Creado por:

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# **Diccionarios**

Los diccionarios se usan en:

- Machine learning
- Base de datos: NoSQL como es MongoDB
- en JSON, etc

#### Parte 1

### Parte 2

```
In [8]: diccionario1 = {"clave1": 1, "clave2": 2, "clave3": 3}
diccionario1

Out[8]: {'clave1': 1, 'clave2': 2, 'clave3': 3}
In [7]: diccionario1.keys()
```

```
Out[7]: dict_keys(['clave1', 'clave2', 'clave3'])
 In [9]: diccionario1.values()
 Out[9]: dict_values([1, 2, 3])
In [10]: type(diccionario1.values())
Out[10]: dict values
In [11]: # Obtener los valores de Keys/claves
         for key in diccionariol.keys():
             print(key)
        clave1
        clave2
        clave3
In [12]: # Obtener los valores de Keys/claves en forma de listado
         listado keys = [key for key in diccionariol.keys()]
         listado keys
Out[12]: ['clave1', 'clave2', 'clave3']
In [13]: # Obtener los valores de values/valores
         for value in diccionario1.values():
             print(value)
        1
        2
        3
In [14]: # Obtener listado
         listado_values = [value for value in diccionario1.values()]
         listado values
Out[14]: [1, 2, 3]
In [15]: diccionario1.items()
Out[15]: dict_items([('clave1', 1), ('clave2', 2), ('clave3', 3)])
In [16]: # obtención de clave/valor mediante for:
         for key, value in diccionariol.items():
             print("clave: ", key)
             print("valor: ", value)
        clave: clave1
        valor: 1
        clave: clave2
        valor: 2
        clave: clave3
        valor: 3
In [17]: diccionario1["clave1"]
Out[17]: 1
```

```
In [18]: # Modificación de valores en el diccionario
         diccionario1["clave1"] = 5
         diccionario1
Out[18]: {'clave1': 5, 'clave2': 2, 'clave3': 3}
In [19]: len(diccionario1)
Out[19]: 3
In [20]: # Eliminar un campo del diccionario
         del diccionario1["clave3"]
         diccionario1
Out[20]: {'clave1': 5, 'clave2': 2}
In [21]: len(diccionario1)
Out[21]: 2
In [22]: # otra forma de eliminar...
         diccionario1.pop("clave2")
         diccionario1
Out[22]: {'clave1': 5}
In [23]: len(diccionario1)
Out[23]: 1
In [24]: # Borrar todos los elementos del diccionario .clear()
         diccionariol.clear()
In [25]: diccionario1
Out[25]: {}
In [26]: len(diccionario1)
Out[26]: 0
         Parte 3
In [27]: dic = {"clave1": 10, "clave2": 20, "clave3": 30}
Out[27]: {'clave1': 10, 'clave2': 20, 'clave3': 30}
In [28]: from collections import Counter
In [29]: Counter(dic)
Out[29]: Counter({'clave1': 10, 'clave2': 20, 'clave3': 30})
```

```
In [30]: Counter(dic).most common()
Out[30]: [('clave3', 30), ('clave2', 20), ('clave1', 10)]
In [31]: Counter(dic).most common()[0]
Out[31]: ('clave3', 30)
In [32]: Counter(dic).most_common()[1]
Out[32]: ('clave2', 20)
In [33]: Counter(dic).most common()[2]
Out[33]: ('clave1', 10)
In [34]: Counter(dic).most common()[-1]
Out[34]: ('clave1', 10)
In [35]: Counter(dic).most common()[-2]
Out[35]: ('clave2', 20)
In [36]: Counter(dic).most common()[-3]
Out[36]: ('clave3', 30)
In [37]: # Si queremos seleccionar unos elementos del dicionario,
         # en este caso los primeros valores
         Counter(dic).most common()[:2]
Out[37]: [('clave3', 30), ('clave2', 20)]
In [38]: Counter(dic).most_common()[1:]
Out[38]: [('clave2', 20), ('clave1', 10)]
         Parte 4
In [39]: diccionario2 = {"clave1": 10, "clave2": 20, "clave3": 30}
         diccionario2
Out[39]: {'clave1': 10, 'clave2': 20, 'clave3': 30}
In [40]: diccionario2.keys()
Out[40]: dict_keys(['clave1', 'clave2', 'clave3'])
In [41]: listado_keys = []
         for key in diccionario2.keys():
             listado keys.append(key)
         listado keys
```

```
In [42]: listado_values = []
         for value in diccionario2.values():
             listado_values.append(value)
         listado values
Out[42]: [10, 20, 30]
In [43]: # pip install pandas
         import pandas as pd
In [44]: df_diccionario = pd.DataFrame(listado_keys, columns=["claves"])
         df diccionario
Out[44]:
            claves
          0 clave1
          1 clave2
          2 clave3
In [45]: df_diccionario["Valores"] = listado_values
         df diccionario
Out[45]:
            claves Valores
         0 clave1
                       10
          1 clave2
                       20
          2 clave3
                       30
         Parte 5
In [46]: # Como ordenar un dataframe
         df diccionario.sort values(by='Valores')
         # ascendente
Out[46]:
            claves Valores
          0 clave1
                       10
          1 clave2
                       20
          2 clave3
                       30
In [47]: # si no se especifica ascending (caso anterior) por defecto ascending = 7
         df_diccionario.sort_values(by='Valores', ascending=True)
Out[47]:
            claves Valores
          0 clave1
                       10
          1 clave2
                       20
          2 clave3
                       30
```

