



7-lesson

Python – Dict ,Set



Python – Dictionary

```
information = { "username" : "islomiy" , "age" : 29 }
```

keys

values





Python – Dictionary(keys,values,copy)

Python Prints	Results
product={"product_name":"Iphone 12 Pro","price":1200,"category":"Electronics","added_on":"05-08-2021"}	
print(type(product))	<class 'dict'>
print(product)	{'product_name': 'Iphone 12 Pro', 'price': 1200, 'category': 'Electronics', 'added_on': '05-08-2021'}
print(product.keys())	dict_keys(['product_name', 'price', 'category', 'added_on'])
print(product.values())	dict_values(['Iphone 12 Pro', 1200, 'Electronics', '05-08 2021'])
products=product.copy()	{'product_name': 'Iphone 12 Pro', 'price': 1200, 'category': 'Electronics', 'added_on': '05-08-2021'}
c=0 for i in product.values(): print(f'{c} : {i}') c+=1	0 : Iphone 12 Pro 1 : 1200 2 : Electronics 3 : 05-08-2021
product.get('price','sorry')	product.update({'price':1000})
print('price' in product.keys())	True



Python – Dictionary(items,get,update)

Python Prints	Results
product={"product_name":"Iphone 12 Pro","price":1200,"category":"Electronics","added_on":"05-08-2021"}	
print(product.items())	dict_items([('product_name', 'Iphone 12 Pro'), ('price', 1200), ('category', 'Electronics'), ('added_on', '05-08-2021')])
for i,j in product.items(): print(f'{i} : {j}') print("%-10s : %s"%(i,j))	product_name : Iphone 12 Pro price : 1200 category : Electronics added_on : 05-08-2021
print(product["price"]) print(product.get("category"))	1200 Electronics
product['sale_price']=25 product['price']=1050 1-variant product.update({'price':1050,'color':'gold'}) - UNI	Dictionaryga yangi element qoshish Dictionarydagi element qiymatini o'zgartirish Dictionarydagi element qiymatini o'zgartirish va yangi element qo'shish



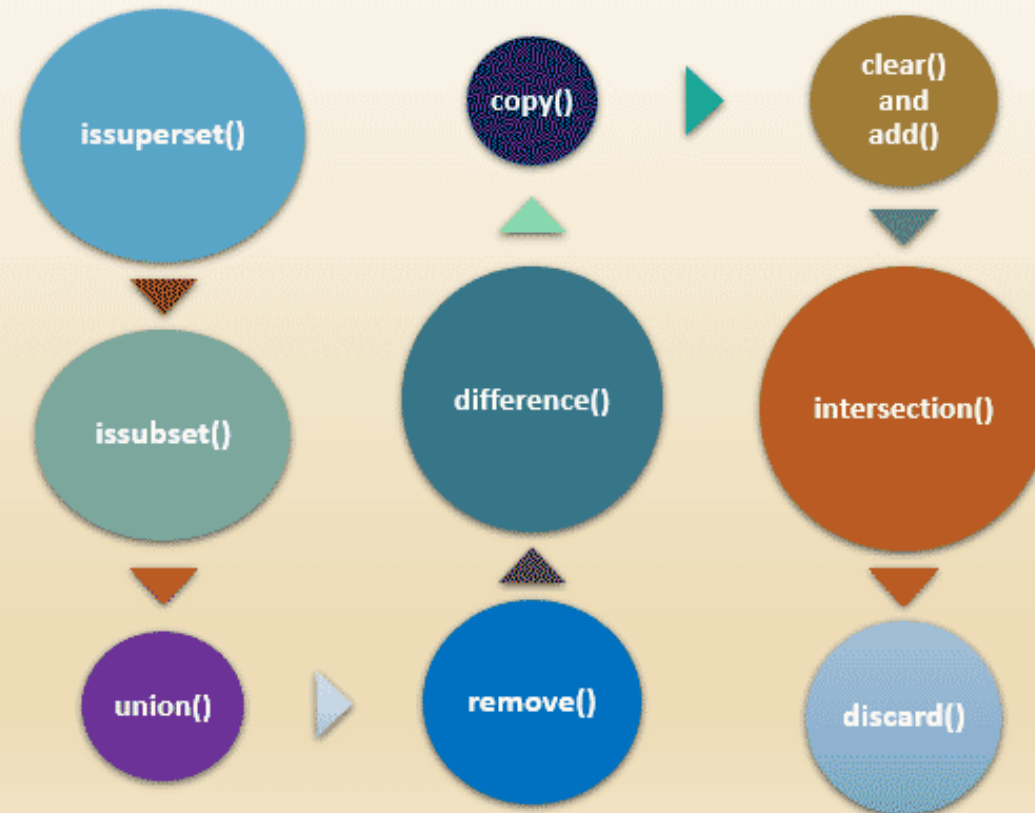
Python – Dictionary(pop, popitem, del)

