

Module 01

Lambda Exp Tuples & Etc

Data Science Developer

Dictionary

- Dictionary is data type that can hold multiple data with different type
- So far we know that another data type that can hold multiple data area list and string.
- **Dictionary is similar like lists but different in the index..**
- We define index in dictionary by our self and the index is actually known as key.
- Order in dictionary doesn't matter.
- Dictionary can be used for mapping

General Structure

`nameDict = {key1:value1, key1:value2, ...,}`

Dictionary
name

Can also be defined like this:

`nameDict = {
 key1:value1,
 key2:value2,
 ...,
 keyn:valuen
}`

index

Elements

Dictionaries

```
d = { "key1" : "item1", "key2" : "item2",  
      "kucing" : [3, "jerapah"] };
```

```
print(d["key1"]);  
print(d["key2"]);  
print(d["kucing"]);  
print(d["kucing"][1]);
```

Dictionaries inside Dictionaries

```
d = { "key1" : { "key2" : "item2" },  
      "kucing" : [3, "jerapah"] };
```

```
print(d["key1"]);  
print(d["key1"]["key2"]);  
print(d["kucing"]);  
print(d["kucing"][1]);
```

Methods in dictionary

Method	Parameters	Description
keys	none	Return all keys
values	none	Return all values
items	none	Return all pair value-key
get	key	Return a value associated with the key, None otherwise
pop	none	Removes the element with the specified key
popitem	none	Removes the last inserted key-value pair
clear	none	Removes all the elements from the dictionary
copy	none	Returns a copy of the dictionary

Methods in dictionary

```
dict_age1 = {  
    "muhyi":24,  
    "alfa":22,  
    "baron":25  
}  
  
print(dict_age1.keys())  
print(dict_age1.values())  
print(dict_age1.items())  
print(dict_age1.get("muhyi"))
```

```
dict_age1 = {  
    "muhyi":24,  
    "alfa":22,  
    "baron":25,  
    "lucas":23  
}  
  
print(dict_age1.pop("muhyi"))  
print(dict_age1.pop("alfa"))  
print(dict_age1.popitem())
```

Changing element inside dictionary

```
dict_age1 = {  
    "muhyi":24,  
    "alfa":22,  
    "baron":25,  
}  
  
print(dict_age1)
```

```
dict_age2 = {}  
  
dict_age2["muhyi"] = 24  
dict_age2["alfa"] = 22  
dict_age2["baron"] = 25  
  
print(dict_age2)
```


Changing element inside dictionary

```
dict_rahmah = {  
    "name": "Rahmah",  
    "age": 25,  
    "live": "Bogor",  
    "job": "Banker"  
}
```

```
dict_rahmah["age"] = 26  
dict_rahmah["live"] = "Jakarta"  
print(dict_rahmah)
```

Changing element inside dictionary

See what happen in this code:

```
dict_rahmah = {  
    "name": "Rahmah",  
    "age": 25,  
    "live": "Bogor",  
    "job": "Banker"  
}  
dict_rahmah2 = dict_rahmah  
  
dict_rahmah2["age"] = 26  
dict_rahmah2["live"] = "Jakarta"  
print(dict_rahmah)
```

See what happen in this code too:

