

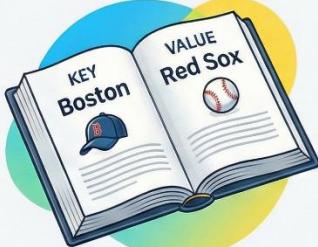
Chapter 6: Dictionaries

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Python Dictionaries: A Visual Guide to Key-Value Pairs

1 What is a Python Dictionary?



```
{'Boston': 'Red Sox'}
```

Creating a Dictionary with {}:
Use curly braces and colons to separate keys from values.

A Collection of Key-Value Pairs:
Like a real-world dictionary, you look up a unique "key" to find its associated "value".

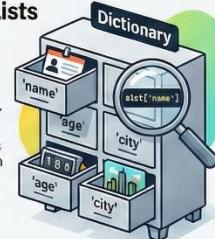


Keys Must Be Unique and Immutable:
Values can be anything, but keys cannot be duplicated or be mutable types like lists.

2 Dictionaries vs. Lists



Access Method: By numerical index (e.g., list[0])
Key/Index Type: integers only
Use Case: An ordered collection of items



Dictionaries Offer Better Readability:
Accessing days['January'] is much clearer to a reader than accessing days[0].

Access Method: By unique key (e.g., dict['name'])
Key/Index Type: Strings, numbers, tuples
Use Case: Labeled data for quick lookups

3 Core Dictionary Operations



Add or Update an Item

```
my_dict['key'] = 'new_value'
```



Safely Access an Item

```
my_dict.get('key')
```



Remove an Item

```
del my_dict['key']
```

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Red light: No AI

Time required: 120 minutes

DRY

Don't Repeat Yourself

What Is a Dictionary?

In real life, a dictionary is a collection of words and their meanings.

In Python, a **dictionary** stores information in a similar way—each piece of data has a **key** (like the word) and a **value** (like the meaning).

Think of it like a mini-database. You look up a key, and Python gives you back the value.

Why Use Dictionaries?

Dictionaries are useful when:

1. You want to label your data.

2. You want to look things up quickly.
3. You need a flexible, easy way to store and retrieve values.

How Are Dictionaries Different from Lists?

Feature	List	Dictionary
Access	By index (e.g., <code>mylist[0]</code>)	By key (e.g., <code>mydict['name']</code>)
Keys/Indexes	Numbers only	Can be strings, numbers, or tuples
Order Matters?	Yes	Not logically, but preserved (3.7+)
Duplicate Keys?	Not applicable	Keys must be unique

Both lists and dictionaries:

1. Can grow or shrink as needed.
2. Can hold any type of data.
3. Can be nested (a list inside a dict, or a dict inside a list).

Creating a Dictionary

Dictionaries use curly braces {} and key-value pairs, with a colon : separating each pair.

```
# Create a dictionary of baseball teams
mlb_team = {
    'Colorado': 'Rockies',
    'Boston': 'Red Sox',
    'Minnesota': 'Twins'
}
```

Accessing Data in a Dictionary

To get the value, use the key inside square brackets:

```
print(mlb_team['Boston']) # Output: Red Sox
```

If you try to access a key that doesn't exist, Python will give an error.

Use `.get()` to avoid that error:

```
print(mlb_team.get('Texas')) # Output: None (no error)
```

Adding or Changing Items

You can add new key-value pairs or change existing ones using this syntax:

```
mlb_team['Seattle'] = 'Mariners' # Add  
mlb_team['Boston'] = 'Patriots' # Change existing value
```

Removing Items

To delete a key-value pair, use `del`:

```
del mlb_team['Boston']
```

Example: English to Spanish Dictionary

```
# Create an empty dictionary  
spanish = {}  
  
# Add word translations  
spanish['hello'] = 'hola'  
spanish['yes'] = 'si'  
spanish['one'] = 'uno'  
  
# Access values  
print(spanish.get('hello')) # Output: hola  
print(spanish.get('goodbye')) # Output: None
```

Dictionaries vs Lists – Which Should You Use?

With a list:

```
# Days in months using list  
days = [31, 28, 31, 30, 31]  
print(days[0]) # Output: 31 (January)
```

But what does index 0 mean to a new reader?

