

# Python Chapter 6 Dictionary Activities

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Time required: 60 minutes

## How to Think Like a Computer Scientist (Interactive Edition)

Go through the following tutorials.

[Dictionaries](#)

## Online Tutorials

Go through the following tutorials.

- [Python Dictionaries](#)
  - [Access Items](#)
  - [Change Items](#)
  - [Add Items](#)
  - [Remove Items](#)
  - [Loop Dictionaries](#)
  - [Copy Dictionaries](#)

- [Nested Dictionaries](#)
- [Dictionary Methods](#)

## Python Dictionaries

A dictionary in Python is an unordered, mutable collection of key-value pairs. It provides an efficient way to store and retrieve data, where each value is associated with a unique key.

### Key Characteristics:

- **Unordered:** Elements in a dictionary are not stored in a specific order. Access is based on keys, not indices.
- **Mutable:** You can modify the content of a dictionary by adding, updating, or removing key-value pairs.
- **Unique Keys:** Each key in a dictionary must be unique. However, values can be duplicated.

### Create a dictionary:

```
# Syntax: {key1: value1, key2: value2, ...}
my_dict = {'name': 'John', 'age': 25, 'city': 'New York'}
```

### Access values:

```
# Accessing values using keys
print(my_dict.get('name'))
Output: John
```

### Adding and updating entries:

```
# Adding a new key-value pair
my_dict['occupation'] = 'Engineer'

# Updating an existing value
my_dict['age'] = 26
```

### Removing entries:

```
# Removing a specific key-value pair
del my_dict['city']

# Clearing all entries
my_dict.clear()
```

## Dictionary methods:

```
# Get a list of keys
keys = my_dict.keys()

# Get a list of values
values = my_dict.values()

# Check if a key exists
if 'name' in my_dict:
    print('Key "name" exists!')
```

## Iterating through a dictionary:

```
# Iterate through keys and values
for key, value in my_dict.items():
    print(f'{key}: {value}')
```

## Tutorial 1: Cats and Dogs

A simple dictionary example with cats and dogs.

```
1  """
2      Name: cats_and_dogs.py
3      Author:
4      Created:
5      Purpose: Create and use a dictionary
6  """
7  # Define the key : value pairs of the dictionary
8  dictionary = {
9      "dog": "has a tail and goes woof!",
10     "cat": "says meow",
11     "mouse": "is chased by cats"
12 }
13
14 # Prompt the user to enter a dictionary key
15 print("This dictionary contains values for dog, cat, or mouse.")
16 word = input("Enter a word (key): ")
17
18 # Use the key entered by the user to access the value
19 # .get("key", "default value") default value is used if key doesn't exist)
20 print(f"Key: {word} Value: {dictionary.get(word, 'Value does not exist')}")
21 print(f"A {word} {dictionary.get(word, 'Value does not exist')}")
22
```

Example run:

```
This dictionary contains values for dog, cat, or mouse.  
Enter a word (key): dog  
Key: dog Value: has a tail and goes woof!  
A dog has a tail and goes woof!
```

```
This dictionary contains values for dog, cat, or mouse.  
Enter a word (key): key  
Key: key Value: Value does not exist  
A key Value does not exist
```

## Tutorial 2: Add Items to a Dictionary

You can add items to a dictionary from user input.

```
1  """
2      Name: product_price_dictionary_2.py
3      Author: William A Loring
4      Created: 02/23/2022
5      Purpose: Product name and price dictionary
6  """
7
8  # Create empty dictionary
9  product_dict = {}
10
11 while True:
12     # Get item from user
13     product_name = input("Enter product name: ")
14     product_price = float(input("Enter product price: "))
15
16     # Insert item into dictionary
17     product_dict[product_name] = product_price
18
19     # Print the dictionary directly
20     print(product_dict)
21
22     # Print the dictionary in a nicer format
23     # for each items key and value
24     # loop through the dictionary
25     for key, value in product_dict.items():
26         print(f"{key}: {value}")
27
28     choice = input("Enter another item? (y) (Enter to exit) ")
29     if choice == "":
30         break
```

Example run:

```
Enter product name: Ice Cream
Enter product price: 7.99
{'Ice Cream': 7.99}
Ice Cream: 7.99
Enter another item? (y) (Enter to exit) y
Enter product name: Sprinkles
Enter product price: 1.99
{'Ice Cream': 7.99, 'Sprinkles': 1.99}
Ice Cream: 7.99
Sprinkles: 1.99
```

### Tutorial 3: Pickle a Dictionary

Pickling in Python refers to the process of serializing objects, converting them into a byte stream. To pickle a dictionary, use the built in Python **pickle** module. Import it, open a file in binary mode, and use the **dump** function to serialize (convert to a byte stream) the dictionary.

