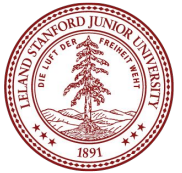
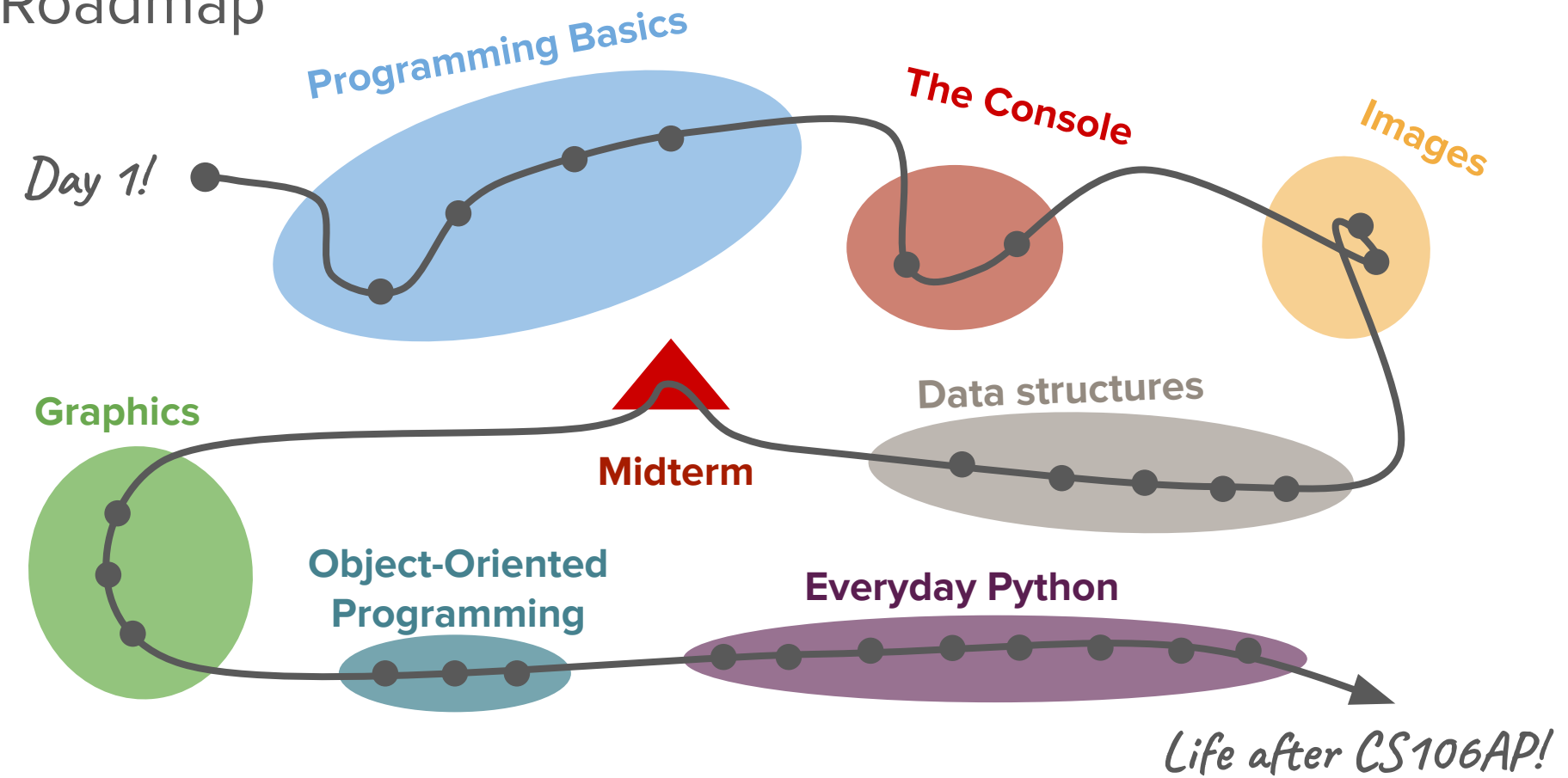
# Nested Data Structures

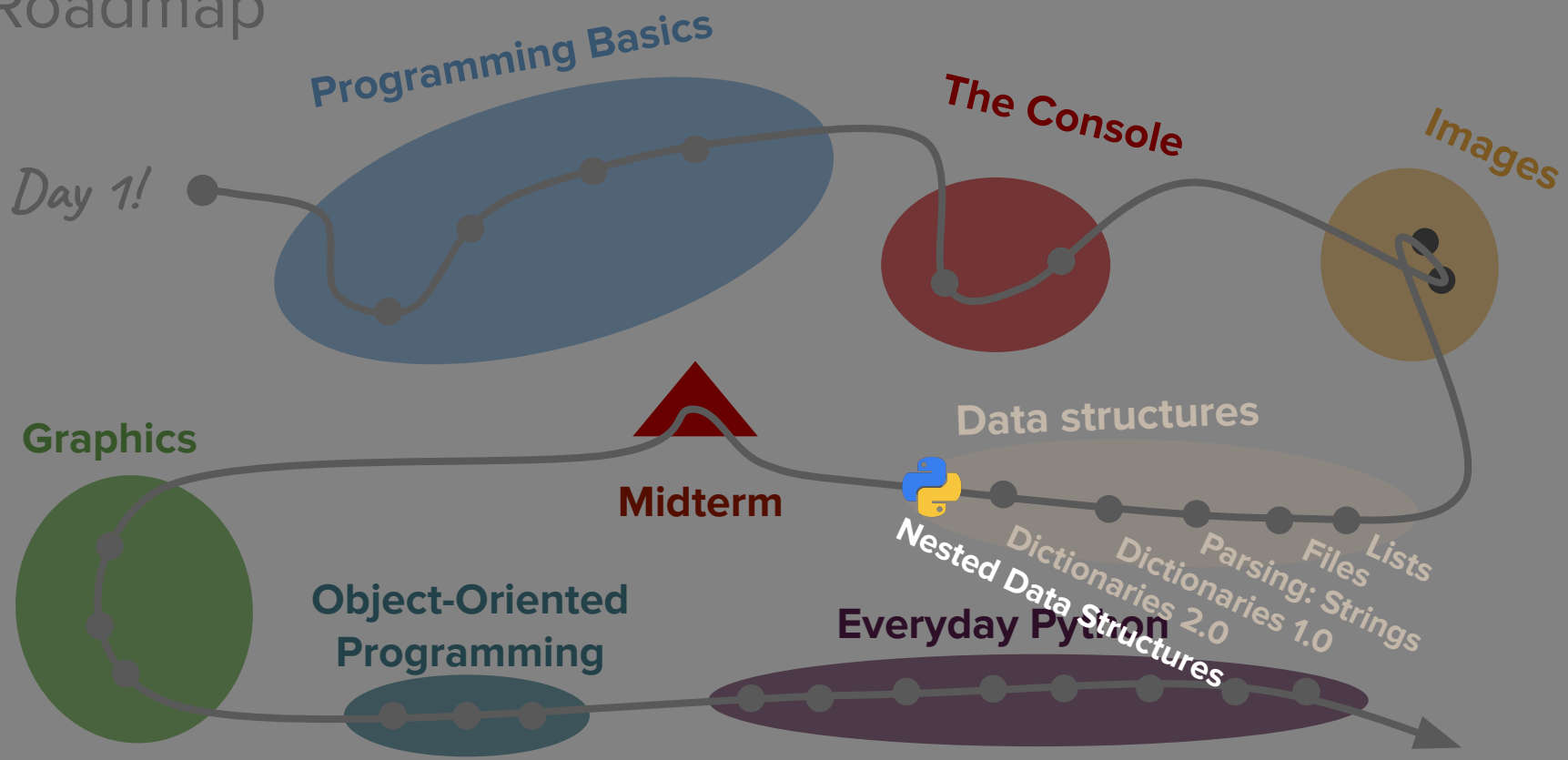
CS106AP Lecture 15



# Roadmap


Programming Basics
Day 1!
The Console
Images
Graphics
Midterm
Data structures
Object-Oriented Programming
Everyday Python
Life after CS106AP!

# Roadmap


Programming Basics
Day 1!
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Data structures
Lists
Files
Parsing: Strings
Dictionaries 1.0
Dictionaries 2.0
Nested Data Structures
Object-Oriented Programming
Everyday Python
Life after CS106AP!

# Today's questions

How can we store more information and add more structure to our data?

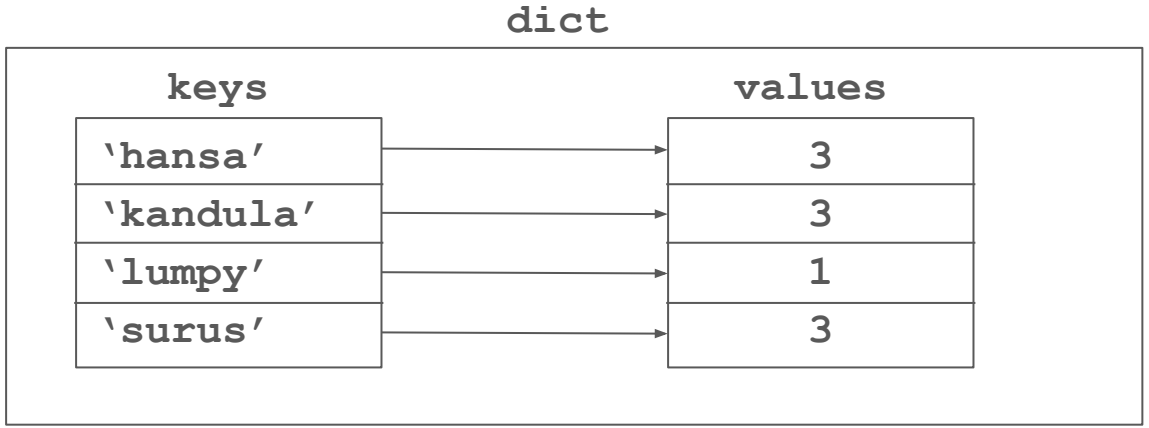
# Today's topics

1. Review
2. Built-ins
3. Nested data structures
    - Lists
    - Dictionaries
4. What's next?

# Review

# Big Picture: Dictionaries + Uniqueness

- A key will only be associated with one value
  - no duplicate keys!
- A dictionary can have multiple values that are the same.



