

# Why Does My Computer Do That? Intro to Coding with Python— Dictionaries

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Slides based off slides courtesy of Jordan Crouser (<https://jcrouser.github.io/>)

# Plan for Today

- Dictionaries
  - motivation
  - defining a dictionary
  - converting multiple lists  $\leftrightarrow$  dictionaries

## Recap: 15-minute exercise

Write a program that:

- asks the user to **input()** names one at a time
- adds each new name to a list called **friends**
- and after each new name is added prints the list in alphabetical order

The program should loop until the user types "**DONE**"

# Motivation

- Imagine we want to use the previous exercise to create a contact list. Could do it with **multiple lists**:

```
*Untitled*
def main():

    instruction = "ADD"
    friends = []
    numbers = []

    while (instruction != "DONE"):
        # Get information about new contact
        friends.append(input("Name? "))
        numbers.append(input("Number? "))

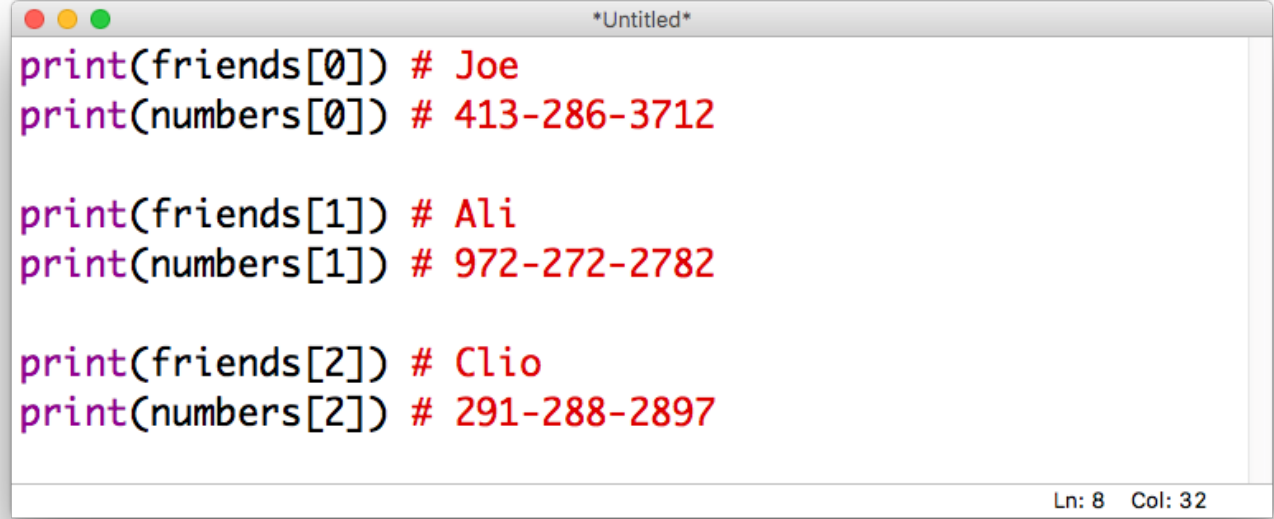
        # Ask for next instruction
        instruction = input("ADD or DONE?")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

Ln: 9 Col: 15
```

# Motivation

- If we want to access the data later:

