sOFTWARE 1 PRACTICAL

## Dictionaries

Week 5 – Practical 7

We have seen in a lecture that all data in Python are objects, meaning they have some behaviour that can be called via a method. We have seen for example that we can call the method upper() for a string:

>>> word = “practical”

>>> word.upper()

“PRACTICAL”

To know which methods are available for a specific type we can use the function help with the type in parameter. For example to know about string we can do the following:

>>> help(str)

Help on class str in module builtins:

class str(object)

| str(object='') -> str

…

The string type has many interesting methods, one in particular is the split() method. To get the documentation about that specific method you can call the method help again, with the type followed by the method’s name.

>>> help(str.split)

Help on method\_descriptor:

split(...)

S.split(sep=None, maxsplit=-1) -> list of strings

Return a list of the words in S, using sep as the

delimiter string. If maxsplit is given, at most

maxsplit splits are done. If sep is not specified

or is None, any whitespace string is a separator and

empty strings are removed from the result.

>>>

We can also search for method specific to list. An interesting one is count():

>>> help(list.count)

Help on method\_descriptor:

count(...)

L.count(value) -> integer -- return number of

occurrences of value

To search for the dictionary ‘s methods, do the following:

>>> help(dict)

It will be very useful to look at the documentation while doing the exercises below.

There are several ways to traverse a dictionary. To do so we use different methods depending on the problem we try to solve.

>>> d = {'one':'un','two':'deux'}

>>> for key in d:

print('the value is', d[key])

the value is un

the value is deux

>>> for val in d.values():

print('the value is', val)

the value is un

the value is deux

>>> for key, val in d.items():

print('key:', key)

print('value:', val)

key: one

value: un

key: two

value: deux

The first method iterates through the keys one by one in no specific order. Note, another way to write the loop is <for key in d.keys():>. The second method iterates through the values, however you should note that in that loop, you will not be able to access the key associated with a given value. Finally, the third method iterates through the pairs contained in the dictionary.

### Exercise 0:

In the interpreter, write assignment statements that create dictionaries for the following sets of data:

1. The months of the year, using numbers from 1 to 12 as keys and month names as values.
2. The roman numbers as keys (M, …, X, V, I) and their Arabic number equivalent (1000, …, 10, 5, 1).
3. The first 7 elements in the periodic table, where keys are chemical symbols (“H”, “He”, “Li”, etc.) and values are the names of the elements.
4. Create an empty dictionary roman.
   * Write a series of statements to add to the dictionary the following key-value pairing 100,000:T, 1000:M, 500:D, 100:K, L:50, 10:X, 5:V and 1:I.
   * Write a statement to modify the value associated with the key 100 to C (instead of K)
   * Write a statement to delete the pairing 100,00:T

### Exercise 1:

Write a Python function display\_dico(dico) that takes a dictionary as parameter and print the content of the dictionary, one paired element per line as follow:

Key --> Value

For example:

>>> display\_dico({“un”:1, “deux”:2, “trois”:3})

un --> 1

deux --> 2

trois --> 3

Note: if the order in which the mapped pairs of a dictionary appear differs from the one shown in the example, your solution is still valid.

### Exercise 2 :

Write a function concat\_dico(dico1, dico2) that takes two dictionaries as parameters and returns a single dictionary containing the pairs from both dictionaries. An important requirement is that **both** dictionaries are **NOT** modified by the function.

For example:

>>> concat\_dico ({“one”:1, “two”:2, “three”:3},

{“four”:4, “five”:5})

{“one”:1, “two”:2, “three”:3, “four”:4, “five”:5}

#### The Advanced bit:

An issue may arise when both dictionaries share a least one common key. Rewrite the function so that the method store the values in a list if dico1 and dico2 share a common key. In the example below both dictionaries share the keys “two” and “five”.

>>> concatDico ({“one”:1, “two”:2, “five”:5},

{“two”: ”10”, “five”:”101”})

{“one”:1, “two”:[2, ”10”], “five”:[5,”101”]}

### Exercise 3:

Write a function map\_list(keys, values) that takes two list of the same length as parameters and returns a dictionary where the keys are the elements from the list keys and the values are the elements from the list values. The mapping follows the lists indices.

For example:

>>> map\_list([‘un’, ‘two’], [1,2])

{‘un’:1, ‘two’:2}

#### The Advanced bit:

An issue may arise if the list keys as duplicate elements as the keys must be unique. Rewrite the function so that the method returns **None** and print an error message if keys has duplicates. Note that having duplicate values in the values list is fine.

Note: This function could be used to map the list of English alphabet characters with the list of their frequencies in the English language.

### Exercise 4:

Write a function reverse\_dictionary(dico) that reverse the mapping between keys and values. The parameter dico is a dictionary where the keys and values are all immutable. The function should return a dictionary where the pair key1:value1 in dico becomes the pair value1:key1. For example

>>> reverse\_dictionary({“one”:1, “two”:2})

{1:“one”, 2:“two”}

#### The Advanced bit:

An issue may arise again if the dictionary dico as duplicate elements in its values. Rewrite the function so that the method returns **None** and print an error message if that is the case.