Unpickling is the reverse process, where the byte stream is converted back into a Python object using the **load** function.

Example:

```
import pickle

# Pickling a dictionary
data = {'key': 'value'}
with open('filename.pkl', 'wb') as file:
    pickle.dump(data, file)

# Unpickling the dictionary
with open('filename.pkl', 'rb') as file:
    unpickled_data = pickle.load(file)

print(unpickled_data)
```

Update the previous tutorial to pickle and unpickle a dictionary.

```

1  """
2      Name: product_dictionary_pickle.py
3      Author: William A Loring
4      Created: 10/08/2023
5      Purpose: Pickle product and price dictionary
6  """
7  import pickle
8  FILE_NAME = "product_dictionary.pkl"
9  # Create empty dictionary object
10 product_dict = {}
11
12 """Unpickle the dictionary from file with pickle.load
13     'with open' opens the file for access
14     'r' read file
15     'b' binary file type
16 """
17 # Use try catch for exception if the file doesn't exist
18 try:
19     with open(FILE_NAME, "rb") as file_handle:
20         product_dict = pickle.load(file_handle)
21         # When the program exits the 'with' block,
22         # the file is closed: the file handle resource is released
23         print("Load pickle dictionary")
24         # Print the dictionary
25         for product, price in product_dict.items():
26             print(f"{product}: {price}")
27 except:
28     pass

```

```

31 while True:
32     # Get item from user
33     product_name = input("Enter product name: ")
34     product_price = float(input("Enter product price: "))
35
36     # Insert item into dictionary using 'product_name' as the key
37     product_dict[product_name] = product_price
38
39     """Pickle the dictionary to a file with pickle.dump
40     'with open' opens the file for access
41     'w' write file
42     'b' binary file type
43     """
44     with open(FILE_NAME, "wb") as file_handle:
45         # Write list to file with binary protocol
46         pickle.dump(product_dict, file_handle)
47     # When the program exits the 'with' block,
48     # the file is closed: the file handle resource is released
49
50     print("Dump pickle dictionary")
51     # Print the dictionary
52     for product, price in product_dict.items():
53         print(f"{product}: {price}")
54
55     choice = input("Enter another item? (y) (Enter to exit) ")
56     if choice == "":
57         break

```

Example run:

```

Load pickle dictionary
Carrots: 2.99
beans: 4.5
corn: 3.4
Enter product name: radishes
Enter product price: 2.34
Dump pickle dictionary
Carrots: 2.99
beans: 4.5
corn: 3.4
radishes: 2.34
Enter another item? (y) (Enter to exit)

```



## Assignment 1: Create a Sports Team Roster

**Create a Python dictionary** representing a sports team roster. Choose any sport, be creative with your team!

This is a hard coded, you don't need to have any input.

Each player will have:

- **Name** (key)
- **Position** (value) – Choose from positions relevant to the sport you choose (e.g., soccer: "Forward", "Midfielder", etc.).

Example dictionary.

```
team_roster = {  
    "John": "Forward",  
    "Alex": "Midfielder",  
    "Sarah": "Defender",  
    "Emma": "Goalkeeper"  
}
```

- **Display the team roster** in a clear format, showing each player's name and position.
- **Add a new player** to the team, specifying their name and position. Print the updated roster.
- **Update a player's position** (choose any player), and print the updated roster.
- **Remove a player** from the team by name, and print the updated roster.
- **Check if a player** (choose a name) is on the team. Print a message indicating whether they are on the roster or not.

Example run:

```
Team Roster:
John: Forward
Alex: Midfielder
Sarah: Defender
Emma: Goalkeeper

Added Mike to the team as Defender.

Updated Alex's position to Forward.

Removed Emma from the team.

John is on the team.

Team Roster:
John: Forward
Alex: Forward
Sarah: Defender
Mike: Defender
```

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## Assignment Submission

1. Attach the program files.
2. Attach screenshots showing the successful operation of the program.
3. Submit in Blackboard.