# Accessing a Dictionary's Keys

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}

>>> d.keys()

dict_keys(['Gates', 'MemChu', 'Tresidder'])
```

iterable collection of all the keys.

iterable means it can be used in foreach

# Accessing a Dictionary's Keys

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}
>>> list(d.keys())
['Gates', 'MemChu', 'Tresidder']
```

we are using list() to convert d.keys() into a list

# Accessing a Dictionary's Values

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}
>>> list(d.values())
[23, 116, 57]
```

we are using list() to convert d.values() into a list

# Looping over a Dictionary's Keys

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}
>>> for building in d.keys():
...     print(building)
Gates
MemChu
Tresidder
```

we can use foreach on the dictionary's keys!

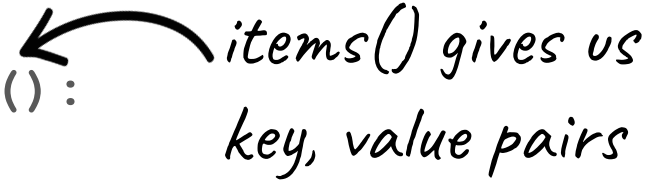
# Looping over a Dictionary's Values

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}
>>> for age in d.values():
...     print(age)
23
116
57
```

we can use foreach on the dictionary's values!

# Looping over a Dictionary's Keys and Values

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}
>>> for building, age in d.items():
...     print(building, 'is', age, 'years old.')
Gates is 23 years old.
MemChu is 116 years old.
Tresidder is 57 years old.
```



# Printing with sep=

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}
>>> for building, age in d.items():
...     print(building, age, sep=': ')
Gates: 23
MemChu: 116
Tresidder: 57
```

sep is an optional argument like end!

# Printing with sep=

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}
>>> for building, age in d.items():
...     print(building, age, sep=': ')
Gates: 23
MemChu: 116
Tresidder: 57
```

the separating string will be printed between the arguments you pass into print()

# Getting a Sorted List of Keys

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'Tresidder': 57, 'MemChu': 116}

>>> sorted(d.keys())

['Gates', 'MemChu', 'Tresidder']
```

sorted() returns a list in alphabetical order!

# Retrieving Min/Max Values

```
>>> d = {'Gates': 23, 'MemChu': 116, 'Tresidder': 57}
>>> min(d.values())
23
>>> max(d.values())
116
```

returns the smallest element!

returns the biggest element!

## Definition

**Built-in Function**
A function built into Python that is always available for use.

# Examples of Built-ins

```
print()
input()
str()
int()
float()
len()
```

```
open()
list()
sorted()
max()
min()
```

# Built-ins with Lists

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
```

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> sorted(lst)
```

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> sorted(lst)
```

Creates an increasing sorted list

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> sorted(lst)
[-2, 5, 10, 34, 46]
```

Creates an increasing sorted list

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> sorted(lst)
[-2, 5, 10, 34, 46]
>>> lst
```

Creates an increasing sorted list

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> sorted(lst)
[-2, 5, 10, 34, 46]
>>> lst
[10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
```

Creates an increasing sorted list

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
```

# Sorted() in Lists

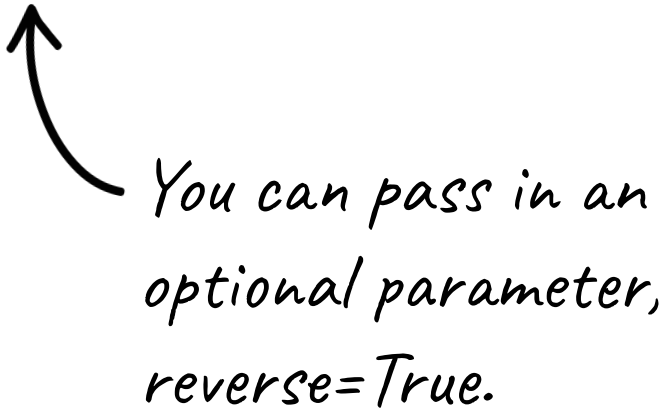
```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> sorted(lst, reverse=True)
```

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> sorted(lst, reverse=True)
[46, 34, 10, 5, -2]
```

# Sorted() in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> sorted(lst, reverse=True)
[46, 34, 10, 5, -2]
```



# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
```

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> max(lst)
```

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> max(lst)
```

Returns the maximum element in the list

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> max(lst)
46
```

Returns the maximum element in the list

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> max(lst)
46
>>> min(lst)
```

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> max(lst)
46
>>> min(lst)
```

Returns the minimum element in the list

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [10, -2, 34, 46, 5]
>>> max(lst)
46
>>> min(lst)
-2
```

Returns the minimum element in the list

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’]
```

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = [‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’]
>>> max(lst)
```

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> max(lst)
```

We can use max/min on strings because characters have unicode representations

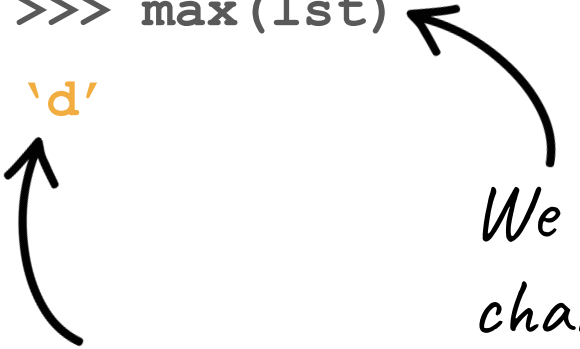
# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> max(lst)
'd'
```

We can use max/min on strings because characters have unicode representations

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> max(lst)
'd'
```



We can use max/min on strings because characters have unicode representations

'\u0064', or 100 in decimal

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> max(lst)
'd'
>>> min(lst)
```

We can use max/min on strings because characters have unicode representations

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> max(lst)
'd'
>>> min(lst)
'a'
```

We can use max/min on strings because characters have unicode representations

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> max(lst)
'd'
>>> min(lst)
'a'
```

We can use max/min on strings because characters have unicode representations

'\u0061', or 97 in decimal

# Max/Min in Lists

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> max(lst)
'd'
>>> min(lst)
'a'
```

We can use max/min on anything where "<" has meaning.

# Extending a List

```
>>> lst = [‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’]
```

# Extending a List

```
>>> lst = [‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’]
>>> lst.extend([‘e’, ‘f’])
```

# Extending a List

```
>>> lst = [‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’]
>>> lst.extend([‘e’, ‘f’])
>>> lst
```

# Extending a List

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> lst.extend(['e', 'f'])
>>> lst
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
```

# Extending a List

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> lst.extend(['e', 'f'])
>>> lst
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
```

extend() behaves like +=

# Extending a List

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> lst.extend(['e', 'f'])
>>> lst
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
>>> lst += ['g', 'h']
```

extend() behaves like +=

# Extending a List

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> lst.extend(['e', 'f'])
>>> lst
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
>>> lst += ['g', 'h']
>>> lst
```

extend() behaves like +=

# Extending a List

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> lst.extend(['e', 'f'])
>>> lst
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
>>> lst += ['g', 'h']
>>> lst
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h']
```

extend() behaves like +=

# Note on Efficiency

```
>>> lst = [‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’]
>>> lst += [‘e’, ‘f’]

>>> lst = lst + [‘e’, ‘f’]
```

# Note on Efficiency

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> lst += ['e', 'f']

>>> lst = lst + ['e', 'f']
```

This creates a new list every time, so when the list gets long, it's inefficient.

# Note on Efficiency

```
>>> lst = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> lst += ['e', 'f']
```

This modifies in-place, so it's fast!

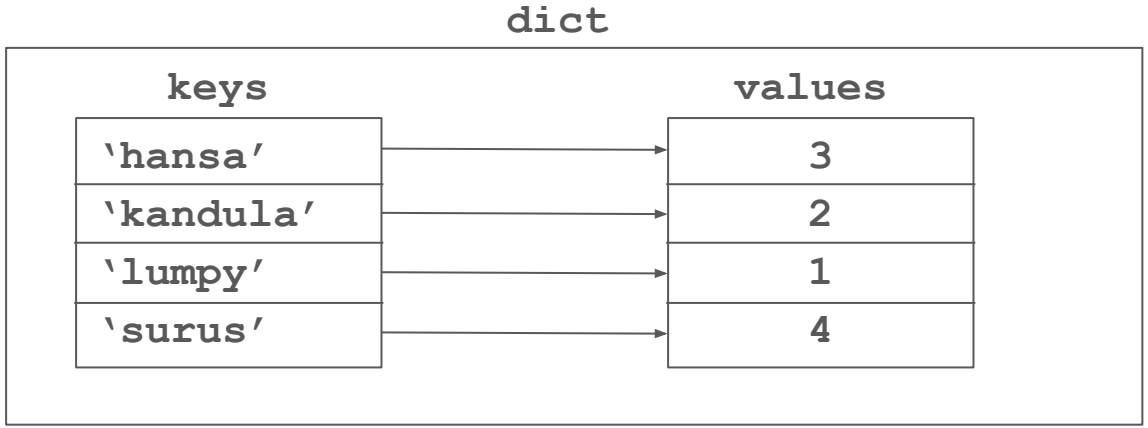
```
>>> lst = lst + ['e', 'f']
```

This creates a new list every time, so when the list gets long, it's inefficient.

How can we store more information by adding more structure to our data?