Out[41]: ['clave1', 'clave2', 'clave3']

# -5.1- Strings

### Importancia de los strings en AI

Strings como introducción al Procesamiento de Lenguaje Natural (NLP- Natural Language Processing)

Proyectos típicos de Inteligencia Artificial con NLP:

- Chatbots,
- analítica de textos,
- análisis de sentimientos en redes sociales,
- Etc.

## Index en los Strings

```
print(letra)
        Н
        i
        Н
        0
        а
        r
        е
        У
        0
        u
        ?
         most_common()
 In [7]: s1 = "Hi, How are you?"
         s1
 Out[7]: 'Hi, How are you?'
 In [8]: from collections import Counter
 In [9]: # Número de veces que esta en el strings
         Counter(s1).most common()
Out[9]: [(' ', 3),
           ('H', 2),
('o', 2),
           ('i', 1),
           (',', 1),
('w', 1),
           ('a', 1),
           ('r', 1),
           ('e', 1),
           ('y', 1),
           ('u', 1),
           ('?', 1)]
         count
In [10]: # Frecuencia aparece la palabra
         s1 = "Hi, How are you?"
         s1
Out[10]: 'Hi, How are you?'
In [11]: s1.count("Hi")
```

Out[11]: 1

```
In [15]: s1.count("How")
Out[15]: 1
In [13]: # debe ser exacta para que la busque, si está en H pues debe buscarse asi
         s1.count("hi")
Out[13]: 0
         upper / lower
In [16]: s1 = "Hi, How are you?"
         s1
Out[16]: 'Hi, How are you?'
In [17]: mayusculas = sl.upper()
         mayusculas
Out[17]: 'HI, HOW ARE YOU?'
In [18]: minuscula = s1.lower()
         minuscula
Out[18]: 'hi, how are you?'
         find
In [19]: s1 = "Hi, How are you?"
         s1
Out[19]: 'Hi, How are you?'
In [20]: len(s1)
Out[20]: 16
In [21]: # Buscar la letra "o"
         s1[5], s1[13]
Out[21]: ('o', 'o')
In [22]: # busqueda de la posición
         s1_find = s1.find("o")
         s1_find
Out[22]: 5
In [23]: # busqueda de la posición
         s1_interrogación = s1.find("?")
         s1_interrogación
Out[23]: 15
```

```
In [24]: s1[-1]
Out[24]: '?'
In [25]: # si no encuentra la letra, en ese caso pone -1
         s1 notfound = s1.find("p")
         s1 notfound
Out[25]: -1
In [26]: # Diferencia entre mayúsculas y minúsculas
         s1 = "Hi, how are you?"
Out[26]: 'Hi, how are you?'
In [27]: s1 H = s1.find("H")
         s1_H
Out[27]: 0
In [28]: s1_h = s1.find("h")
         s1 h
Out[28]: 4
         startswith, endswith
In [29]: s1 = "Hi, how are you?"
Out[29]: 'Hi, how are you?'
In [30]: s1_startswith = s1.startswith("hi")
         s1_startswith
Out[30]: False
In [31]: s1_startswith = s1.startswith("Hi")
         s1_startswith
Out[31]: True
In [32]: s1_endswith = s1.endswith("you")
         s1_endswith
Out[32]: False
In [33]: s1_endswith = s1.endswith("you?")
         s1_endswith
Out[33]: True
```

