

# CptS 355- Programming Language Design

## Python Dictionaries

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*World Class. Face to Face.*

# Dictionaries store mappings

- A dictionary maps each *key* to a *value*
- Order does not matter
- Given a key, can look up a value
  - Given a value, cannot look up its key
- **No duplicate keys**
  - Two or more keys may map to the same value
- *Keys* and *values* are Python values
  - **Keys** must be **immutable** (not a list, set, or dict)
- Can add *key* → *value* mappings to a dictionary
  - Can also remove (less common)

5 → 25

6 → 36

7 → 49

~~49 → 7~~

~~49 → -7~~

7 → 49

-7 → 49

“Revolutionary” → 1775 | 1783

“Mexican” → 1846 | 1848

“Civil” → 1861 | 1865

add  
mapping

“WWI” → 1917 | 1918

“Revolutionary” → 1775 | 1783

“Mexican” → 1846 | 1848

“Civil” → 1861 | 1865

# Dictionary syntax in Python

- `d = {}`
- `d = dict()`
- `us_wars_by_end = {`
  - `1783: "Revolutionary",`
  - `1848: "Mexican",`
  - `1865: "Civil" }`
- `us_wars_by_name = {`
  - `"Civil": [1861, 1865],`
  - `"Mexican": [1846, 1848],`
  - `"Revolutionary": [1775, 1783]`
- `}`
- `# Syntax just like lists, for accessing and setting:`
  - `us_wars_by_end[1783]`
  - `us_wars_by_end[1783][1:10]`
  - `us_wars_by_name["WWI"] = [1917, 1918]`

Two different ways to  
create an empty  
dictionary

1783 → "Revolutionary"  
1848 → "Mexican"  
1865 → "Civil"

"Revolutionary" → 

1775	1783
------	------

  
"Mexican" → 

1846	1848
------	------

  
"Civil" → 

1861	1865
------	------

# Creating a dictionary

"GA" → "Atlanta"

"WA" → "Olympia"

```
>>> state_capitals = {"GA" : "Atlanta", "WA": "Olympia" }
```

```
>>> phonebook = dict()
```

```
>>> phonebook["Alice"] = "206-555-4455"
```

```
>>> phonebook["Bob"] = "212-555-2211"
```

"Alice" → "206-555-4455"

"Bob" → "212-555-1212"

```
>>> atomic_number = {}
```

```
>>> atomic_number["H"] = 1
```

```
>>> atomic_number["Fe"] = 26
```

```
>>> atomic_number["Au"] = 79
```

"H" → 1

"Fe" → 26

"Au" → 79

# Accessing a dictionary

```
>>> atomic_number = {"H":1, "Fe":26, "Au":79}
>>> atomic_number["Au"]
79
>>> atomic_number["B"]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#102>", line 1, in <module>
    atomic_number["B"]
KeyError: 'B'
```

```
>>> "Au" in atomic_number
True
>>> list(atomic_number.keys())
['H', 'Au', 'Fe']
>>> list(atomic_number.values())
[1, 79, 26]
>>> list(atomic_number.items())
[('H', 1), ('Au', 79), ('Fe', 26)]
```

"H" → 1

"Fe" → 26

"Au" → 79

Good for iteration (for loops)

```
for key in mymap.keys():
    val = mymap[key]
    ... use key and val
```

```
for key in mymap:
    val = mymap[key]
    ... use key and val
```

```
for (key,val) in mymap.items():
    ... use key and val
```

# Iterating through a dictionary

```
atomic_number = {"H":1, "Fe":26, "Au":79}
```

```
# Print out all the keys:
```

```
for element_name in atomic_number.keys():  
    print(element_name)
```

```
# Another way to print out all the keys:
```

```
for element_name in atomic_number:  
    print(element_name)
```

```
# Print out all the values:
```

```
for element_number in atomic_number.values():  
    print(element_number)
```

```
# Print out the keys and the values
```

