# Sets and Dictionaries

## Exercises

### Week 7

Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read the lecture notes and/or viewed the video, and followed the practical. You may wish to use the Python interpreter in interactive mode to help work out the solutions to some of the questions.

Download and store this document within your own filespace, so the contents can be edited. You will be able to refer to it during the test in Week 6.

Enter your answers directly into the highlighted boxes.

For more information about the module delivery, assessment and feedback please refer to the module within the MyBeckett portal.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## ©2020 Mark Dixon / Tony Jenkins

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Specify two ways in which a Set varies from a List.

*Answer:*

The two ways in which a Set varies from a List are:

Sets are unordered whereas Lists are ordered

Sets can only have unique items whereas Lists can have repetitions

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write a Python statement that uses the set() *constructor* to produce the same Set as the following -

languages = { "C++", "Java", "C#", "PHP", "JavaScript" }

*Answer:*

languages = set(( "C++", "Java", "C#", "PHP", "JavaScript" ))

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is a Set **mutable** or **immutable**?

*Answer:*

A set is mutable.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Why does a Set not support *indexing* and *slicing* type operations?

*Answer:*

Since a set is unordered, no element has a fixed index , thus it can’t be indexed through or be sliced as it doesn’t have fixed element indices.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Why is a frozenset() different from a regular set?

*Answer:*

The difference between a frozenset and a set is that a frozenset is immutable and doesn’t have mutator functions, compared to a set which is mutable and has mutators.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

How many elements would exist in the following set?

names = set("John", "Eric", "Terry", "Michael", "Graham", "Terry")

*Answer:*

None as the set() constructor can not accept more than one argument it returns an exception.

And how many elements would exist in this set?

vowels = set("aeiou")

*Answer:*

5 elements.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What is the name given to the following type of expression which can be used to programmatically populate a set?

chars = {chr(n) for n in range(32, 128)}

*Answer:*

Set Comprehension.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What **operator** can be used to calculate the intersection (common elements) between two sets?

*Answer:*

&

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What **operator** can be used to calculate the difference between two sets?

*Answer:*

-

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What would be the result of each of the following expressions?

{ "x", "y", "z" } < { "z" , "u", "t", "y", "w", "x" }

*Answer:*

True

{ "x", "y", "z" } < { "z", "y", "x" }

*Answer:*

False

{ "x", "y", "z" } <= { "y", "z", "x" }

*Answer:*

True

{ "x" } > { "x" }

*Answer:*

False

{ "x", "y" } > { "x" }

*Answer:*

True

{ "x", "y" } == { "y", "x" }

*Answer:*

True

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write a Python statement that uses a **method** to perform the equivalent of the following operation -

languages = languages | { "Python" }

*Answer:*

languages.update({“Python”})

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Do the elements which are placed into a set always remain in the same position?

*Answer:*

No, as they are unordered they may change positions.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is the following operation a **mutator** or an **accessor**?

languages &= oo\_languages

*Answer:*

It is a mutator.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What term is often used to refer to each *pair* of elements stored within a **dictionary**?

*Answer:*

key:value pair is the term used to refer to a pair of elements in a dictionary.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is it possible for a dictionary to have more than one **key** with the same value?

*Answer:*

Yes, it is possible for a dictionary to have the same value for more than one key.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is it possible for a dictionary to have the same **value** appear more than once?

*Answer:*

Yes, it is possible for the same value to appear more than once in a dictionary.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is a Dictionary **mutable** or **immutable**?

*Answer:*

A dictionary is mutable.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Are the **key** values within a dictionary **mutable** or **immutable**?

*Answer:*

The key values withing a dictionary are immutable.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

How many *elements* exist in the following dictionary?

stock = {"apple":10, "banana":15, "orange":11}

*Answer:*

3

And, what is the data-type of the **keys**?

*Answer:*

String

And, what output would be displayed by executing the following statement -

print(stock["banana"])

*Answer:*

15

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write a Python statement that uses the dictionary() *constructor* to produce the same dictionary as the following -

lang\_gen = { "Java":3, "Assembly":2, "Machine Code":1 }

*Answer:*

lang\_gen=dict ([(“Java”,3),(“Assembly”,2),(“Machine Code”,1)])

Now write a simple expression that tests whether the word "Assembly" is a member of the dictionary.

*Answer:*

if “Assembly” in lang\_gen:

print(“Assembly is a member”)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write some Python code that uses a for statement to iterate over a dictionary called module\_stats and print only its **values** (i.e. do not output any keys) -

*Answer:*

for x in module\_stats.values():

print(x)

Now write another loop which prints the only the **keys** -

*Answer:*

for x in module\_stats:

print(x)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is it possible to construct a dictionary using a **comprehension** style expression, as supported by lists and sets?

*Answer:*

Yes, an example is   
a = { x :x \*\* 2 for x in range(10)}

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

When a Dictionary type value is being passed as an argument to a function, what characters can be used as a prefix to force the dictionary to be **unpacked** prior to the call being made?

*Answer:*

\*\* can be used to unpack a dictionary before the function call is made.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## **Exercises are complete**

Save this logbook with your answers. Then ask your tutor to check your responses to each question.