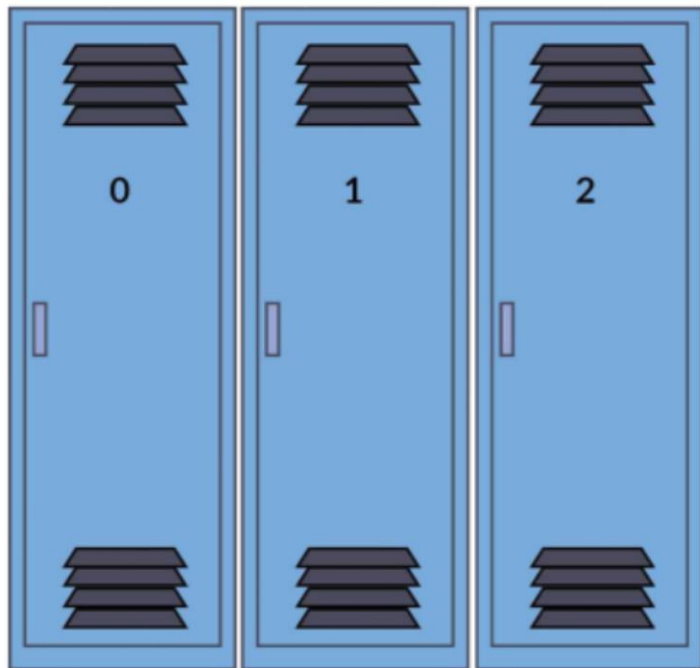


CLASS 13

Week 7

WHY DICTIONARIES?

Lists and tuples use integers for indexing.

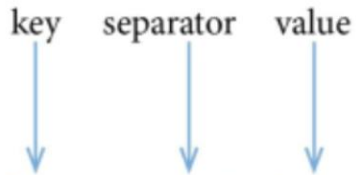


Dictionaries use keys for indexing.



DICTIONARIES

Lets create a dictionary with people names as keys and their ages as values:



The diagram illustrates the components of a dictionary entry. Three blue arrows point downwards from the labels 'key', 'separator', and 'value' to the corresponding parts of the dictionary entry: 'John', ':', and '34'.

```
ages = {  
    'John' : 34,  
    'Matt' : 23  
}
```

WHY DICTIONARIES?

Lists are good when you're putting together a simple series of things—tasks to do, cooking ingredients, the names of environmentally clean cities.

But sometimes you want to put together something more complicated. For example:

Customer 29876's first name: David

Customer 29876's last name: Elliott

Customer 29876's address: 4803 Wellesley St.

Customer 29876's city: Toronto

KEY VALUE PAIR

A dictionary works something like a list, but instead of a simple series of things, a dictionary is a series of pairs of things. Each pair contains a

```
key-"first name", "last name"  
value-"David"    , "Elliott"
```

KEY VALUE PAIR

In other words, if the key is "first name," for example, what is the value? Answer: "David."

```
customer_29876 = {"first name": "David", "last  
name": "Elliott", "address": "4803 Wellesley St."}
```

HOW TO GET VALUE

pick out an element by
specifying its key

```
address_of_customer = customer_29876["address"]
```

READABILITY

```
1 things_to_remember = {  
2     0: "the lowest number",  
3     "a dozen": 12,  
4     "snake eyes": "a pair of ones",  
5     13: "a baker's dozen",  
6 }
```

When you're defining a dictionary that contains more than two or three key-value pairs, it's a good idea to break the pairs into separate lines for readability:

ADD MORE

You can add a new pair by
writing...

```
customer_29876["city"] = "Toronto"
```

LOOPING THROUGH VALUES

```
1 for each_value in customer_29876.values():  
2     print(each_value)
```

LOOPING THROUGH VALUES

```
1 for each_value in customer_29876.values():  
2     print(each_value)
```