With a dictionary:

```
days = {  
    'January': 31,  
    'February': 28,
```

```
'March': 31  
}  
print(days['January']) # Output: 31
```

The dictionary version is more readable and easier to understand.

Key Notes

- **Keys must be unique.** If you assign a new value to an existing key, the old value is replaced.
- **Keys must be immutable** (strings, numbers, tuples). Lists cannot be keys.
- **Values can be anything:** strings, numbers, lists, even other dictionaries.

Common Dictionary Operations

Operation	Syntax	Description
Create empty	<code>d = {}</code>	Makes a new, empty dictionary
Add/update item	<code>d['A'] = 100</code>	Adds or updates key 'A'
Access value	<code>d['A']</code>	Returns value of key 'A'
Safe access	<code>d.get('A')</code>	Returns value or None (no error)
Delete item	<code>del d['A']</code>	Removes key 'A' and its value

Tutorial 6.1: Create a Dictionary

You can use a dictionary as an actual dictionary of definitions. Create the following program and save it as **cats_and_dogs.py**

```

1 """
2     Name: cats_and_dogs.py
3     Author:
4     Created:
5     Purpose: Create and use a dictionary
6 """
7
8
9 def main():
10     # Define the key : value pairs of the dictionary
11     dictionary = {
12         'dog': 'has a tail and goes woof!',
13         'cat': 'says meow',
14         'mouse': 'is chased by cats'
15     }
16
17     # Prompt the user to enter a dictionary key
18     print(" This dictionary contains values for dog, cat, or mouse.")
19     word = input(" Enter a word (key): ")
20
21     # Use the key entered by the user to access the value
22     print(f" The value associated with {word}: {dictionary.get(word)}")
23     print(f" A {word} {dictionary.get(word)}")
24
25
26 # Call the main function
27 if __name__ == '__main__':
28     main()

```

Example run:

```

This dictionary contains values for dog, cat, or mouse.
Enter a word (key): mouse
The value associated with mouse: is chased by cats
A mouse is chased by cats

```

for Loop With a Dictionary

In Python, you can use a for loop to go through all the key-value pairs in a dictionary. This is useful when you want to **read**, **print**, or **process** all the data stored in the dictionary.

Basic Dictionary

```

student_grades = {
    'Alice': 90,
    'Bob': 85,
    'Clara': 92
}

```

```

# Loop Through Keys
for name in student_grades:
    print(name)
# Loop Through Keys and Access Values
for name in student_grades:
    print(name, "has a grade of", student_grades.get(name))
# Loop Through Key-Value Pairs
for name, grade in student_grades.items():
    print(name, "->", grade)

```

Example run:

```

Alice
Bob
Clara
Alice has a grade of 90
Bob has a grade of 85
Clara has a grade of 92
Alice -> 90
Bob -> 85
Clara -> 92

```

Summary

Loop Type	Syntax	Use
Keys only	for key in dict:	Loop through keys
Keys + Values	for key in dict: + dict[key]	Access values manually
Key-value pairs	for key, value in dict.items():	Clean and readable

Assignment 6.1: Student Grade Tracker

Create a Python file named: **dictionary_practice.py**

Exercise 1: Creating a Dictionary

Task:

Create a dictionary named **student_grades** that stores the following student names and their grades:

- Alice: 90
- Bob: 85

- Clara: 92

Then:

- Print the entire dictionary
- Print Clara's grade

TODO to get your program started.

```
# Your code here
student_grades = {
    # Add key-value pairs
}

# Print the full dictionary

# Print Clara's grade
```

Exercise 2: Adding and Changing Values

Task:

Using the **student_grades** dictionary from Exercise 1:

1. Add a new student: "David" with a grade of 88
2. Change Bob's grade to 89
3. Print the updated dictionary

Exercise 3: Using .get() Safely

Task:

Use **.get()** to retrieve grades for:

- "Alice" (should return a grade)
- "Emma" (should return None)

Print the results with a message for each.

Exercise 4: Deleting a Key

Task:

Delete "Alice" from the **student_grades** dictionary using **del**

Print the dictionary to confirm removal.

