Effective Programming Practices for Economists

Basic Python

Dictionaries

Janoś Gabler and Hans-Martin von Gaudecker

Topics

- Creating dictionaries
- What can go in a dict
- Accessing elements in dictionaries
- Dangers of mutability
- Advantages of labeled data structures

Dictionaries

```
>>> a = {"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3}
>>> type(a)
dict

>>> a["b"]
2

>>> a["c"] = 42
>>> a
{'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 42}

>>>a["d"] = 4
{'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 42}
```

- Map a set of keys to a set of values
- Creation by curly braces and `:` to separate keys and values
- **mutable**: Can add or overwrite entries
- Order is preserved since Python 3.6

Fun facts

- Dicts are the absolute workhorse datastructure in Python
- In Python, everything is an object and every object is just a dictionary under the hood!
- Highly optimized for fast lookup!

What can go in a dict?

```
>>> nested = {
>>>   1: {"bla": "blubb"},
>>>   "string_key": {"foo": "bar"},
>>> }
```

- Keys need to be hashable, for example
  - strings
  - ints
  - tuples thereof
- Values can be absolutely anything
- If values are dicts we get nested dictionaries

Accessing elements

```
>>> flat = {"bla": "blubb"}

>>> nested = {
>>>     1: flat, "string_key": {"foo"
>>> }

>>> flat["bla"]
'blubb'

>>> nested[1]
{'bla': 'blubb'}

>>> nested[1]["bla"]
'blubb'
```

- Elements are accessed with square brackets
- Chained access for nested dictionaries

Careful with mutability

```
>>> flat = {"bla": "blubb"}

>>> nested = {
>>>    1: flat, "string_key": {"foo"
>>> }


>>> nested[1]["bla"] = 42
>>> flat
{'bla': 42}
```

- Putting a dictionary inside another dictionary does not make a copy
- Useful to save memory, dangerous if you don't know about it
- We will cover ways to deal with this later

When to use dictionaries

- Dictionaries provide label based access
- Lists provide position based access
- Label based access is more readable and less error prone!
- Example use-cases:
    - Storing model specifications
    - Storing results of your anlysis
    - ...