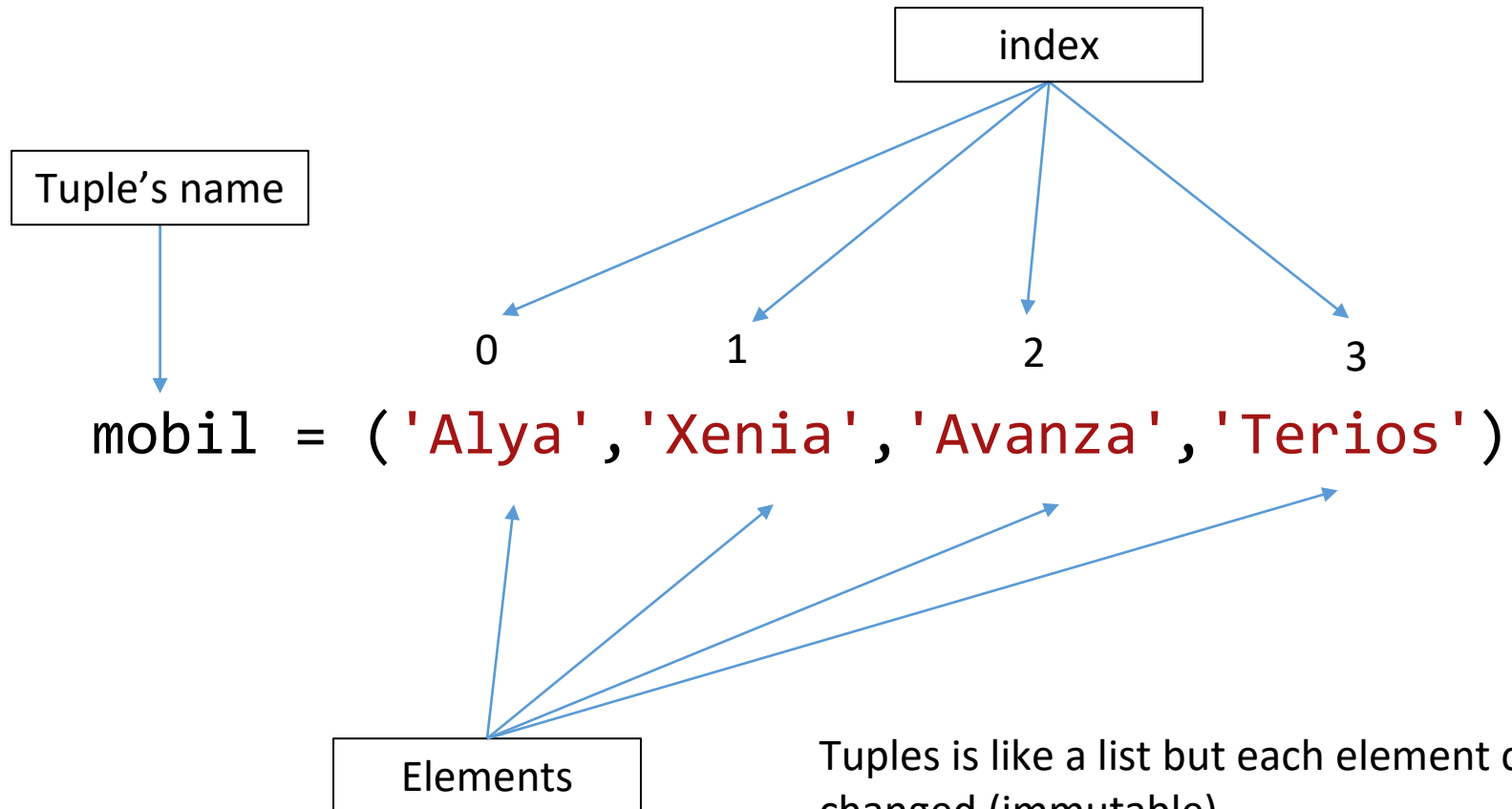
```
dict_rahmah = {  
    "name": "Rahmah",  
    "age": 25,  
    "live": "Bogor",  
    "job": "Banker"  
}  
dict_rahmah2 = dict_rahmah.copy()  
  
dict_rahmah2["age"] = 26  
dict_rahmah2["live"] = "Jakarta"  
print(dict_rahmah)  
print(dict_rahmah2)
```

Operation in Dictionary

```
dict_age1 = {  
    "muhyi":24,  
    "alfa":22,  
    "baron":25,  
}
```

```
del dict_age1["muhyi"]  
print(dict_age1)  
dict_age1.clear()  
print(dict_age1)
```

Tuple



Tuple

```
Tuple1 = 1,2,3  
print(Tuple1)
```

```
Tuple2 = (1,2,)  
print(Tuple2)
```

```
Tuple3 = ()  
print(Tuple3)  
print(type(Tuple3))
```

```
Tuple4 = tuple([1,2,3])  
print(Tuple4)
```

```
Tuple5 = tuple('abc')  
print(Tuple5)
```

```
Tuple6 = tuple((1,2,3))  
print(Tuple6)
```

Tuples

```
t = (1, [0, "test"], { "a1" : True })
```

```
print(t[2]["a1"])
```

```
print(t[1][1])
```

```
t[1][1] = "akan"
```

```
print(t[1][1])
```

```
t[1] = "mark"
```