Python Prints	Results
<code>product={"product_name":"Iphone 12 Pro","price":1200,"category":"Electronics","added_on":"05-08-2021"}</code>	
<code>product.pop('price') - tanlangan element o'chadi</code>	<code>{'product_name': 'Iphone 12 Pro', 'category': 'Electronics', 'added_on': '05-08-2021'}</code>
<code>product.popitem() - oxirgi element o'chadi</code>	<code>{'product_name': 'Iphone 12 Pro', 'price': 1200, 'category': 'Electronics'}</code>
<code>del product['category'] -tanlangan element o'chadi</code>	<code>{'product_name': 'Iphone 12 Pro', 'price': 1200, 'added_on': '05-08-2021'}</code>
<code>del product</code> <code>print(product)</code>	<code>NameError: name 'product' is not defined</code>
<code>item=input('Enter name of keys: ')</code> <code>if item in product:</code> <code>print(f'{item} - {product[item]}')</code> <code>else:</code> <code>print(f'{item} mavjud emas')</code>	<code>Enter name of keys: price</code> <code>price - 1200 ni ichida mavjud</code>



Python – Set

Python Sets



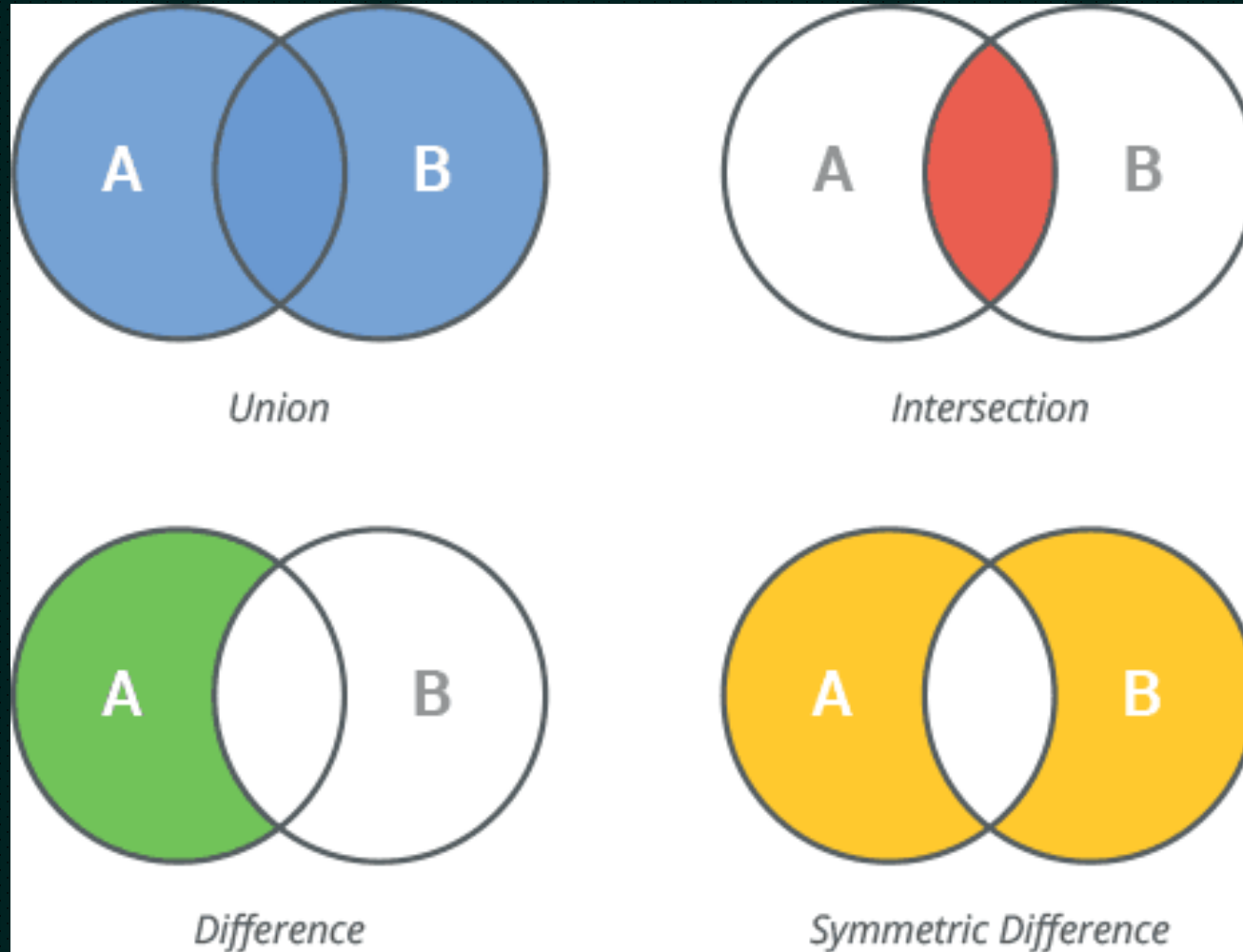


Python – Set(pop,popItem,del)

Python Prints	Results
setExam={10,20,30,20,10} setExam2={1,15,12}	
print(type(setExam),setExam)	<class 'set'> {10, 20, 30}
add('new Item') - yangi element qo'shish setExam.add(60)	{10, 20, 30, 60}
roll=list(set([1001,200,1001,9,1001,200]))	List tipli qiymatni avval setga otkazib kn yana listga qaytarish
print(setExam[0]) ## elementni tanlab bolmaydi	'set' object is not subscriptable
print(setExam+setExam2) ## ikki set tipli ozgaruvchini + orqali bir-biriga qoshib bolmaydi	TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'set' and 'set'
setExam.pop() ## random elementni o'chiradi	{20, 30}
setExam.clear() ## random elementni o'chiradi	set()
let sets = setExam.copy() ## nusxa oladi	{10,20,30}



Python – Set(Union,Intersection,Difference,Symmetric Difference)





Python – Set(Union,Intersection,Difference)

Python Prints	Results
st={"Android","fullStack","Cotlin"} lang={"html","sass","fullStack"}	
