





Scripting Languages

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Lab #5

- set
- dictionary

(last update: 2023-02-06 [yyyy-mm-dd])



set



```
>>> basket = ['apple', 'ananas', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange', 'banana']
>>> fruits = set(basket)
>>> fruits
set(['orange', 'ananas', 'apple', 'banana'])
>>> type(fruits)
<type 'set'>
                                                        removing
>>> li = list(fruits)
                                                        duplicates
>>> li
['orange', 'ananas', 'apple', 'banana']
>>> type(li)
<type 'list'>
>>> sorted(li)
['ananas', 'apple', 'banana', 'orange']
                                                        Is an element
>>> fruits
                                                        in the set?
set(['orange', 'ananas', 'apple', 'banana'])
>>> 'kiwi' in fruits
False
>>> 'apple' in fruits
True
```

Exercise:

Consider the following elements: [5, 2, 3, 5, 1, 4, -200, 5, 1, 3, 2, 2, 5]. Remove the duplicates, i.e. one element can be present in the result at most once. The elements in the result should be sorted.

list to set



```
>>> a = ['apple', 'banana', 'lemon']
>>> a = set(a)
>>> a
set(['lemon', 'apple', 'banana'])
>>> b = set()
>>> b.add('banana')
>>> b.add('orange')
>>> b
set(['orange', 'banana'])
>>> a.union(b)
set(['orange', 'lemon', 'apple', 'banana'])
>>> a.intersection(b)
set(['banana'])
>>> a.difference(b)
set(['lemon', 'apple'])
>>> a
set(['lemon', 'apple', 'banana'])
>>> a.remove('lemon')
>>> a
set(['apple', 'banana'])
```

empty set; extending a set

classic set operations

dictionary

```
>>> d = { }
 2 >>> d['a'] = 'alfa'
 3 >>> d['b'] = 'beta'
 4 >>> d['g'] = 'gamma'
  >>> d
 6 {'a': 'alfa', 'b': 'beta', 'g': 'gamma'}
7 >>> d['a']
 8 'alfa'
   >>> d['o']
10 Traceback (most recent call last):
11 File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
12 KeyError: 'o'
13
   >>> d.get('o')
14
   >>> d.get('a')
  'alfa'
15
16 >>> 'a' in d
  True
  >>> 'o' in d
18
19 False
20 >>> d['a'] = 'ALFA'
21 >>> d['a']
22 'ALFA'
23 >>> d
24 {'a': 'ALFA', 'b': 'beta', 'g': 'gamma'}
```

for storing **key / value** pairs



```
empty dictionary
( or: d = dict() )
```

Is an element with the given key in the dictionary?







```
>>> d
                                                       the order of the elements
{'b': 'beta', 'g': 'gamma', 'a': 'alfa'}
                                                       is arbitrary
>>> d['o'] = 'omega'
>>> d
{'o': 'omega', 'b': 'beta', 'g': 'gamma', 'a': 'alfa'}
>>> d.keys()
dict keys(['o', 'b', 'g', 'a'])
>>> type(d.keys())
<class 'dict keys'>
>>> d.values()
dict values(['omega', 'beta', 'gamma', 'alfa'])
>>> type(d.values())
<class 'dict values'>
>>> for k in sorted(d.keys()):
        print("key:", k, "=>", d[k])
key: a => alfa
key: b => beta
key: q => qamma
key: o => omega
>>> d.items()
dict items([('o', 'omega'), ('b', 'beta'), ('g', 'gamma'), ('a', 'alfa')])
>>> type(d.items())
<class 'dict items'>
>>> for k, v in d.items():
        print(k, v)
o omega
b beta
g gamma
a alfa
                                                      Iterator to list.
>>> list(d.keys())
                                                      The order is arbitrary.
['o', 'b', 'g', 'a']
```

iterators:

d.keys()

d.values()

d.items()

using iterators in a loop

HW: dict1.py



removing an element from a dictionary

```
>>> a = 6
   >>> a
   6
   >>> del a
   >>> a
   Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
   NameError: name 'a' is not defined
10 >>> li = range(5)
11 >>> li
12 [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
13 >>> del li[-1]
   >>> li
14
15 [0, 1, 2, 3]
17 >>> d
18 {'a': 'alfa', 'b': 'beta', 'o': 'omega', 'g': 'gamma'}
19
   >>> del d['b']
20 >>> d
21 {'a': 'alfa', 'o': 'omega', 'g': 'gamma'}
```





Exercises

- 1. [20120904a] removing duplicates (set)
- 2. [20120905a] dictionary #1
- 3. [20120921a] accent removal
- 4. [20130218b] certain characters
- 5. [20120818h] one hundred 50-digit long numbers (PE #13) [version **A** only]
- 6. [<u>20120816a</u>] 8 queens