

Practical Computing for Scientists

Armin Sobhani CSCI 2000U UOIT – Fall 2015





Python Sets and Dictionaries

Introduction

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The world is *not* made of lists and arrays



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Mathematicians uses sets far more often



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Unordered: no such thing as "first" or "last"



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An unordered collection of distinct items

Collection: contains zero or more items

Distinct: no item appears more than once

Unordered: no such thing as "first" or "last"

- This is the part people tend to trip over most







```
Python 2.6

primes = set([2, 3, 5])
```



Python 2.6	Python 2.7
primes = set([2, 3, 5])	$primes = \{2, 3, 5\}$



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<pre>empty = set()</pre>	empty = set()



- But at least they're there...

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Because {} was already used for something else



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Because {} was already used for something else

We'll use Python 2.7 notation in this lecture





```
# What letters are used?
letters = set()
for char in 'ichthyosaur':
   letters.add(char)
print(letters)

set(['a', 'c', 'i', 'h', 'o', 's', 'r', 'u', 't', 'y'])
```



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Not ordered alphabetically or by order of addition



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```

Not ordered alphabetically or by order of addition

Because set elements are not ordered





```
# What letters are used?
print(set('ichthyosaur'))
set(['a', 'c', 'i', 'h', 'o', 's', 'r', 'u', 't', 'y'])
```



```
# What letters are used?
print(set('ichthyosaur'))

set(['a', 'c', 'i', 'h', 'o', 's', 'r', 'u', 't', 'y'])
```

If you can loop over it, you can build a set from it



```
# What letters are used?
print(set('ichthyosaur'))
set(['a', 'c', 'i', 'h', 'o', 's', 'r', 'u', 't', 'y'])
```

If you can loop over it, you can build a set from it

Can *not* build a set from several separate items



```
set('a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u')
```

TypeError: set expected at most 1 arguments, got 5



```
>>> ten = set(range(10)) # {0...9}
>>> lows = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4}
>>> odds = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}
```



```
>>> ten = set(range(10)) # {0...9}
>>> lows = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4}
>>> odds = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}

# add an element
>>> lows.add(9)
>>> lows
set([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9])
```



```
remove all elements
>>> lows.clear()
>>> lows
set()
```

difference >>> lows.difference(odds)

set([0, 2, 4])



```
# difference
>>> lows.difference(odds)
set([0, 2, 4])

# intersection
>>> lows.intersection(odds)
set([1, 3])
```



```
# subset
>>> lows.issubset(ten)
True
```



superset >>> lows.issuperset(odds) False



```
# superset
>>> lows.issuperset(odds
False

# remove an element
>>> lows.remove(0)
>>> lows
set([1, 2, 3, 4])
```



```
# symmetric difference (also called "exclusive or")
>>> lows.symmetric difference (odds)
set([2, 4, 5, 7, 9])
```



```
# union
>>> lows.union(odds)
set([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9])
```



```
# union
>>> lows.union(odds)
set([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9])
# size
>>> len(odds)
7
```



```
# membership
>>> 6 in odds
False
```



Methods	Operators
lows.difference(odds)	lows - odds
lows.intersection(odds)	lows & odds
lows.issubset(ten)	lows <= ten
	lows < ten
lows.issuperset(ten)	lows >= odds
	lows > odds
<pre>lows.symmetric_difference(odds)</pre>	lows ^ odds
lows.union(odds)	lows odds



Cannot negate a set



Cannot negate a set

Common in mathematics...



Cannot negate a set

Common in mathematics...

...but what's the negation of {1, 2} in a program?



Problem: cleaning up field observations



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One file has the names of birds our supervisor thinks are uninteresting.



Problem: cleaning up field observations

One file has the names of birds our supervisor thinks are uninteresting.

Another contains the names of all birds observed during a three-week period in a mosquito-infested hellhole in northern Ontario.



Problem: cleaning up field observations

One file has the names of birds our supervisor thinks are uninteresting.

Another contains the names of all birds observed during a three-week period in a mosquito-infested hellhole in northern Ontario.

Copy the observation file, removing uninteresting birds along the way.



```
'''Copy file, removing items along the way.'''
import sys
if __name__ == '__main__':
  to remove = read set(sys.argv[1])
  reader = open(sys.argv[2], 'r')
  writer = open(sys.argv[3], 'w')
  for line in reader:
    line = line.strip()
    if line not in to remove:
      writer.write(line)
  reader.close()
  writer.close()
```

```
to remove = read set(sys.argv[1])
```

```
reader = open(sys.argv[2], 'r')
writer = open(sys.argv[3], 'w')
```

```
for line in reader:
  line = line.strip()
```

```
if line not in to remove:
 writer.write(line)
```

```
reader.close()
writer.close()
```

```
def read set(filename):
  '''Read set elements from a file.'''
  result = set()
  reader = open(filename, 'r')
  for line in result:
    line = line.strip()
    set.add(line)
  reader.close()
  return result
```



```
result = set()
reader = open(filename, 'r')
```



```
for line in result:
  line = line.strip()
```



```
set.add(line)
```



```
reader.close()
return result
```



```
to remove = read set(sys.argv[1])
                                    result = set()
reader = open(sys.argv[2], 'r')
                                    reader = open(filename, 'r')
writer = open(sys.argv[3], 'w')
for line in reader:
                                    for line in result:
  line = line.strip()
                                      line = line.strip()
  if line not in to remove:
                                      set.add(line)
    writer.write(line)
reader.close()
                                    reader.close()
writer.close()
                                    return result
```



removals.txt	observations.txt	result.txt
	loon duck loon ostrich loon	loon duck loon ostrich loon
ostrich	loon duck loon ostrich loon	loon duck loon loon
duck loon ostrich	loon duck loon ostrich loon	

