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## Ch 5: Dictionary and sets

d1 = { "Key": "value", [Dictionary is also a "Language": "Python"} datatype in Python]

This is basically a collection of key value

d["Key"] > "value"

→ This is case sensitive d1 ["lAnglagE"] => Error

\* Lists and tuples are indexed but sets & dictionaries aren't

d1[0] -> KeyError

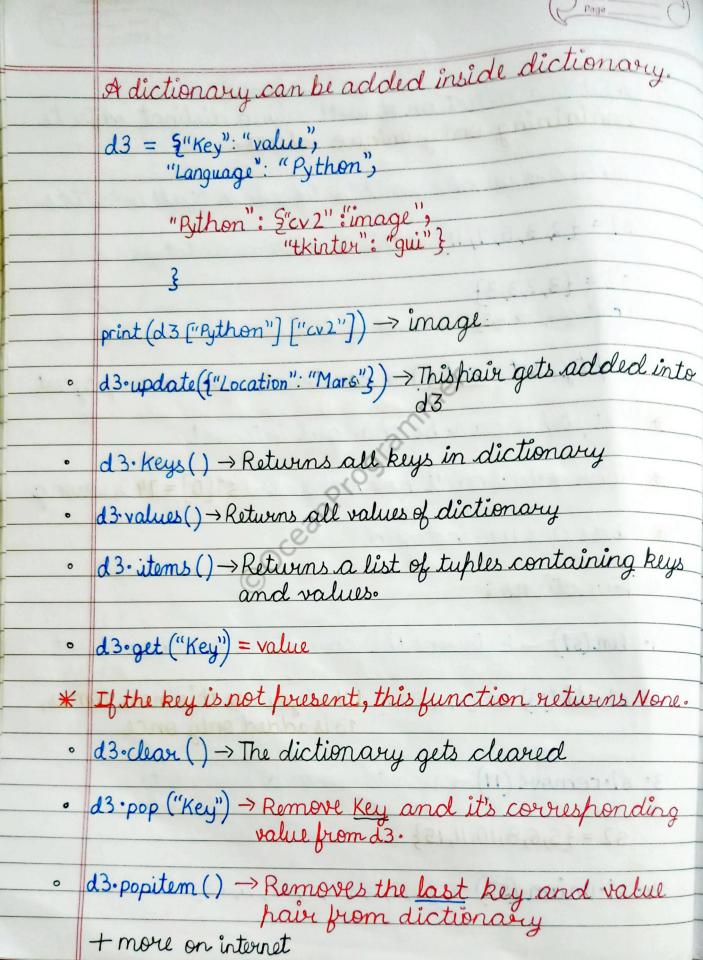
- \* The key can be a variable name or integer or floating point or boolean but not a special character or reserved keyword or function
- ⇒ d1 ["newKey"] = "newValue" → Thispair gets added into d1.

d2["pib"] = "python"

print (d1) → d1 gets modified on changing d2

⇒ d2 = d1.copy() -> It created ar individual copy of d1.

Now you can work safely.





De Demotines

o sets A set is a collection of well defined distinct objects containing only unique values.

These are much similar to sets in Mathematics.

$$52 = \{3,3,3,3\}$$
  
brint  $(52) \rightarrow \{3\}$ 

empty-set = set () -> constructor for an empty set

\* List / tuple can be changed into set.

\* Their values can't be changed. 51[0] = 74 is wrong

\* These are un-indexed.

Functions:

1. len(51) → Returns the cardinal number of set.

2. 51. add (13) → {2,3,5,7,11} When you use this more times, 13 is added only once

3. s1. remove (11) → 11 gets removed from set.

52 = {5,6,8,10,11,15}

4. s1. union (s2) -> { 2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,15}

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5. 51	·intersection (52) → ₹ 5, 11}
	1. isdisjoint (52) → False (As it contains common items)
7. 5	1. copy () -> Returns a copy of this set
8.5	1. symetric-difference (52) → Returns symetric difference of the sets.
	aggreence of the sets.
9. 5	1. discard (22) → Removes the element specified * Returns same set if element is not present
-	X Ketwins same set if element is not present
	1-1-1
10.5	1. clear () → set gets cleared
	+ more on internet
	plil. < amilian 3):
	TRY: it 19 m simports
	11 (" )) 1 (1)
	d1 = {"one": 1, "two": 2}
4	
91 11	d2 = {"two": 2, "three": 3}
	1 . Land
	print (d1 1d2) → {"one"; 1,
	"two": 2,
	"three": 3}
	whool salistif : (100) sond bao 81: (apolyte
	peint ("you can vote")
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