# Recall: Animal – Feedings Dictionary

- animal name ⟶ number of feedings
- string ⟶ int



# Recall: Animal – Feedings Dictionary

- animal name ⟶ number of feedings
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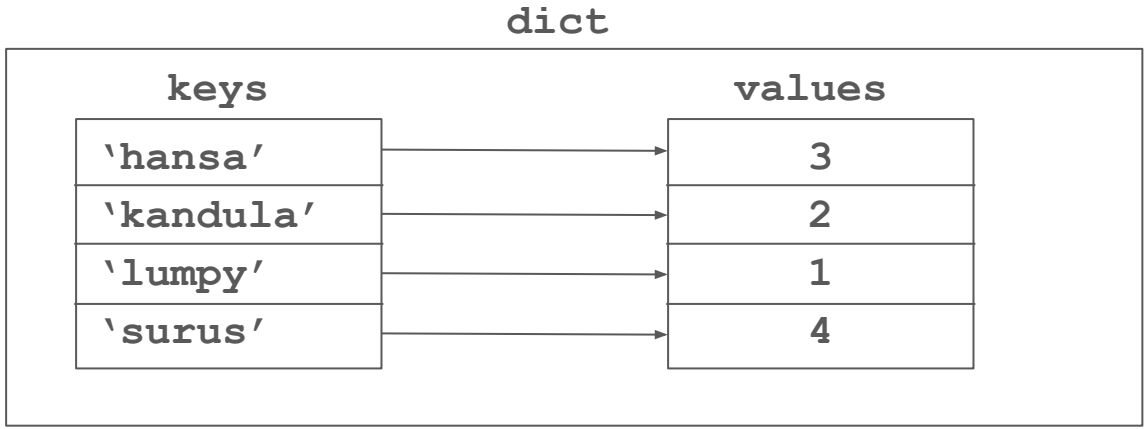



*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*

# Attempt #1: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

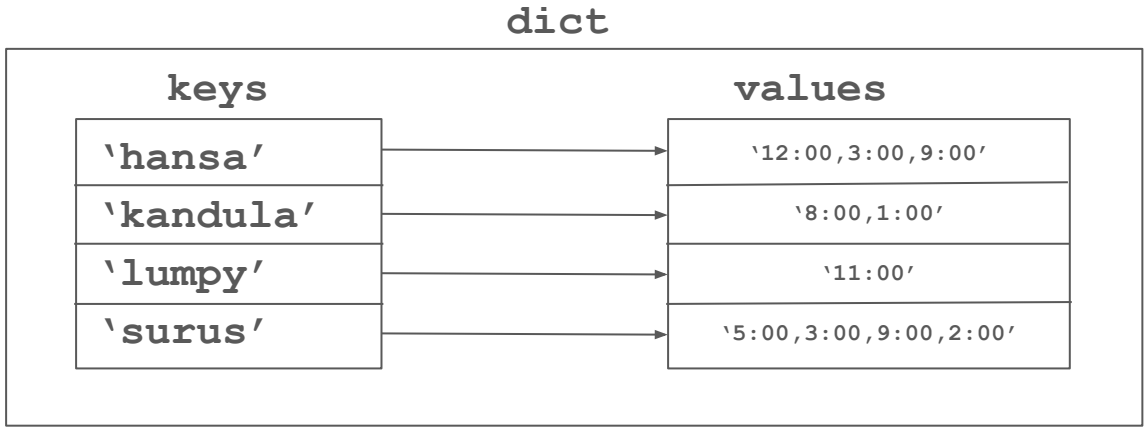
- animal name ⟶ **feeding times**
- string ⟶ **string**

*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*

# Attempt #1: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

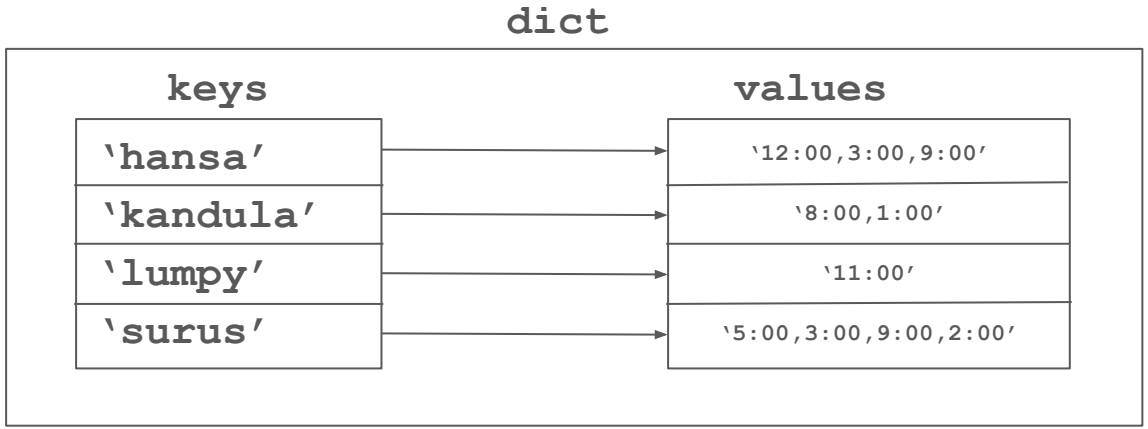
- animal name ⟶ **feeding times**
- string ⟶ **string**

*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*



# Attempt #1: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

- animal name ⟶ **feeding times**
- string ⟶ **string**

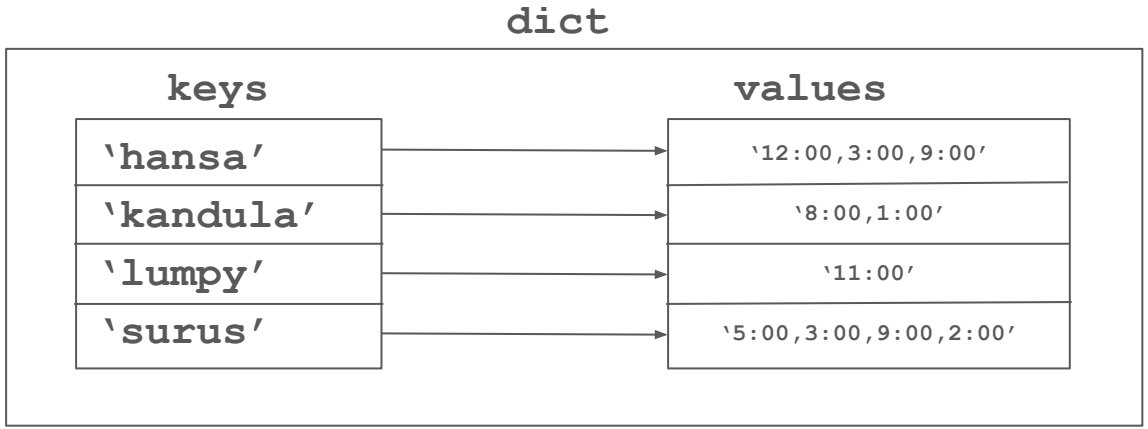



*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*

✗ *Times are not easily accessible!*

# Attempt #1: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

- animal name ⟶ **feeding times**
- string ⟶ **string**

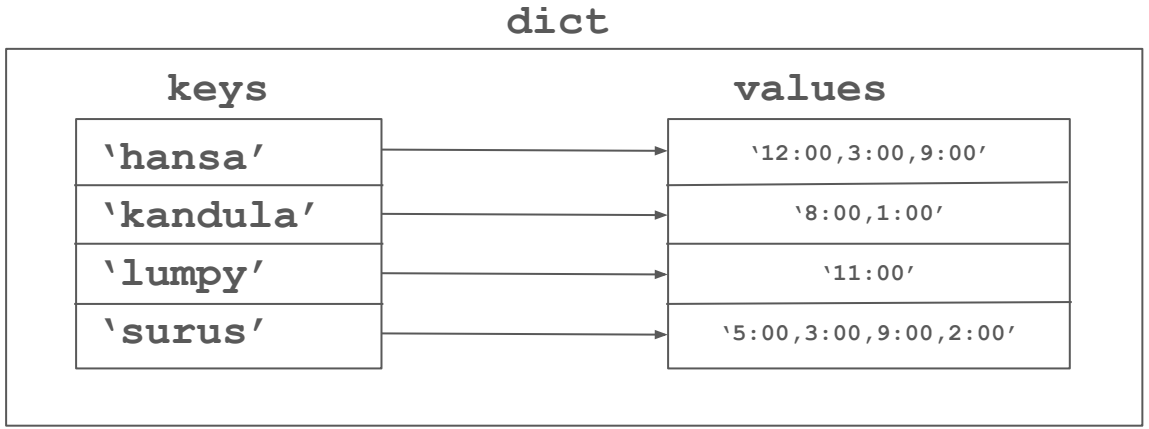



*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*

*We'd have to call s.split(',') anytime we wanted to access a time!*

# Attempt #1: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

- animal name ⟶ **feeding times**
- string ⟶ **string**




*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*

*But those times look like a data type we know of.....*

# Attempt #2: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

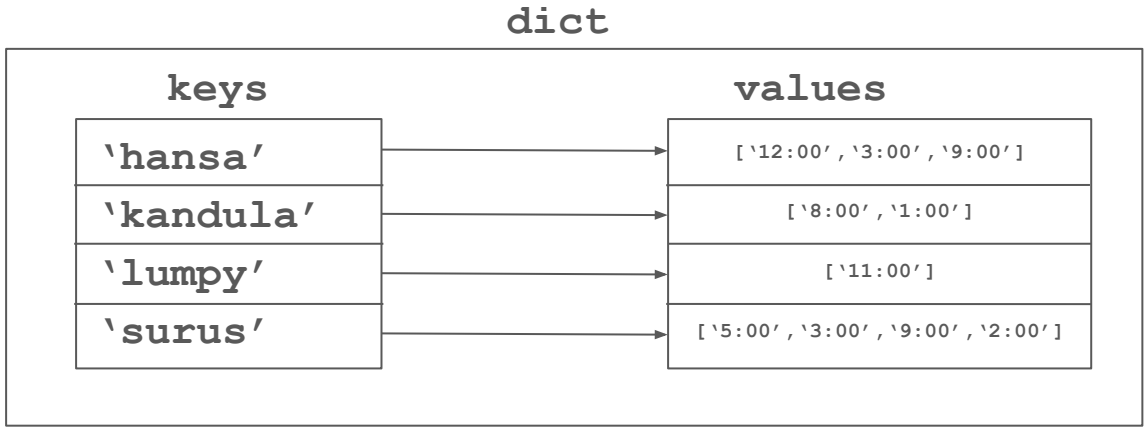
- animal name ⟶ **feeding times**
- string ⟶ **list[string]**