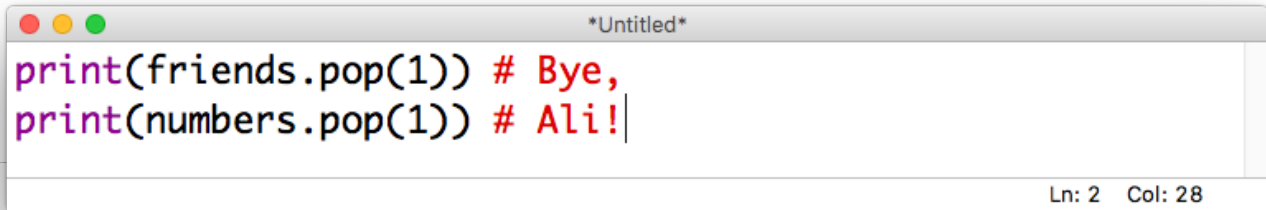
A code editor window titled '\*Untitled\*' with a white background and a grey border. It contains six lines of Python code. The first two lines are indented. The next two lines are also indented. The last two lines are indented. The code is color-coded: 'print' is purple, 'friends' and 'numbers' are blue, and the rest is red. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Ln: 8 Col: 32'.

```
print(friends[0]) # Joe
print(numbers[0]) # 413-286-3712

print(friends[1]) # Ali
print(numbers[1]) # 972-272-2782

print(friends[2]) # Clio
print(numbers[2]) # 291-288-2897
```

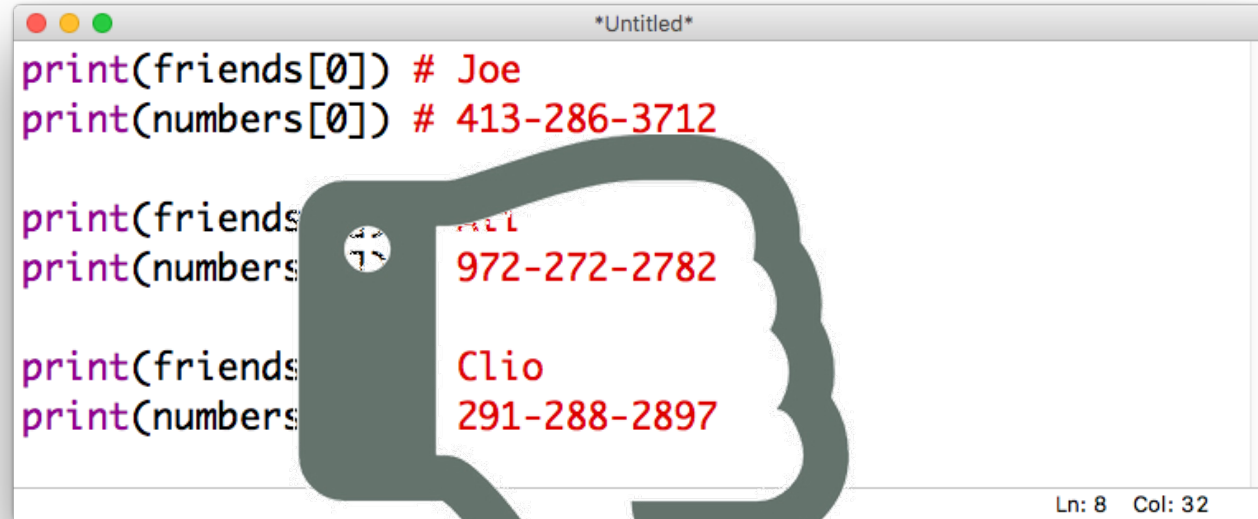
- Or worse, modify it...

A code editor window titled '\*Untitled\*' with a white background and a grey border. It contains two lines of Python code. The first line is indented. The second line is indented. The code is color-coded: 'print' is purple, 'friends' and 'numbers' are blue, and the rest is red. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Ln: 2 Col: 28'.

```
print(friends.pop(1)) # Bye,
print(numbers.pop(1)) # Ali!
```

# Motivation

- If we want to access the data later:



