

# COMPUTER SCIENCE CLUB

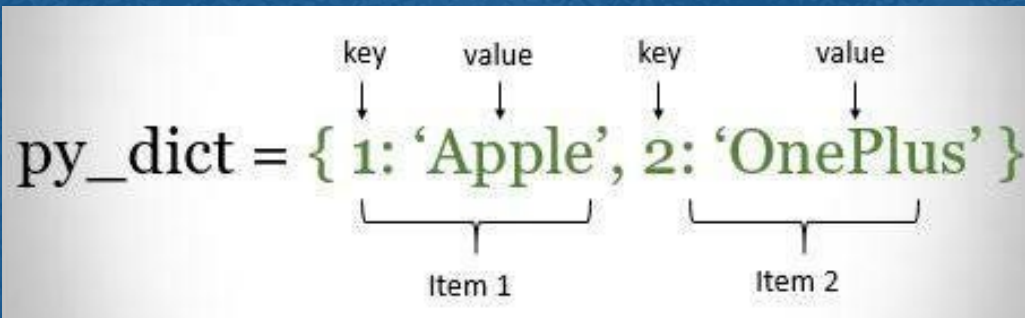
Intro to Competitive Programming (Pt. 5)

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# What is a Dictionary?

- Stores information in key value pairs
- Lists:
  - Has indexes
  - $O(n)$  look up
  - $O(n)$  deletion
  - $O(1)$  look up (using index)
- Dictionaries:
  - No indexes
  - $O(1)$  look up
  - $O(1)$  deletion





# Dictionaries in Python

```
1 # creating a dictionary
2 my_dict = {"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3}
3
4 # adding an element
5 my_dict["d"] = 4
6
7 # updating element if key is already in a dictionary
8 my_dict["a"] = 5
9
10 # accessing an element
11 # NOTE will return key error if key not in dict
12 var = my_dict["a"]
13
14 # delete an element
15 del my_dict["b"]
16
```

# Looping through dictionaries

```
17 # loop through all keys
18 for key in my_dict:
19     print(key)
20
21 # loop through all values
22 for value in my_dict.values():
23     print(value)
```



# Why use dictionaries in CCC?

- Can often be faster than lists due to its  $O(1)$  lookup time
- In the following data structures find the index/value of the letter "c"

```
25  
26 my_dict = {"a": 0, "b": 1, "c": 2}  
27 print(my_dict["c"])  
28
```

$O(1)$  Much faster!

```
29 li = ["a", "b", "c"]  
30 for i in range(li):  
31     if li[i] == "c":  
32         print(i)  
33     break
```

$O(n)$  Much slower

# Why use dictionaries in CCC?

- Easier to model certain information
- Store the following information in a data structure:
  - Apples cost 1\$
  - Bananas cost 2\$
  - Pears cost 3\$

```
34  
35     fruits = {"apples": 1, "bananas": 2, "pears": 3}  
36
```



# Problems

Beginner:

<https://dmoj.ca/problem/ccc06j3> - CCC '06 J3 - Cell-Phone  
Messaging

Intermediate:

<https://dmoj.ca/problem/ccc10s2> - CCC '10 S2 - Huffman Encoding

Advanced:

<https://dmoj.ca/problem/ccc07s3> - CCC '07 S3 - Friends