

Féidearthachtaí as Cuimse
Infinite Possibilities

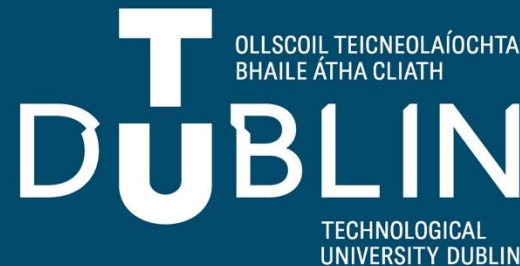
Programming for Analytics

Lecture 3: Data Structures, Strings and Errors

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Overview

- Lists – ordered, mutable sequences
- Tuples – ordered, immutable sequences
- Sets – unordered, unique items
- Dictionaries – key-value mappings

Lists

- Lists are ordered collections of items: e.g.,
[1, 2, 3]
- Mutable – can be changed after creation
- Can hold mixed data types
- Useful for storing sequences of data

Common List Operations

- Access with index: `list[0]`
- Append: `list.append(item)`
- Insert: `list.insert(index, item)`
- Remove: `list.remove(item)` ,
`pop(index)`
- Slicing: `list[start:end]`
- Sorting: `list.sort()`

Activity: Lists

- Create a list of 5 numbers
- Add a number, remove a number, sort the list
- Print the sum and average of the list

Tuples

- Tuples are like lists but immutable: e.g.,
(1, 2, 3)
- Faster and safer than lists for fixed data
- Useful for returning multiple values from functions
- Tuple unpacking: $a, b = (1, 2)$

Activity: Tuples

- Create a tuple with 3 values:
`name, age, city`
- Use unpacking to assign to variables
- Print each value

Sets

- Sets are unordered collections of unique items:
e.g., $\{1, 2, 3\}$
- Duplicates are automatically removed
- Useful for membership tests and removing duplicates
- Set operations: union, intersection, difference, add, remove

Activity: Sets

- Create a set of student IDs
- Add and remove IDs
- Check if an ID is present

Dictionaries

- Dictionaries store key-value pairs: e.g., { 'name' : 'Alice' }
- Keys must be unique and immutable
- Access: `dict['key']`, Update: `dict['key'] = value`
- Remove with `del`
- Loop with:
`for key, value in dict.items()`

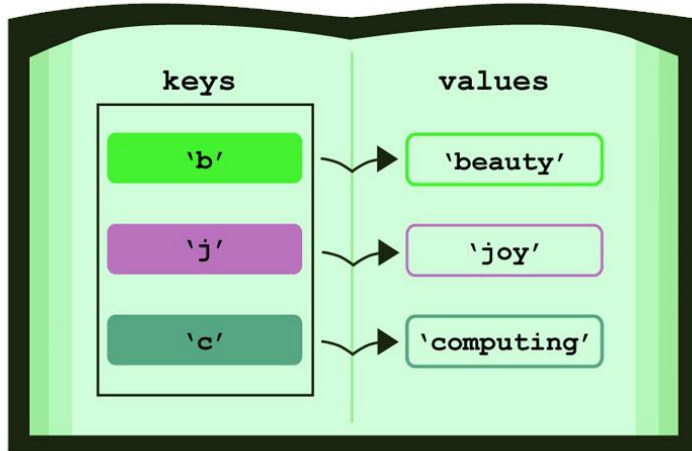
DICTIONARIES IN PYTHON



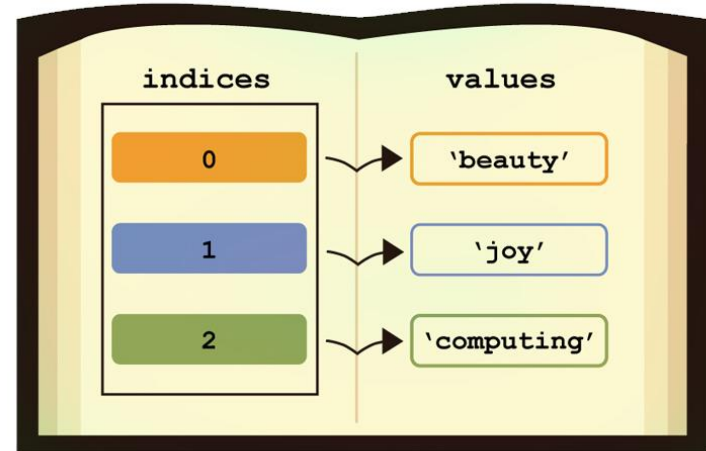
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Dictionaries



Lists



Activity: Dictionaries

- Create a dictionary of students and their grades.
- Update a grade, add a new student, remove one.
- Loop through and print all students and grades.

Mutability and Immutability

- Mutable: Lists, Sets, Dictionaries – can be changed
- Immutable: Tuples, Strings, Numbers – cannot be changed
- Important for function parameters and performance

Built-in Functions

- `len()`, `sum()`, `min()`, `max()`, `sorted()`
- `type()`, `list()`, `tuple()`, `set()`, `dict()`
- Useful for working generically with containers

List Comprehensions

- Compact way to create lists:

```
[x for x in range(5)]
```

- With condition:

```
[x for x in range(10) if x % 2 == 0]
```

- Readability and performance benefit

Activity: List Comprehensions

- Generate a list of squares 1-10
- Filter for even numbers only
- Bonus: lowercase a list of strings

Strings in Python

- Strings are sequences of characters
- Immutable – cannot be changed in place
- Support indexing, slicing, and iteration

Common String Methods

- `s.upper()`, `s.lower()`, `s.strip()`
- `s.replace()`, `s.split()`, `s.find()`
- `s.startswith()`, `s.endswith()`

String Formatting

- F-strings: `f"Hello, {name}"`
- `"Hello, {}".format(name)`
- `"Hello %s" % name`

Activity: String Cleanup

- `raw_name = " Alice\n"`
- Strip whitespace, convert to uppercase
- Output: "WELCOME, ALICE"

Error Handling in Python

- Try-except blocks handle runtime errors
- Prevents program from crashing
- Optional: else and finally blocks

Common Exceptions

- `ValueError`: invalid type conversion
- `ZeroDivisionError`: dividing by 0
- `IndexError`: accessing out-of-bounds index
- `KeyError`: missing dictionary key

Try-Except Example

```
try:  
    x = int(input())  
except ValueError:  
    print("Invalid input")  
finally:  
    print("Done")
```

Activity: Safe Division

- Ask user for two numbers
- Try to divide them, catch `ValueError` and `ZeroDivisionError`
- Print helpful messages

Recap

- Explored core data structures: list, tuple, set, dict
- Covered mutability and common methods
- String methods and formatting
- Basic error handling with try-except

Next Week

- File handling in Python
- Reading and writing CSV and JSON files
- Introduction to data persistence

Questions?