Example run:

```
Student Grades:  
{'Alice': 90, 'Bob': 85, 'Clara': 92}  
  
Clara's Grade:  
92  
  
Added David:  
{'Alice': 90, 'Bob': 85, 'Clara': 92, 'David': 88}  
  
Updated Bob's grade:  
{'Alice': 90, 'Bob': 89, 'Clara': 92, 'David': 88}  
  
Using .get() to find a grade:  
Emma's grade: None  
Alice's grade: 90  
  
After deleting Alice:  
{'Bob': 89, 'Clara': 92, 'David': 88}  
  
List all students and their grades:  
Bob has a grade of 89  
Clara has a grade of 92  
David has a grade of 88
```

Tutorial 6.2: Advice to Live By API

Web API's return information in JSON (Javascript Object Notation) format. JSON is very similar to a Python dictionary.

Click on the following URL to see the raw JSON format in a web browser.

<https://api.adviceslip.com/advice>

When you copy and paste this into a file with a .json extension in VSCode, you get this. This file is named **advice_json.json**. With this, we can figure out how to access the data.

```
{  
    "slip": {  
        "id": 70,  
        "advice": "Don't try and bump start a motorcycle on an icy road."  
    }  
}
```

This JSON is made up of a dictionary inside of a dictionary.

```
# Get the key of the first dictionary, which is a dictionary
data.get('slip')
# Get the key of the second dictionary, which return the advice value
.data.get('advice')
# All together
data.get('slip').get('advice')}
```

To access information on the web with Python, we need to install or update a Python module, requests.

```
# Install requests
pip install requests
# Update requests
pip install requests -U
```

This is the specific URL we are using to make our API request. This will return random quote. You can copy and paste this into your code.

```
URL = "https://api.adviceslip.com/advice"
```

Create a Python program named: **advice.py**

Enter the following code. This code is similar to earlier API projects.

```
1  """
2      Name: advice_cli.py
3      Author: William Loring
4      Created: 05/01/2021
5      Purpose: Get random advice
6  """
7
8  # Import the requests module
9  # pip install requests
10 import requests
11
12 # URL for single random advice
13 URL = "https://api.adviceslip.com/advice"
14
15
16 def main():
17     fetch_data()
18
19
20 def fetch_data():
21     # Use the requests.get() function to get JSON data
22     response = requests.get(URL)
23     # Converts json to Python dictionary
24     data = response.json()
25
26     # Print the data using the dictionary created from the API JSON data
27     print()
28     print(" ----- Advice to Live By ----- ")
29     print(f" {data.get('slip').get('advice')}")
30
31
32 # If a standalone program, call the main function
33 # Else, use as a module
34 if __name__ == "__main__":
35     main()
```

Assignment 6.2: Language Translator App

Write a Language Translator App that translates English to Spanish.

4. Create a Python program named **english_to_spanish_dictionary.py**
5. Use a `main()` function.

6. Import and use the **utils.py** module to print a nice title block for your program.
7. Create a dictionary with the following key value pairs.
 - a. one uno
 - b. two dos
 - c. three tres
8. Print out the keys with a loop.
9. Ask the user to input a word to translate.
10. Pass the dictionary to a function.
11. Display the translation. Example run:

```
+-----+
| English to Spanish Dictionary |
+-----+
These are the Spanish words that you can translate.
one
two
three
Enter the word you wish to translate: three
three translates to: tres
```

Challenges

2. Add more words to your dictionary.
3. Translate to another or multiple languages.
4. Whatever you think might make your translator app more interesting.

Glossary

aliasing A circumstance where two or more variables refer to the same object.

delimiter A character or string used to indicate where a string should be split.

element One of the values in a list (or other sequence); also called items.

equivalent Having the same value.

index An integer value that indicates an element in a list.

identical Being the same object (which implies equivalence).

list A sequence of values.

list traversal Sequential accessing of each element in a list.

nested list A list that is an element of another list.

object Something a variable can refer to. An object has a type and a value.

reference The association between a variable and its value.

Assignment Submission

1. Attach the pseudocode or create a TODO.
2. Attach all tutorials and assignments.
3. Attach screenshots showing the successful operation of each tutorial program.
4. Submit in Blackboard.