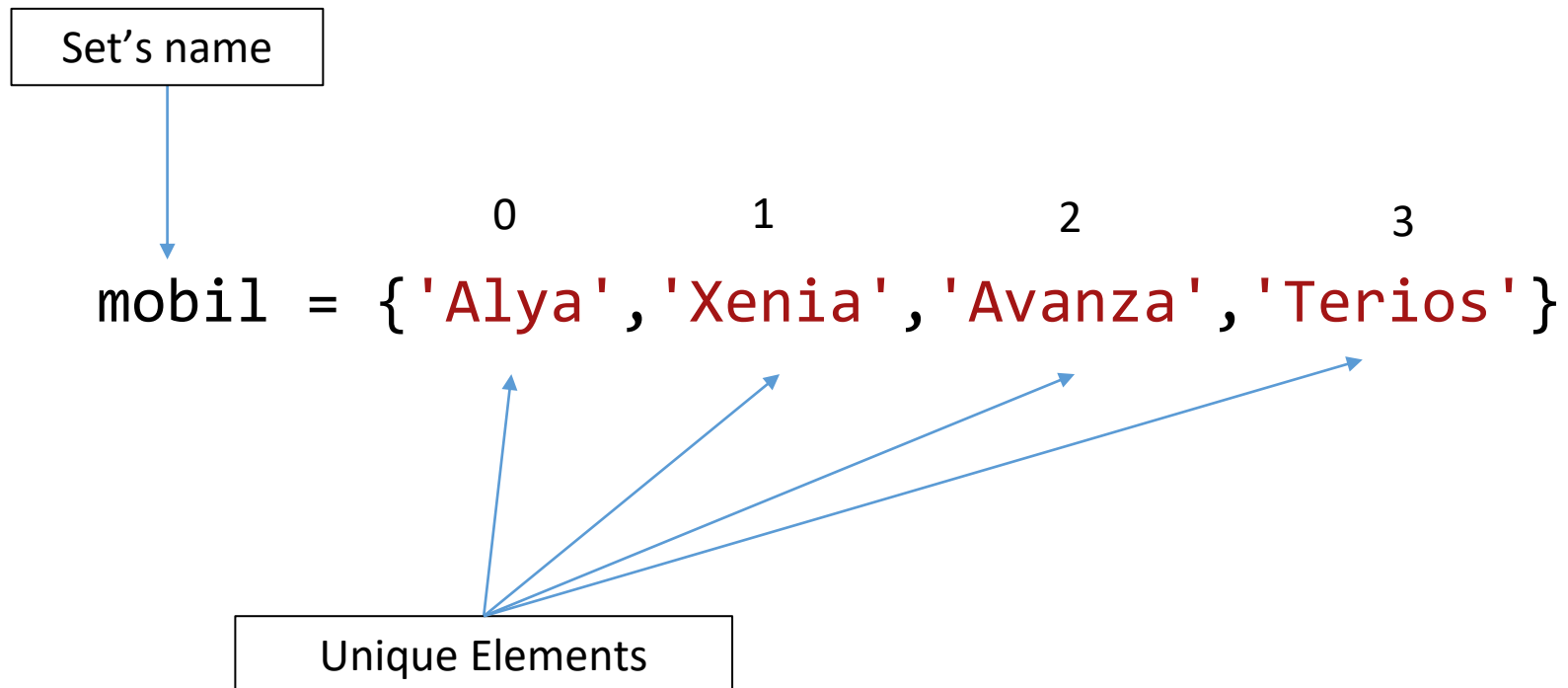
```
print(t[1])
```

Tuples inside Tuples

```
t = (1, [0, "test"], { "a1" : True },  
     (0, { "test" : 5 }, 2));  
  
print(t[3][1]["test"]);
```

Sets

Sets doesn't support indexing, there isn't duplicate items in set (every item unique).



Sets

Sets doesn't support indexing, there isn't duplicate items in set (every item unique).

```
s = { 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3 };
```

```
print(s);  
print(list(s)[2]);
```

Filtering List using Set

```
newList = [ 1, 3, "test1", "test2" , 2, 3, "test1" ];  
s = set(newList);  
  
print(s);  
print(list(s)[2]);
```

List Comprehension

```
listNum = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
listNum = [item * 2 for item in listNum];  
print(listNum);
```

List Comprehension

```
def times2(num) :  
    return num * 2;
```

```
listNum = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
listNum = [times2(item) for item in listNum];  
print(listNum);
```

Lambda Expressions

```
def times2(num) :  
    return num * 2;
```

```
lambda num: num * 2;
```

Map

Without Lambda (using function) :

```
def times2(num) :  
    return num * 2;  
  
listNum = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
listNum = list(map(times2, listNum));  
print(listNum);
```

With Lambda :

```
listNum = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
listNum = list(map(lambda num: num * 2, listNum));  
print(listNum);
```

Filter

Without Lambda (using function) :

```
def genap(num) :  
    return num % 2 == 0;  
  
listNum = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
listNum = list(filter(genap, listNum));  
print(listNum);
```

With Lambda :

```
listNum = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
listNum = list(filter(lambda num: num % 2 == 0, listNum));  
print(listNum);
```

Methods for Searching

```
numList = [1,2,3];  
input = 'x';
```

```
check1 = input in numList;  
check2 = 'x' in ['x','y','z'];  
check3 = 'ka' in 'kurakas';
```

```
print(check1);  
print(check2);  
print(check3);
```


Solve It! #1

Buatlah aplikasi python sederhana untuk filtering list (searching) berdasarkan input user seperti dibawah ini.

```
PS D:\Purwadhika\Purwadhika\Python Fundamental> python sc
['Merdeka', 'Hello', 'Hellos', 'Sohib', 'Kari ayam']
Search : ka
['Merdeka', 'Kari ayam']
PS D:\Purwadhika\Purwadhika\Python Fundamental> python sc
['Merdeka', 'Hello', 'Hellos', 'Sohib', 'Kari ayam']
Search : hel
['Hello', 'Hellos']
```