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EXPLORER A OPEN EDITORS ▲ PYTHON ▶ Automate-Boring-Stuff ▶ my_code ▶ 01 Start

percipio17_dict_type.py P... ▲ Percipio_Python3-Course ▶ 02_Data-Sequence Types ■ 03_Collections-Mapping-Lo.. percipio15_range_type_a... percipio16_set_type.py percipio17_dict_type.py percipio18_while_loop.py percipio19_forloop.py

percipio20_if_statement.... percipio21_exercise_nam... ▶ 04_Modules-Functions ▶ 05 Classes ▶ 06_Working-with-Files ▶ 07_Comprehensions ▶ 08 Iterables-and-Generators

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percipio17_dict_type.py X # "One of the workhorses of python" # The dictionary class allows creating an dict-object which is basically mapping or an associative array of keys and associated values. # Dict-Keys must be unique, immutable objects, similar to numbers and strings. # Dictionaries are not ordered objects but there is an ordered-dict class available $n1 = ' \ n'$ print(nl, 'Working with Dictionaries') empty dict = dict() # Use the dict-function to create a dict-object print('empty dict = dict() ->', empty dict) # a dict-object is respresented as a pair of curly braces empty dict = {} # a simpler way to create an empty dict-object print('empty dict = dict{} ->', empty dict) # dict syn = {'k1' : 'v1', 'k2' : 'v2'} # typical way to write a dictionay object with comma-seperated key & print('dict syn ->', dict syn) # dict syn = dict(k1='v1', k2='v2') # use the dict-function as another way to write a dictionay object with comma-seperated key & value pairs print('dict syn ->', dict syn) # print(nl, 'Working with Keys & Values') print("dict syn['k2'] ->", dict syn['k2']) # access the value of one-specific-key in a dict-object dict syn['k3'] = 'v3' # add a new key & value to an existing dictionary print('dict syn ->', dict syn) # dict syn['k3'] = 'v6' # change the value of an existing key in an existing dictionary print('dict syn ->', dict syn) # del(dict_syn['k3']) # delete an element with the key & value print('dict_syn ->', dict_syn) # dict syn['k1']=1 # change the value of an existing key in an existing dictionary print('dict syn ->', dict syn) # dict syn['k2']=1 # change the value of an existing key showing where keys must be unique but values do not print('dict syn ->', dict syn) # print(nl, 'Clear a dict, create a copy of a dict') dict ref = dict syn # create a variable-reference to the original dict syn object dict copy = dict syn.copy() # create a variable-reference to a newly created copy of the dict syn object using the copy-method of the dict-object dict syn.clear() # clears the original dict syn object, leaving the copy dict syn.copy() unchanged print('dict_syn ->', dict_syn) # dict_syn shown cleared print('dict ref ->', dict ref) # dict syn shown cleared print('dict copy ->', dict copy) # dict copy still has all elements, keys, & values print('dict syn.copy (curiousity-test) ->', dict syn.copy) # DOES THIS PRINT OUT? Result = <built-in method</pre>

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percipio17_dict_type.py X **EXPLORER** print('dict syn.copy (curiousity-test) ->', dict syn.copy) # DOES THIS PRINT OUT? Result = <built-in method **4 OPEN EDITORS** percipio17_dict_type.py P... **▲ PYTHON** print(nl, 'Get a list of key &/or a list of values') ▶ Automate-Boring-Stuff key list = dict copy.keys() # display a list of all keys ▶ my_code print('key list ->', key list) # display a list of all values ▲ Percipio_Python3-Course value list = dict copy.values() # print('value list ->', value list) # ▶ 01 Start ▶ 02_Data-Sequence Types print(nl, 'Create a new dictionary using existing keys & values') ■ 03_Collections-Mapping-Lo.. mapping = zip(key list, value list) # create a mapping-object by creating a zip-function and passing in a percipio15_range_type_a... key-list & a value-list percipio16_set_type.py dict new = dict(mapping) # Creates a new dictionary using the dict-function passing in the mapping object percipio17_dict_type.py (zip object) as the argument print('mapping ->', mapping) # shows the mapping and zip objects percipio18_while_loop.py print('dict new ->', dict new) # percipio19_forloop.py percipio20_if_statement.... print(nl, 'Dictionary inspection functions') percipio21_exercise_nam... print('Test if keys are in or not-in a dict') ▶ 04_Modules-Functions print("'k3' in dict_new ->", 'k3' in dict_new) # test for key in dict which is not returns False ▶ 05 Classes print("'k3' not in dict new ->", 'k3' not in dict new) # test for a key not in dict which is not returns True ▶ 06_Working-with-Files print("'k2' in dict new ->", 'k2' in dict new) # test for a key in dict which is returns True print("'k2' not in dict new ->", 'k2' not in dict new) # test for a key not in dict which is returns False ▶ 07_Comprehensions 08_Iterables-and-Generators Working with Dictionaries ▶ 09_Exceptions empty dict = dict() -> {} Python Projects_2014 empty dict = dict{} -> {} dict syn -> {'k1': 'v1', 'k2': 'v2'} ■ Python_Basics.txt dict syn -> {'k1': 'v1', 'k2': 'v2'} ■ Python_Clear-Window-Comm... Working with Keys & Values python_exercises_00.py dict syn['k2'] -> v2 python_exercises_01.py dict syn -> {'k1': 'v1', 'k2': 'v2', 'k3': 'v3'} Python_Tutorial_Running-Scr... dict syn -> {'k1': 'v1', 'k2': 'v2', 'k3': 'v6'} Python_Tutorials.md dict syn -> {'k1': 'v1', 'k2': 'v2'} dict syn -> {'k1': 1, 'k2': 'v2'} dict syn -> {'k1': 1, 'k2': 1} Clear a dict, create a copy of a dict dict syn -> {} dict ref -> {} dict copy -> {'k1': 1, 'k2': 1} dict syn.copy (curiousity-test) -> <built-in method copy of dict object at 0x000002605F295240> Get a list of key &/or a list of values key list -> dict keys(['k1', 'k2']) value list -> dict values([1, 1])

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