LOOPING THROUGH KEYS

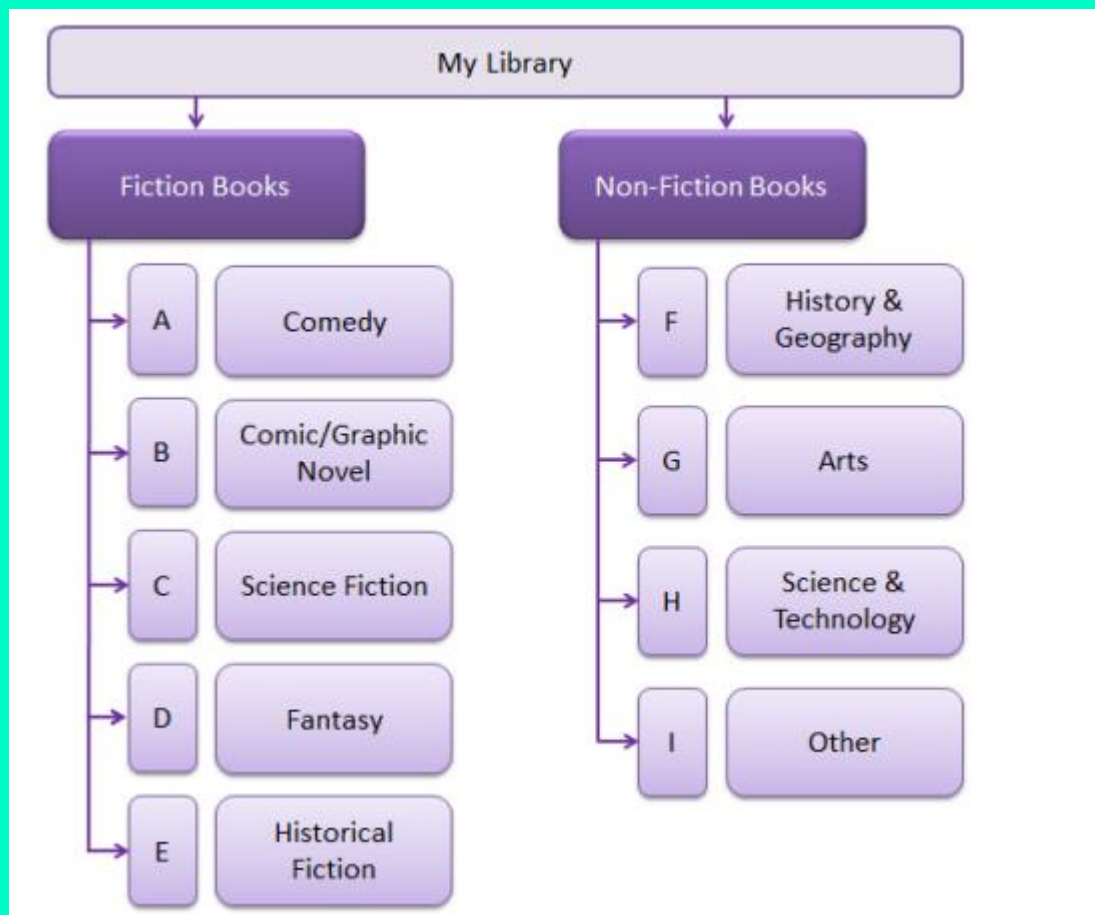
```
1 for each_key in customer_29876.keys():  
2     print(each_key)
```

LOOPING THROUGH KEY-VALUE PAIR

```
1 customer_29876 = {  
2     "first name": "David",  
3     "last name": "Elliott",  
4     "address": "4803 Wellesley St.",  
5 }
```

Here's the code for looping through the dictionary and printing all the keys and values:

```
1 for each_key, each_value in  
customer_29876.items():  
2     print("The customer's " + each_key + " is " +  
each_value)
```



YOUR TASK IS TO WRITE A COMPUTER
PROGRAM THAT ASKS THE USER IF THEY
ARE LOOKING FOR A FICTION OR A
NON-FICTION BOOK.

BASED ON THE USER ANSWER THE
PROGRAM WILL ASK THE USER TO
CHOOSE THE GENRE
FROM A LIST OF AVAILABLE GENRES.

```
my_library = {  
    "fiction": {  
        "A": "Comedy",  
        "B": "Comic",  
        "C": "Science"  
    },  
    "non-fiction": {  
        "F": "Geography",  
        "G": "Arts",  
        "H": "Technology"  
    }  
}
```

```
ques1 = input("Enter category?  
(fiction/non-fiction)")  
  
if(ques1 == "fiction"):  
    ques2 = input("Which type? ")  
    if (ques2 == "Comedy"):  
        print(my_library["fiction"])  
else: #non-fiction  
    print()
```

#DIY |