionary.
cmp()	Compares items of two dictionaries.
sorted()	Return a new sorted list of keys in the dictionary.

Exercise: Practice with these functions

dict{}: built-in functions

Function	Description
all()	Return True if all keys of the dictionary are true (or if the dictionary is empty).
any()	Return True if any key of the dictionary is true. If the dictionary is empty, return False.
len()	Return the length (the number of items) in the dictionary.
cmp()	Compares items of two dictionaries.
sorted()	Return a new sorted list of keys in the dictionary.

Example:

```
squares = {1: 1, 3: 9, 5: 25, 7: 49, 9: 81}
```

```
print(len(squares))      # Output: 5
print(sorted(squares))   # Output: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
```

Exercise: Practice with these functions

dict{}: built-in methods

Method	Description
clear()	Remove all items form the dictionary.
copy()	Return a shallow copy of the dictionary.
fromkeys(seq[, v])	Return a new dictionary with keys from seq and value equal to v (defaults to None).
get(key[,d])	Compares items of two dictionaries.
items()	Return a new sorted list of keys in the dictionary.
keys()	Return a new view of the dictionary's keys.
pop(key[,d])	Remove the item with key and return its value or d if key is not found. If d is not provided and key is not found, raises KeyError.
popitem()	Remove and return an arbitrary item (key, value). Raises KeyError if the dictionary is empty.
setdefault(key[,d])	If key is in the dictionary, return its value. If not, insert key with a value of d and return d (defaults to None).
update([other])	Update the dictionary with the key/value pairs from other, overwriting existing keys.
values()	Return a new view of the dictionary's values
has_key(k)	Return True or False if key is in the dictionary

dict{}: Built-in methods example

```
marks = {}.fromkeys(['Math','English','Science'], 0)
```

```
print(marks)          # Output: {'English': 0, 'Math': 0, 'Science': 0}
```

```
for item in marks.items():
    print(item)
list(sorted(marks.keys()))  # Output: ['English', 'Math', 'Science']
```

dict{}: Other operations

Iterating Through a Dictionary

Using a for loop we can iterate though each key in a dictionary.

Example:

```
squares = {1: 1, 3: 9, 5: 25, 7: 49, 9: 81}  
for i in squares:  
    print(squares[i])
```

Dictionary Membership Test

We can test if a key is in a dictionary or not using the keyword `in`. Notice that membership test is for keys only, not for values.

Example:

```
squares = {1: 1, 3: 9, 5: 25, 7: 49, 9: 81}
```

```
print(1 in squares)          # Output: True  
print(2 not in squares)      # Output: True
```

```
# membership tests for key only not value  
print(49 in squares)        # Output: False
```

dict{}: Python dictionary comprehension

Dictionary comprehension is an elegant and concise way to create new dictionary from an iterable in Python.

Dictionary comprehension consists of an expression pair (key: value) followed by for statement inside curly braces {}.

Example to make a dictionary with each item being a pair of a number and its square.

```
squares = {x: x*x for x in range(6)}  
print(squares)      # Output: {0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
```

Equivalent to:

```
odd_squares = {x: x*x for x in range(11) if x%2 == 1}  
print(odd_squares) # Output: {1: 1, 3: 9, 5: 25, 7: 49, 9: 81}
```

A dictionary comprehension can optionally contain more for or if statements.

An optional if statement can filter out items to form the new dictionary.

Example to make dictionary with only odd items.

```
odd_squares = {x: x*x for x in range(11) if x%2 == 1}  
print(odd_squares)      # Output: {1: 1, 3: 9, 5: 25, 7: 49, 9: 81}
```

set

L

frozenset

L