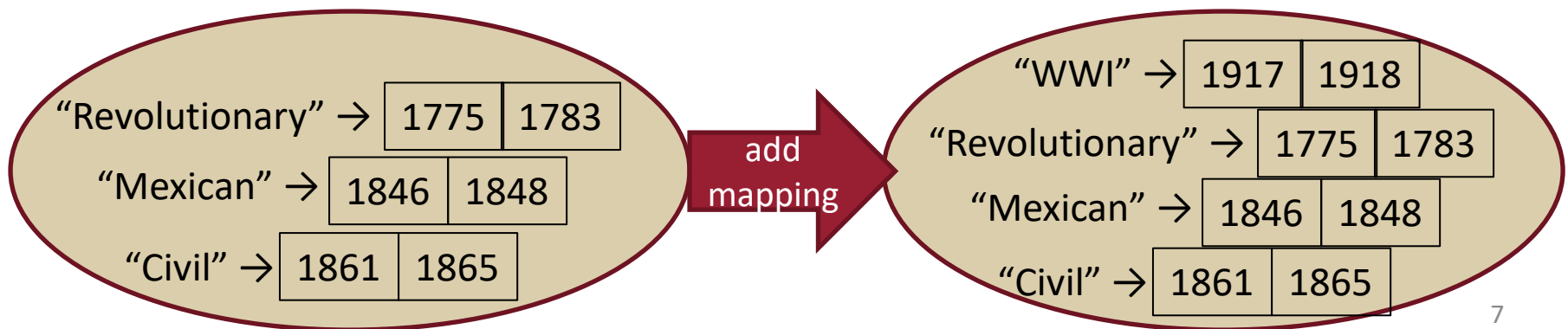
```
for (element_name, element_number) in atomic_number.items():  
    print("name:", element_name, "number:", element_number)
```

# Modifying a dictionary

```
us_wars1 = {  
    "Revolutionary": [1775, 1783],  
    "Mexican": [1846, 1848],  
    "Civil": [1861, 1865] }
```

```
us_wars1["WWI"] = [1917, 1918] # add mapping
```

```
del us_wars1["Civil"] # remove mapping
```



# Dictionary Exercises

- What does this do?

```
squares = {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16}
```

```
squares[2] + squares[2]
```

```
squares[2 + 2]
```

```
squares[3 + 3]
```

- Convert a list to a dictionary:
- Given [5, 6, 7], produce {5: 25, 6: 36, 7: 49}
- Reverse key with value in a dictionary:
  - Given {5:25, 6:36, 7:49}, produce {25:5, 36:6, 49:7}



# Dictionary Exercise (Answers)

- Convert a list to a dictionary:
- e.g. Given [5, 6, 7], produce {5: 25, 6: 36, 7: 49}  
    d = {}  
    for i in [5, 6, 7]: # or range(5, 8)  
        d[i] = i \* i
- Reverse key with value in a dictionary:
- e.g. Given {5: 25, 6: 36, 7: 49}, produce {25: 5, 36: 6, 49: 7}  
    k = {}  
    for i in d.keys():  
        k[d[i]] = i

# Aside: A list is like a dictionary

- A list maps an integer index to a value
  - The integers must be a continuous range 0..*i*

```
mylist = ['a', 'b', 'c']  
mylist[1] => 'b'  
mylist[3] = 'c' # error!
```

- In what ways is a list **more** convenient than a dictionary?
- In what ways is a list **less** convenient than a dictionary?

# Not every value is allowed to be a key in a dictionary

- Dictionaries hold **key:value** pairs
- **Keys** must be **immutable**
  - int, float, bool, string, *tuple of immutable types*
  - *not*: list, set, dictionary
- **Values** in a dictionary can be anything

# Not every value is allowed to be a key

- Keys must be immutable values
  - int, float, bool, string, *tuple*
  - *not*: list, set, dictionary
- Goal: only dictionary operations change the keyset
  - after “`mydict[x] = y`”, `mydict[x] ⇒ y`
  - if `a == b`, then `mydict[a] == mydict[b]`

These conditions should hold until `mydict` itself is changed
- Mutable keys can violate these goals
  - `list1 = ["a", "b"]`
  - `list2 = list1`
  - `list3 = ["a", "b"]`
  - `mydict = {}`
  - `mydict[list1] = "z" ⇒ Hypothetical; actually illegal in Python`
  - `mydict[list3] ⇒ "z"`
  - `list2.append("c")`
  - `mydict[list1] ⇒ ???`
  - `mydict[list3] ⇒ ???`