*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*

# Attempt #2: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

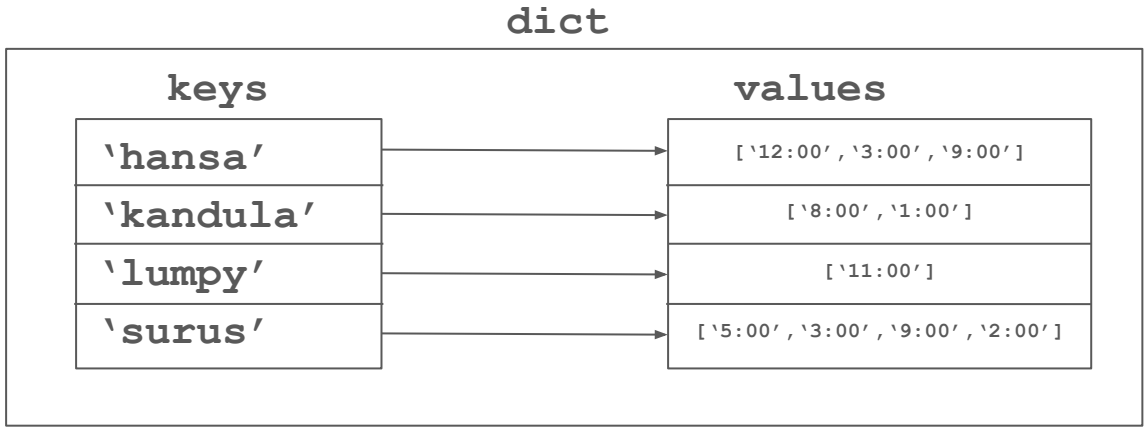
- animal name ⟶ **feeding times**
- string ⟶ **list[string]**

*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*



# Attempt #2: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

- animal name ⟶ **feeding times**
- string ⟶ **list[string]**




*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*

*We can easily access the individual times!*

# Nested Data Structures

- We can nest data structures!

# Nested Data Structures

- We can nest data structures!
  - Lists in lists

# Nested Data Structures

- We can nest data structures!
  - Lists in lists
    - *grid/game board*

# Nested Data Structures

- We can nest data structures!
  - Lists in lists
    - *grid/game board*
  - Lists in dicts

# Nested Data Structures

- We can nest data structures!
  - Lists in lists
    - *grid/game board*
  - Lists in dicts
    - *animals to feeding times*

# Nested Data Structures

- We can nest data structures!
  - Lists in lists
    - *grid/game board*
  - Lists in dicts — (assignment 4)
    - *animals to feeding times*
  - Dicts in dicts

# Nested Data Structures

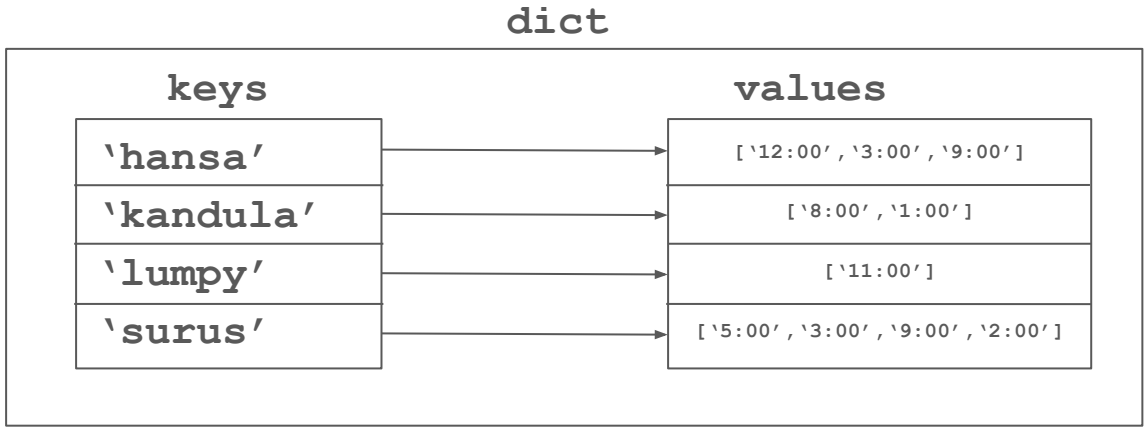
- We can nest data structures!
  - Lists in lists
    - *grid/game board*
  - Lists in dicts
    - *animals to feeding times*
  - Dicts in dicts
    - *your phone's contact book*

# Nested Data Structures

- We can nest data structures!
  - Lists in lists
    - *grid/game board*
  - Lists in dicts
    - *animals to feeding times*
  - Dicts in dicts
    - *your phone's contact book*
  - ... and so on!

# Attempt #2: Animal – Feeding Times Dictionary

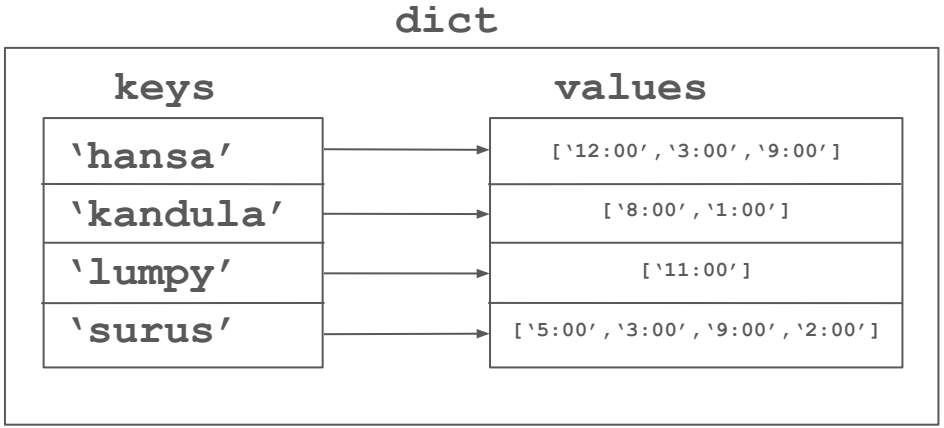
- animal name ⟶ **number of feedings**
- string ⟶ **list[string]**




*What if we wanted to store the **times** that the animals were fed?*

*How do we use this dictionary?*

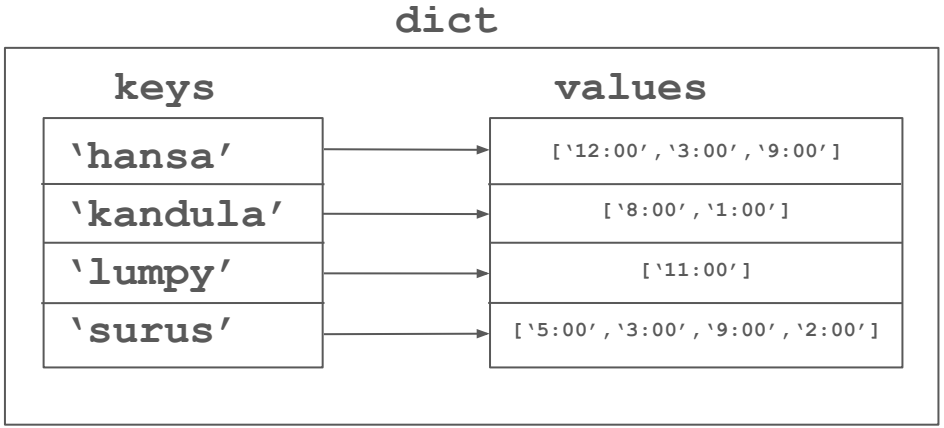
# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Get




Get the feeding times associated with 'hansa'!

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Get

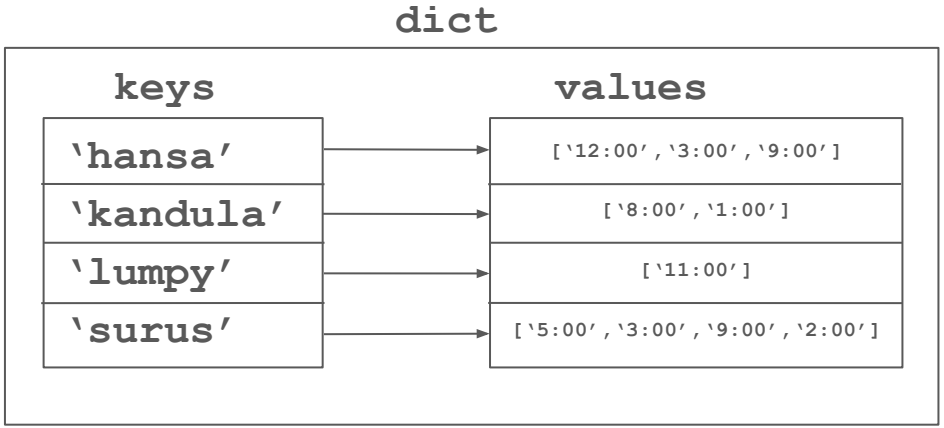
```
>>> d['hansa']
```




Get the feeding times associated with 'hansa'!