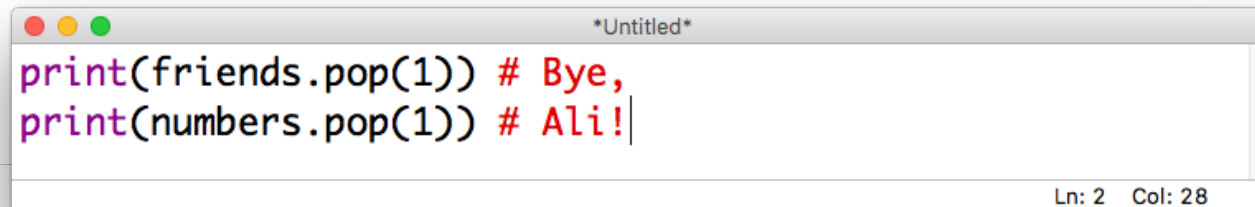
```
print(friends[0]) # Joe
print(numbers[0]) # 413-286-3712

print(friends[1]) # Ali
print(numbers[1]) # 972-272-2782

print(friends[2]) # Clio
print(numbers[2]) # 291-288-2897
```

Ln: 8 Col: 32

- Or worse, modify it.



```
print(friends.pop(1)) # Bye,
print(numbers.pop(1)) # Ali!
```

Ln: 2 Col: 28

## What we really want

- Each name should “map” to the corresponding number:

`“Joe” → “413-286-3712”`

`“Ali” → “972-272-2782”`

`“Clio” → “291-288-2897”`

- That way, we could access the **number** using the **name**:

`contacts[“Joe”] # “413-286-3712”`

## Introducing: dictionaries

- **lists** were **ordered** sets of objects, and we accessed their contents via position (index)
- **dictionaries** are **unordered** sets, and we can access their contents via **keys**
- We declare them using {...} ← “curly braces” like this:

```
contacts = {}
```



# Contacts: take 2

```
*Untitled*
def main():

    instruction = "ADD"
    contacts = {}

    while (instruction != "DONE"):
        # Get information about new contact
        new_friend = input("Name? ")
        new_number = input("Number? ")

        # Add contact to dictionary
        contacts[new_friend] = new_number

        # Ask for next instruction
        instruction = input("ADD or DONE?")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Ln: 18 Col: 10

# Contacts: take 2

```
def main():  
    instruction = "ADD"  
    contacts = {}  
  
    while (instruction != "DONE"):  
        # Get information about new contact  
        new_friend = input("Name? ")  
        new_number = input("Number? ")  
  
        # Add contact to dictionary  
        contacts[new_friend] = new_number  
  
        # Ask for next instruction  
        instruction = input("ADD or DONE?")  
  
if __name__ == "__main__()__":  
    main()
```

Ln: 18 Col: 10

# Contacts: take 2

```
def main():  
  
    instruction = "ADD"  
    contacts = {}  
  
    while (instruction != "DONE"):  
        # Get information about new contact  
        new_friend = input("Name? ")  
        new_number = input("Number? ")  
  
        # Add contact to dictionary  
        contacts[new_friend] = new_number  
  
        # Ask for next instruction  
        instruction = input("ADD or DONE?")  
  
if __name__ == "__main__()":  
    main()
```

Ln: 18 Col: 10

# Contacts: take 2

```
*Untitled*
def main():

    instruction = "ADD"
    contacts = {}

    while (instruction != "DONE"):
        # Get information about new contact
        new_friend = input("Name? ")
        new_number = input("Number? ")

        # Add contact to dictionary
        contacts[new_friend] = new_number


        # Ask for next instruction
        instruction = input("ADD or DONE?")

if __name__ == "__main__()__":
    main()
```

Ln: 18 Col: 10

Interesting  
dilemma

What happens when we **iterate** over a  
**dictionary**?



