

Python Dictionary 字典

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Dictionary(字典)

- 與list一樣都是一種容器,可以用來存放不同資料型態的資料
- •每一個元素是以鍵(Key)及值(Value)構成。
- 由 {} 符號將所有元素括起來

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	1	2	3	'a'	'b'	'c'	True	False

List

key	Ņắņê	Ţêľ	ắĝê	ắđđsêșș	Ğêŋđês
value	'Mike'	'0369'	6 0	'Mike'	'male'

Dictionary

Dictionary(字典)特性

- Iterable (可疊代的):可以透過Python迴圈來進行元素的讀取。
- Modifiable (可修改的):可以透過Python提供的方法來對 Dictionary的值進行修改。
- Key-Value pairs(鍵與值):
 - · 鍵(Key)的資料型態通常我們使用字串(str)或整數(int),而
 - 值(Value)可以是任何資料型態。

Dictionary - 建立

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

# 水果
fruit = {0: "apple", 1: "orange", 3: "banana"}

print(height)
print(fruit)

{'Tom': 185, 'Andy': 178}
{0: 'apple', 1: 'orange', 3: 'banana'}
```

Dictionary - 存取

185

apple

• 使用 [] 符號,傳入鍵(Key)的名稱。

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

# 水果
fruit = {0: "apple", 1: "orange", 3: "banana"}

print(height['Tom'])
print(fruit[0])
```

Practice 14: Dict

- 新增一個dict
 - type()
 - 取值

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

# 水果
fruit = {0: "apple", 1: "orange", 3: "banana"}

print(type(height))
print(height['Tom'])
print(fruit[0])
```

Dictionary - KeyError

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}
print(height['Jerry'])
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
    File "C:/Users/selab/PycharmProjects/pythonProject/ex4-2.py", line 4, in <module>
        print(height['Jerry'])
KeyError: 'Jerry'
```

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

name = 'jerry'
if name in height:
    print(height[name])
else:
    print(name, 'is not in dict')
```

jerry is not in dict

Dictionary - for 迴圈

1. key

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

for e in height:
    print(e)
```

Tom Andy

3. index, value

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

for index, value in height.items():
    print(index, "的身高是", value)
```

Tom 的身高是 185 Andy 的身高是 178

2. item

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

for e in height.items():
    print(e)
```

```
('Tom', 185)
('Andy', 178)
```

Dictionary - 新增

•於[]符號中輸入要新增的鍵(Key)的名稱,並且指派一個值(Value)給它。

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}
height['Mary'] = 180
print(height)
```

```
{'Tom': 185, 'Andy': 178, 'Mary': 180}
```

Dictionary - 修改

•於[]符號中輸入鍵(Key)的名稱,並且指派要修改的值(Value)給它。

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}
height['Tom'] = 160
print(height)
```

```
{'Tom': 160, 'Andy': 178}
```

Dictionary - 刪除

• 使用 del 指令,並且於 [] 符號中輸入要刪除的元素鍵(Key)名稱。

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

del height['Tom']

print(height)
```

{'Andy': 178}

Dictionary - keys() \ values()

```
# 身高
height = {"Tom": 185, "Andy": 178}

print(height.keys())
for k in height.keys():
    print(k)

print(height.values())
for v in height.keys():
    print(v)
```

```
dict_keys(['Tom', 'Andy'])
Tom
Andy
dict_values([185, 178])
Tom
Andy
```

Practice 15 - 電影評 分平均

- 計算電影評分的平均
- movies = {'Inception': 8.8,'The Shawshank

Redemption': 9.3, 'The

Godfather': 9.2}

The average score is 9.1

Practice16: 原料計算

- 請計算出各個菜餚中原料使用的 次數

```
{'pasta': 1, 'eggs': 2, 'onions': 2, 'chicken': 2, 'coconut milk': 1, 'curry powder': 1}
```

Practice 17: 銷售計算

• 請計算出所有訂單中銷售的狀況,包含訂單的金額與各商品的銷售統計

```
orders = { "order1": { "customer": {"name": "Alice",
   "email": "alice@example.com"}, "items":
   [ {"product_name": "Item A", "quantity": 2, "price":
   30}, {"product_name": "Item B", "quantity": 1,
   "price": 20} ] }, "order2": { "customer": {"name":
   "Bob", "email": "bob@example.com"}, "items":
   [ {"product_name": "Item A", "quantity": 1, "price":
   30}, {"product_name": "Item C", "quantity": 3,
   "price": 25} ] }, }
```

```
result = {
  "order_price":[
      "order1":80
      "order2":105
  "item_salse":{
    "Item A":2,
    "Item B":1,
    "Item C":1
```

HW2:字詞出現次數

- 從 HW2.py 中計算
- 計算新聞字串中單字出現次數
- 分別印出以下字詞的出現次 數
 - robots
 - weeds

```
['On', 'a', 'field', 'in', 'England,', {'On': 1, 'a': 5, 'field': 1, 'in': 5, robots 共出現 3 次 weeds 共出現 2 次
```