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Get

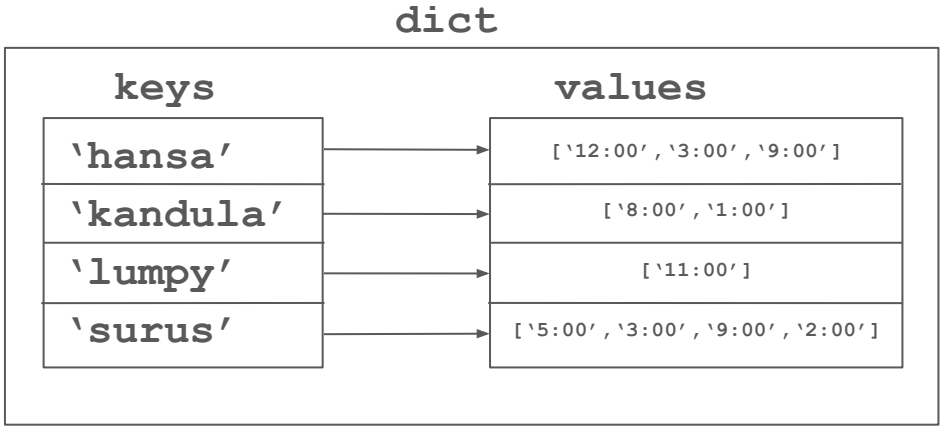
```
>>> d['hansa']
['12:00','3:00','9:00']
```




*Get the feeding times associated with 'hansa'!*

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Modify Value

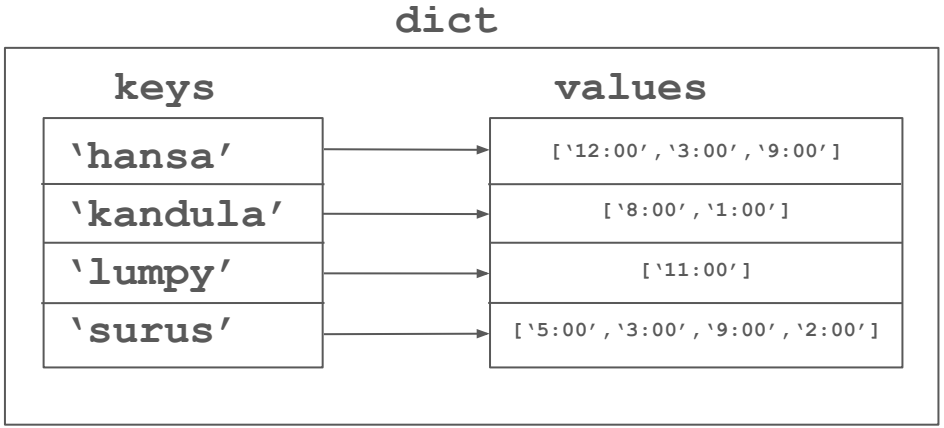
```
>>> d['hansa']
['12:00','3:00','9:00']
```




*Add a feeding time ('4:00') to 'lumpy'!*

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Modify Value

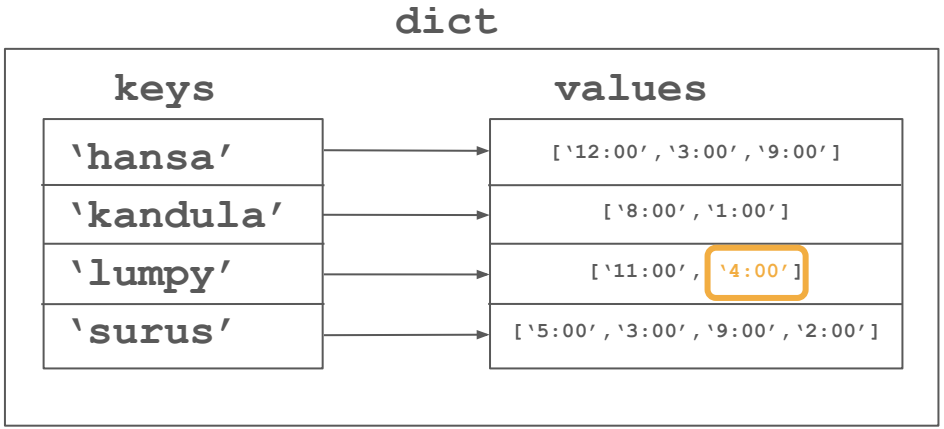
```
>>> d['hansa']
['12:00','3:00','9:00']
>>> d['lumpy'].append('4:00')
```




*Add a feeding time ('4:00') to 'lumpy'!*

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Modify Value

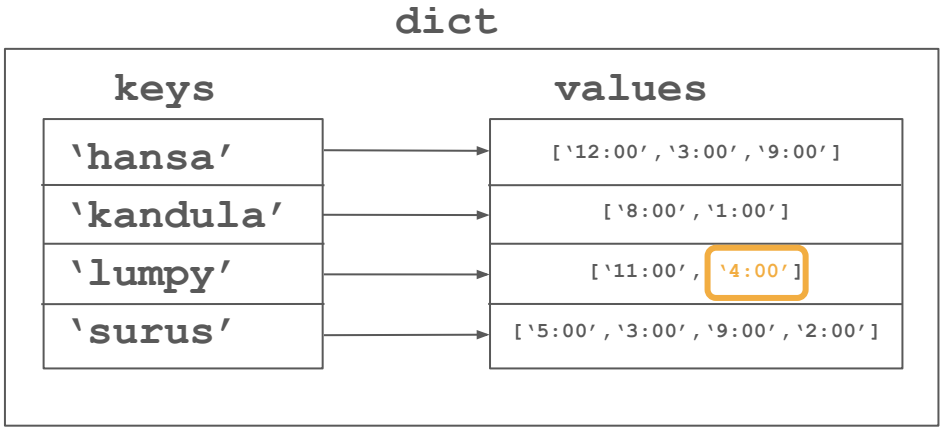
```
>>> d['hansa']
['12:00','3:00','9:00']
>>> d['lumpy'].append('4:00')
```




*Add a feeding time ('4:00') to 'lumpy'!*

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Get Elem

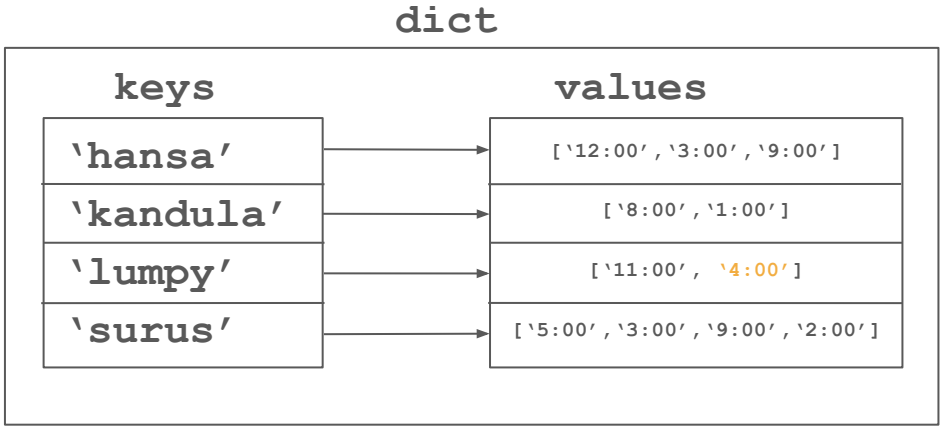
```
>>> d['hansa']
['12:00','3:00','9:00']
>>> d['lumpy'].append('4:00')
```




*Get the first feeding time for 'kandula'*

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Get Elem

```
>>> d['hansa']
['12:00','3:00','9:00']
>>> d['lumpy'].append('4:00')
>>> k_times = d['kandula']
```




*Get the first feeding time for 'kandula'*

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Get Elem

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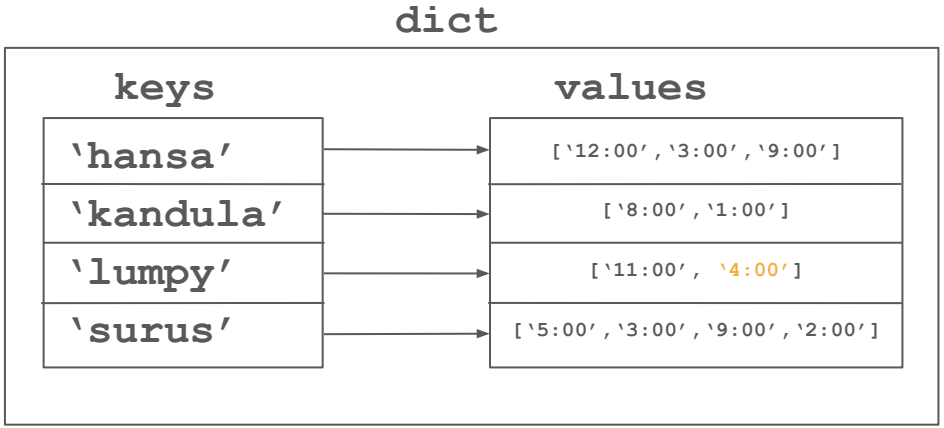


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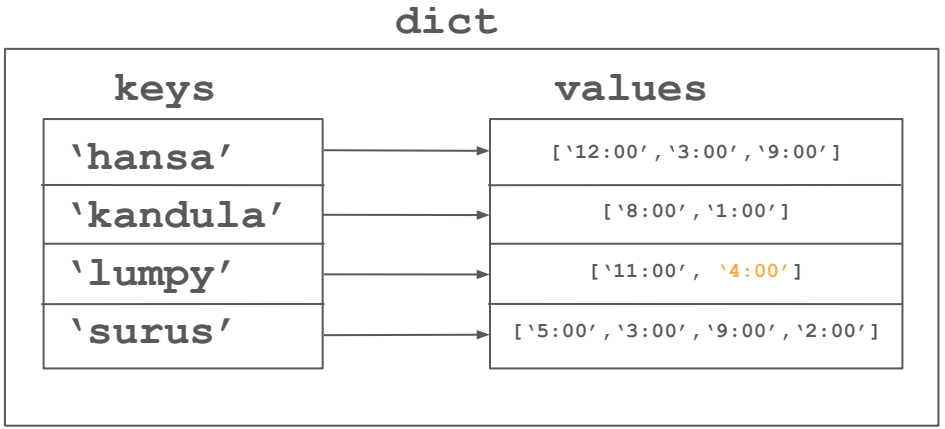


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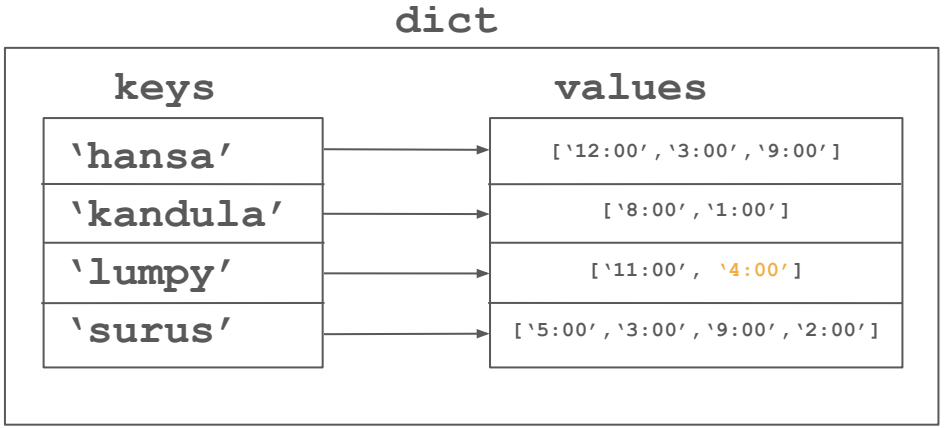