```
*demo10.py - /Users/jcrouser/G...  
for c in contacts:  
    print(c)  
Ln: 1 Col: 6
```

dictionary  
methods:  
.keys()

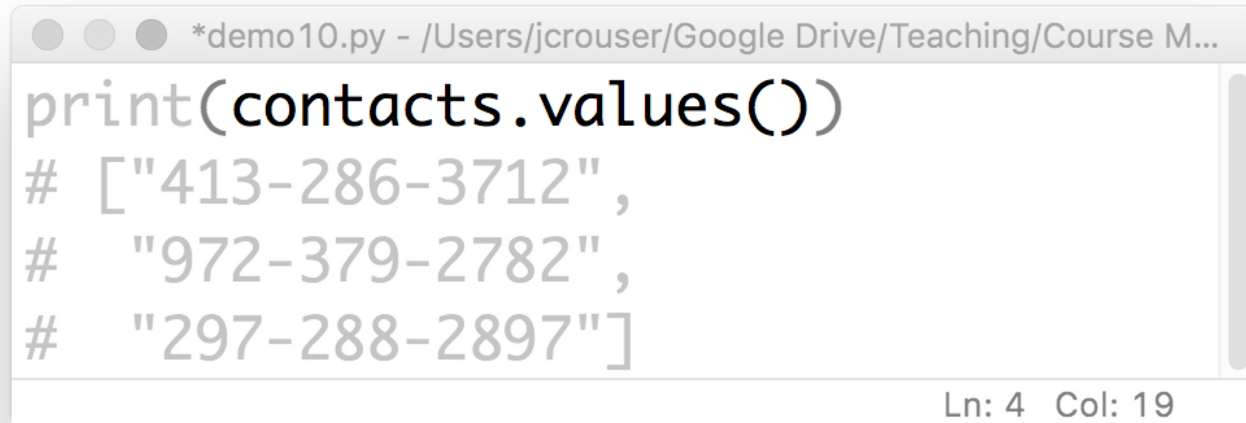
- If you want to get a list of the **keys** in a **dictionary**



```
*demo10.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teaching/Course M...  
print(contacts.keys())  
# ["Joe", "Ali", "Clio"]  
Ln: 1 Col: 1
```

dictionary  
methods:  
.values()

- If you want a **list** of the **values** in a **dictionary**



```
*demo10.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teaching/Course M...  
print(contacts.values())  
# ["413-286-3712",  
#  "972-379-2782",  
#  "297-288-2897"]  
Ln: 4 Col: 19
```

The image shows a screenshot of a code editor window titled '\*demo10.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teaching/Course M...'. The code inside the editor is `print(contacts.values())`. Below the code, the output is displayed as a list of phone numbers: `["413-286-3712", "972-379-2782", "297-288-2897"]`. The output is preceded by a hash symbol (#) on each line. At the bottom right of the window, the status bar shows 'Ln: 4 Col: 19'.

dictionary  
methods:  
.items()

- If you want a **list** of the **key, value** pairs in a **dictionary**



```
*demo10.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teaching/Course Materi...  
for key, value in contacts.items():  
    print(key, value)  
Ln: 2 Col: 21
```



dictionary  
methods:  
.copy()

- If you want to **copy** the **dictionary** :

```
*demo10.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teaching/Course Ma...  
contacts = {"Joe" : "413-286-3712",  
            "Ali" : "972-379-2782",  
            "Clio" : "297-288-2897"}  
  
contacts2 = contacts.copy()
```

Ln: 5 Col: 25

just like with  
a **list**

## The `zip(...)` function

- If you want to combine two **lists** into one **dictionary**, use a comprehension and the `zip(...)` function:

```
*Untitled*
names = ["Joe", "Ali", "Clio"]

numbers = ["413-286-3712",
           "972-272-2782",
           "291-288-2897"]

contacts = {name:number for name, number in zip(names, numbers)}
```

Ln: 7 Col: 35



# Recap

- **strings:** **immutable** ordered collections of characters
- **lists:** **mutable** ordered collections of objects
- **dictionaries:** **mutable** unordered collections of objects

## 15 minute exercise

- Write a program that ...
  - Asks the user "ADD or DONE? "
  - If the user says ADD
    - Take user input to creates a contact book entry that includes (1) name, (2) number, and (3) address
    - Ask "ADD or DONE? " again
  - If the user says DONE
    - Quit and print "X's number is Y and they live at Z" for each entry in the contact book