## **Split**

```
In [34]: # hacemos el split de un string (division en substrings)
         # creando una lista de elementos que componen el string
         s1 = "Hi, how are you?"
         s1
Out[34]: 'Hi, how are you?'
In [35]: s1 split = s1.split()
         sl split
Out[35]: ['Hi,', 'how', 'are', 'you?']
In [36]: s1 = "Hi, how are you?"
         s1
Out[36]: 'Hi, how are you?'
In [37]: s1_split = s1.split(",")
        s1_split
Out[37]: ['Hi', ' how are you?']
In [38]: s2 = "Hi , how are you?"
         s2
Out[38]: 'Hi , how are you?'
In [39]: s2 split = s2.split()
         s2 split
Out[39]: ['Hi', ',', 'how', 'are', 'you?']
         Replace
In [40]: # reemplazar algo
         s1 = "Hi, How are you?"
         s1
Out[40]: 'Hi, How are you?'
In [41]: # sustituir la "H" por "h"
         # el primer valor es el valor a sustituir
         # el segundo valor el valor que quiero poner
         s1.replace("H", "h")
Out[41]: 'hi, how are you?'
         Join
```

```
In [42]: # une todos los elementos del string por un simbolo específico
         # "-" en este caso
```

```
In [ ]: |s1 = "Hi, How are you?"
         s1
In [43]: s1_join = "-".join(s1)
         s1 join
Out[43]: 'H-i-,- -H-o-w- -a-r-e- -y-o-u-?'
In [44]: s1 join = "+".join(s1)
         s1_join
Out[44]: 'H+i+,+ +H+o+w+ +a+r+e+ +y+o+u+?'
         Sleep y time
In [45]: from time import sleep
In [49]: %time
         print("Hola")
         sleep(2)
         print("Mundo")
        Hola
        Mundo
        CPU times: user 4.24 ms, sys: 0 ns, total: 4.24 ms
        Wall time: 2 s
In [50]: %%time
         print("Hola")
         sleep(10)
         print("Mundo")
        Hola
        Mundo
        CPU times: user 3.53 ms, sys: 0 ns, total: 3.53 ms
        Wall time: 10 s
In [48]: import time
In [51]: %%time
         print("Hola")
         time.sleep(2)
         print("Mundo")
        Hola
        Mundo
        CPU times: user 1.05 ms, sys: 4.83 ms, total: 5.88 ms
        Wall time: 2 s
 In [ ]: # Ejemplo 1
In [52]: %time
         x = 2
         a = time.time()
         print(x)
         b = time.time()
```

```
tiempo = a - b
         tiempo
        2
        CPU times: user 146 μs, sys: 0 ns, total: 146 μs
        Wall time: 118 μs
Out[52]: -7.963180541992188e-05
In [53]: %%time
         print("Hello")
         a = time.time()
         time.sleep(5)
         b = time.time()
         print("World")
         tiempo = a - b
         tiempo
        Hello
        World
        CPU times: user 3.48 ms, sys: 3.55 ms, total: 7.03 ms
        Wall time: 5 s
Out[53]: -5.00403356552124
 In [ ]: # Ejemplo 2
In [54]: %%time
         import time
         tiempo inicial = time.time()
         contador = 0
         for numero in range(1000000):
             contador += 1
         tiempo_final = time.time()
         tiempo_ejecucion = tiempo_final - tiempo_inicial
         print("tiempo de ejecución: t_final - t.inicial = ", tiempo_ejecucion)
        tiempo de ejecución: t_final - t.inicial = 0.04873180389404297
        CPU times: user 49.8 ms, sys: 0 ns, total: 49.8 ms
        Wall time: 48.9 ms
```

# Operaciones Elementales y algunas cosas más

```
In [56]: 5<7
Out[56]: True
In [57]: 5<7, 5<5, 5<=5, 7>5, 7>=5, 5>5
Out[57]: (True, False, True, True, False)
```

```
In [58]: # Ojo con estos, porque van en condicionales if para testear
         6!=5, 6!=6, 5==5, 5==6
Out[58]: (True, False, True, False)
In [62]: # division:
         12/4
Out[62]: 3.0
In [60]: # cociente:
        11//4
Out[60]: 2
In [61]: # resto:
        11 % 4
Out[61]: 3
In [63]: print('División exacta: ', 12/4, "cociente:", 11//4, "resto", 11%4)
        División exacta: 3.0 cociente: 2 resto 3
In [64]: resultado = 12/4 + 11//4 + 11%4
         resultado
Out[64]: 8.0
In [67]: # Multiplicacion
        2 * 4
Out[67]: 8
In [68]: # Elevado:
         2**4
Out[68]: 16
         Creado por:
         Isabel Maniega
```