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More concisely,

```
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```

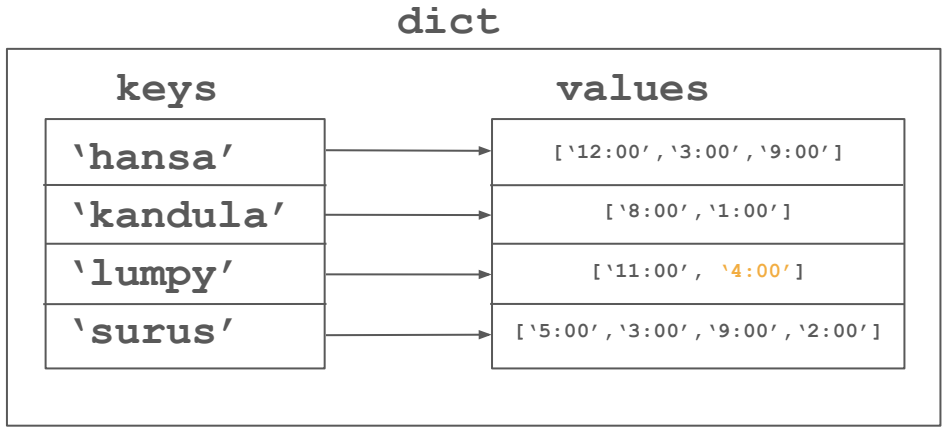


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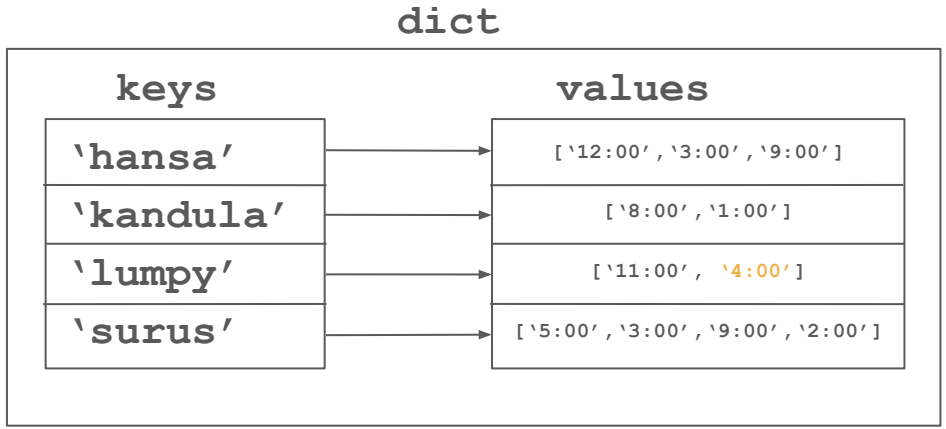


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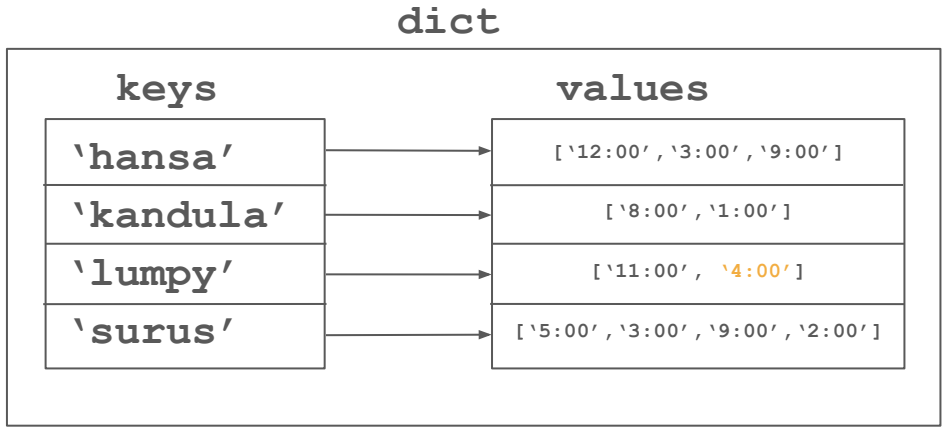


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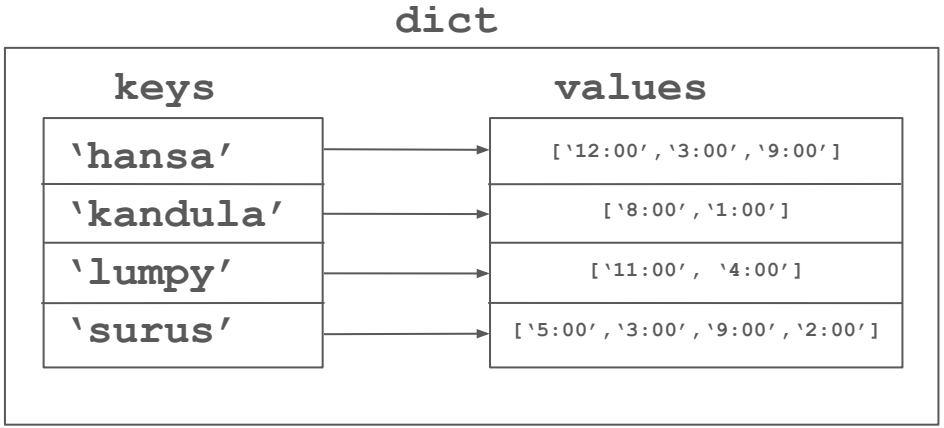
# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Set List




Reset 'surus' feeding list to ['7:00']

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Set List

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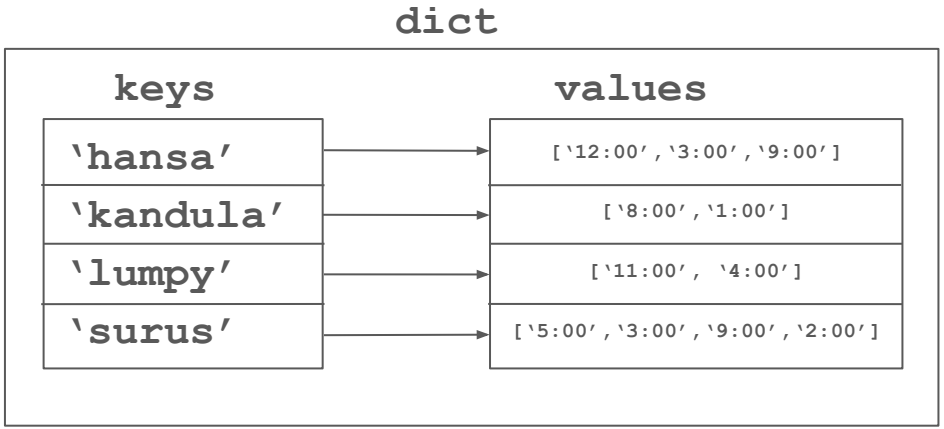


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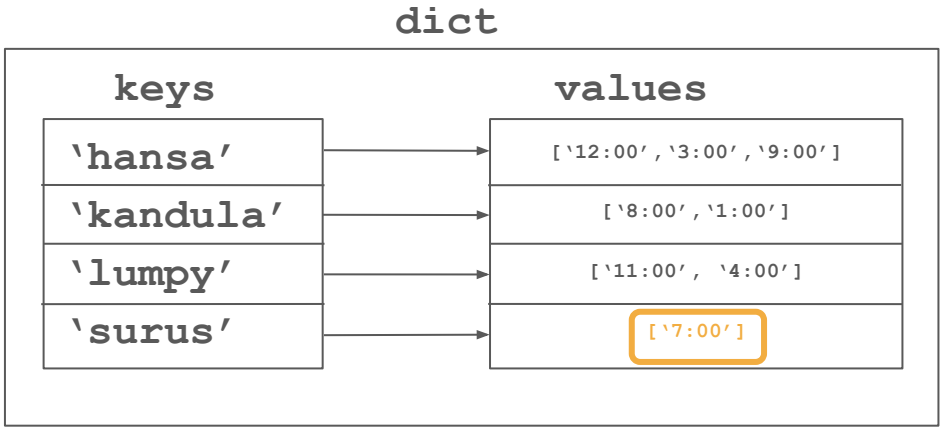


*Reset 'surus' feeding list to ['7:00']*

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Set Element

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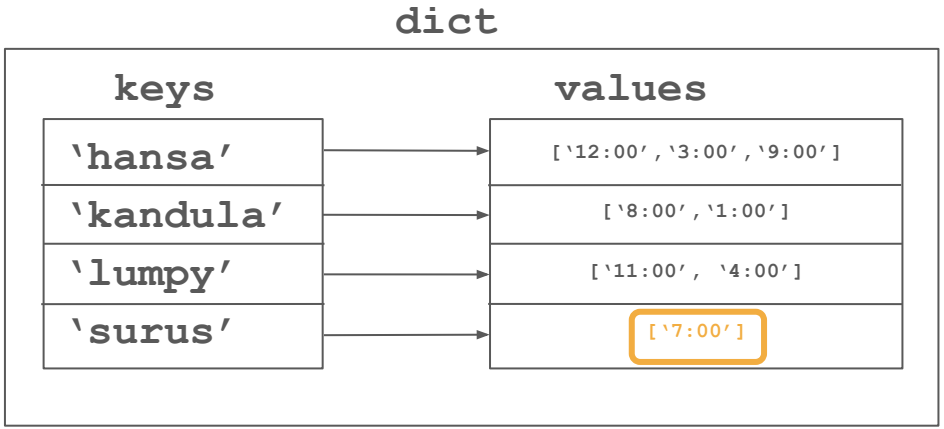
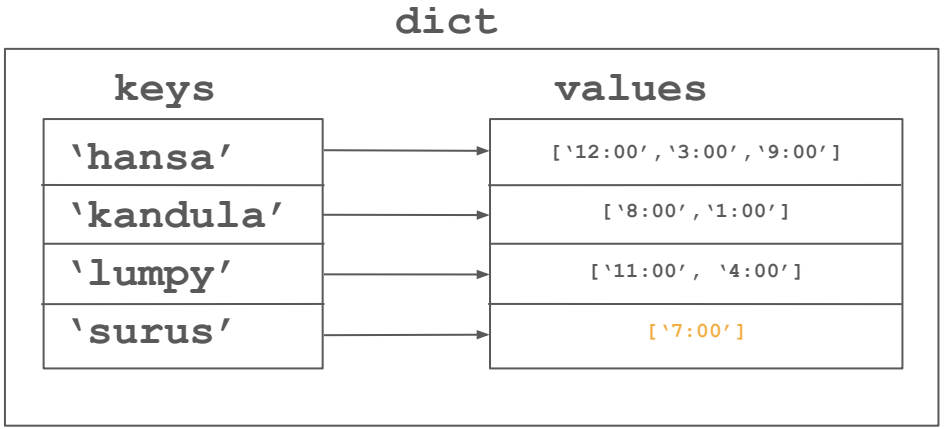



*Set second element in 'lumpy' to '2:00'*

# Using a Dictionary Containing a List - Set Element