un=st.union(lang) - 2 set ni bir biriga qo'shish	union: {'Android', 'fullStack', 'Cotlin', 'html', 'sass'}
un=st lang - 2 set ni bir biriga qo'shish	union: {'Android', 'fullStack', 'Cotlin', 'html', 'sass'}
inters=st.intersection(lang) - ikki setda mavjud element	{'fullStack'}
inters=st & lang - ikki setda mavjud element	{'fullStack'}
dif=lang.difference(st) - farqlanishini tekshirish	{'html', 'sass'}
dif=st - lang - farqlanishini tekshirish	{'Android', 'Cotlin'}
setExam.clear() ## random elementni o'chiradi	set()
let sets = setExam.copy() ## nusxa oladi	{10,20,30}



Python – Topshiriqlar

Topshiriq 1 – Otam (onam, akam, ukam, va hokazo) degan lug'at yarating va lug'atga shu inson haqida kamida 3 ta m'alumot kiriting (ismi, tu'gilgan yili, shahri, manzili va hokazo). Lug'atdagi ma'lumotni matn shaklida konsolga chiqaring :

```
in: family['ota']
```

```
out: Otamning ismi Mavlutdin, 1954-yilda, Namangan  
viloyatida tug'ilgan
```



Python – Topshiriqlar

Topshiriq 2 – Oila a'zolaringizning sevimli taomlari lug'atini tuzing.

Lug'atda kamida 5 ta ism-taom juftligi bo'lsin. Kamida uch kishining sevimli taomini konsolga chiqaring:

in: Ali

out: Alining sevimli taomi osh



Python – Topshiriqlar

Topshiriq 3 – Python izohli lu'gati tuzing: Lug'atga shu kunga qadar o'rgangan 10 ta so'z (atamani) kiriting (masalan integer, float, string, if, else va hokazo) va har birining qisqacha tarjimasini yozing.

in: integer

out: Butun son



Python – Topshiriqlar

Topshiriq 4 -Foydalanuvchidan biror so'z kiritishni so'rang va so'zning tarjimasini yuqoridagi lug'atdan chiqarib bering. Agar so'z lu'gatda mavjud bo'lmasa, "Bunda so'z mavjud emas" degan xabarni chiqaring

```
Kalit so'z kiriting:integer  
Butun son
```



Python – Topshiriqlar

Topshiriq 5 – Yuqoridagi vazifani if-else yordamida qiling va natijani ham foydalanuvchiga tushunarli ko'rinishda chiqaring.

```
Kalit so'z kiriting:float
Float so'zi O'nlik son deb tarjima qilinadi

Kalit so'z kiriting:dictionary
Bunday so'z mavjud emas
```