```
>>> d['surus'] = ['7:00']
>>> lump_list = d['lumpy']
```

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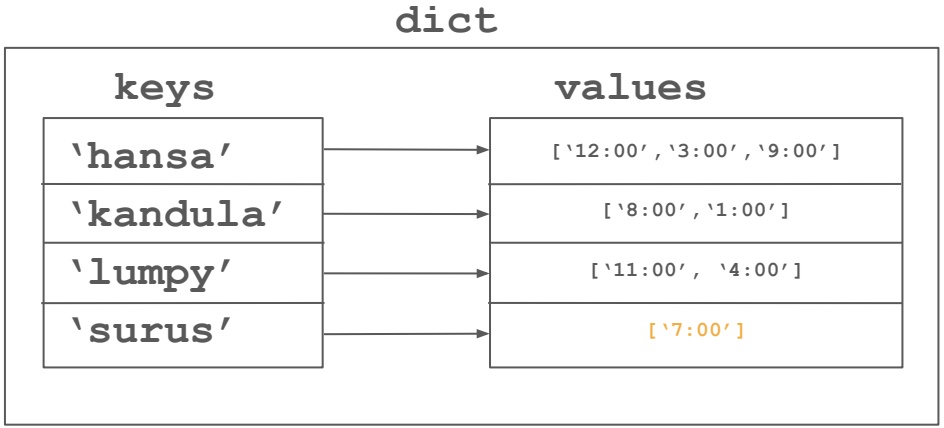


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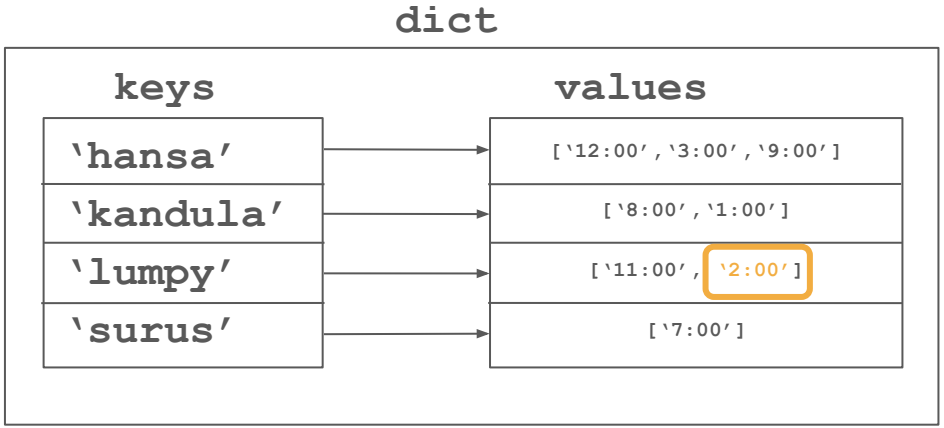


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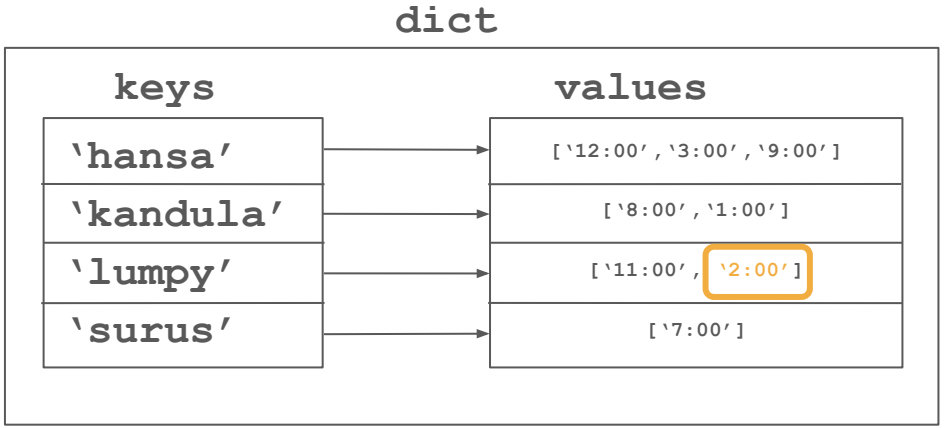


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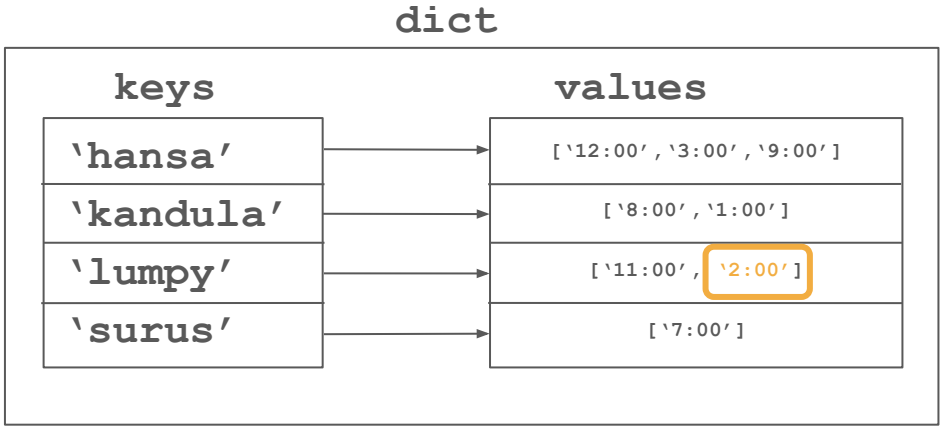


*Set second element in 'lumpy' to '2:00'*

# Think/Pair/Share:

How can we modify our file-reading function to populate the animal – feeding times dictionary?

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  - immutable or mutable types can be dictionary **values**
    - e.g. strings, ints, floats, booleans, lists, dictionaries

# Think/Pair/Share:

How could we store an animal’s type, diet, and feeding times in a data structure?

# Attempt #1: Animal – Info List Dictionary

- animal name ⟶ **animal type, diet, feeding times**
- string ⟶ **list**

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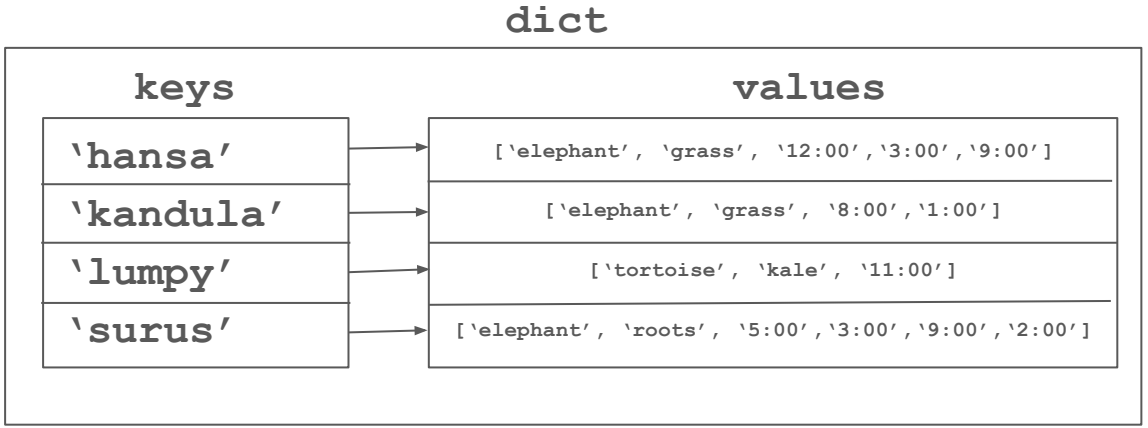

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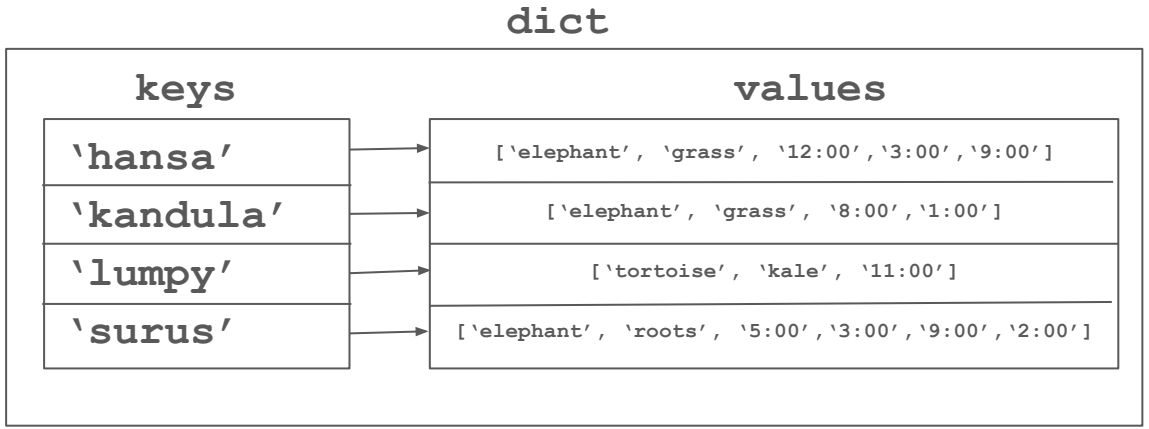
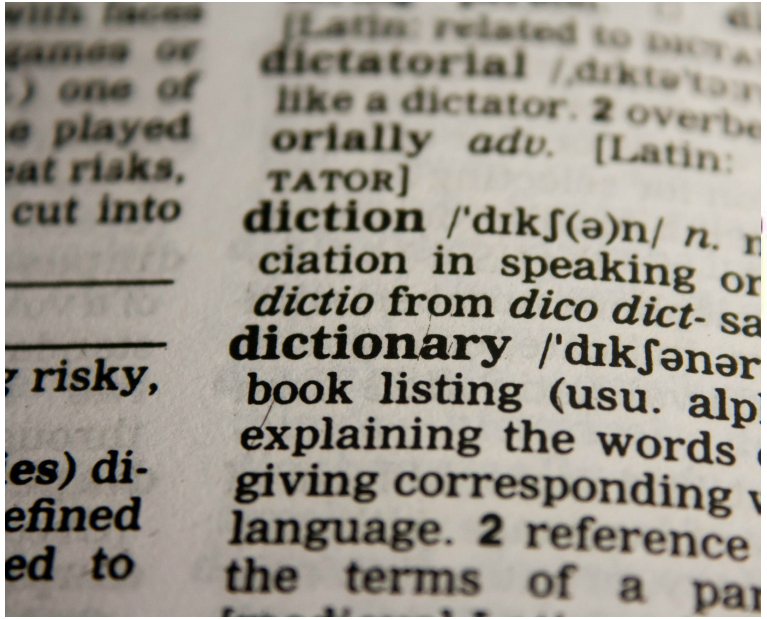



✗ Not super easy to distinguish between the different pieces of data in the list

# Dicts in Dicts!



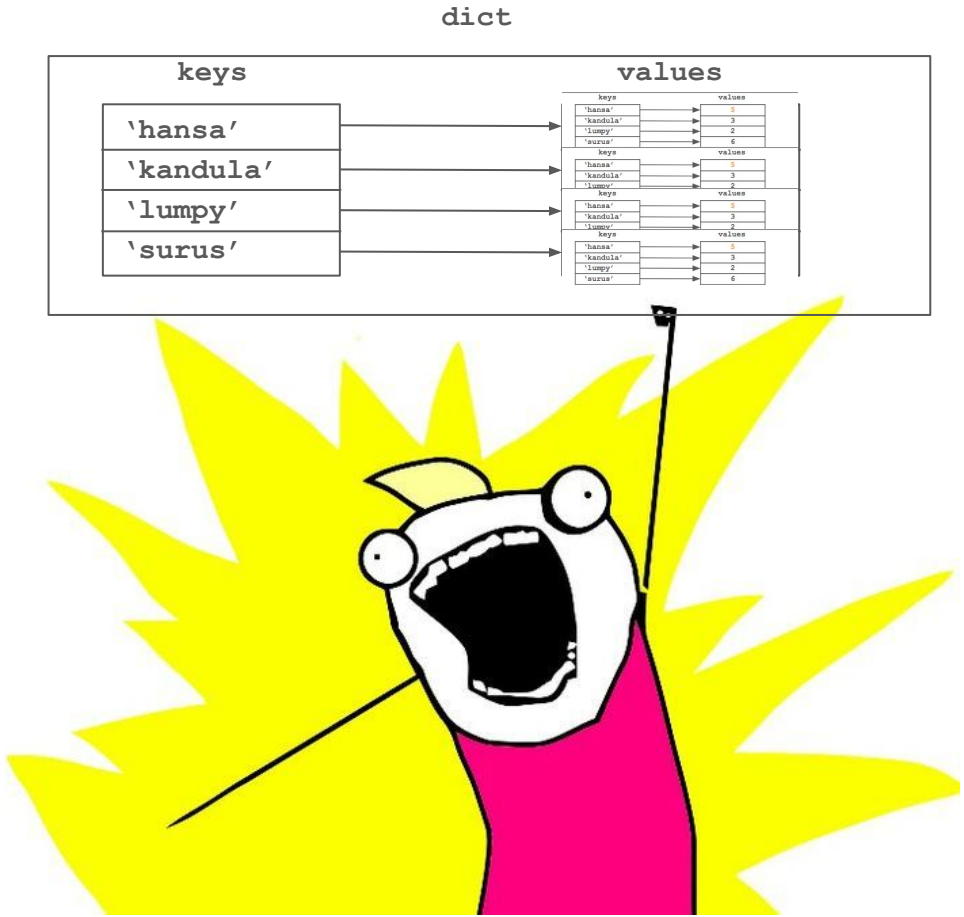




Image from Allie Brosh

# Attempt #2: Animal – Info Dict Dictionary

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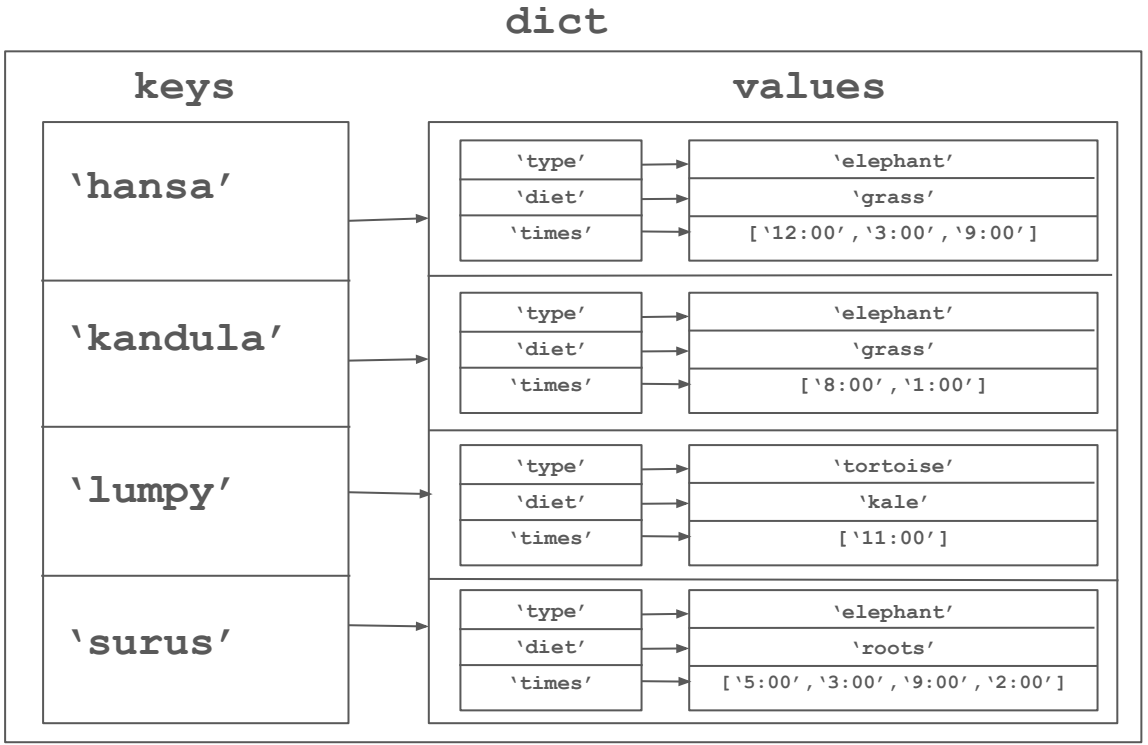

# Attempt #2: Animal – Info Dict Dictionary

you can have values of different types

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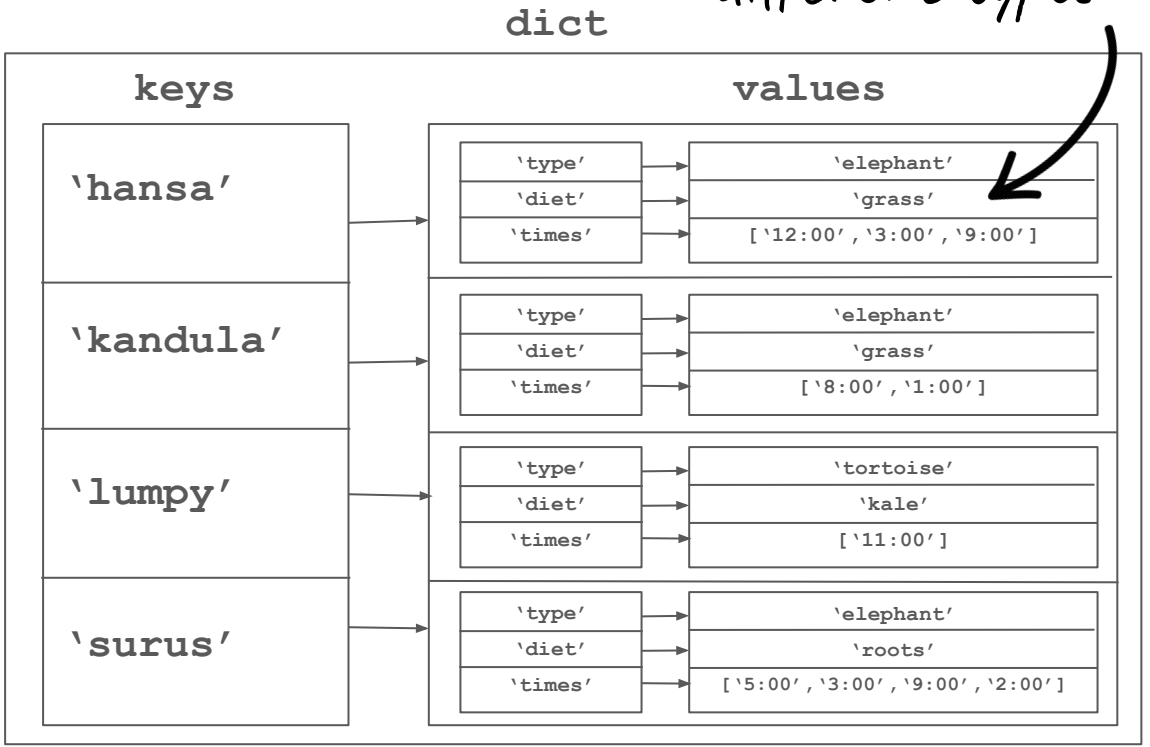

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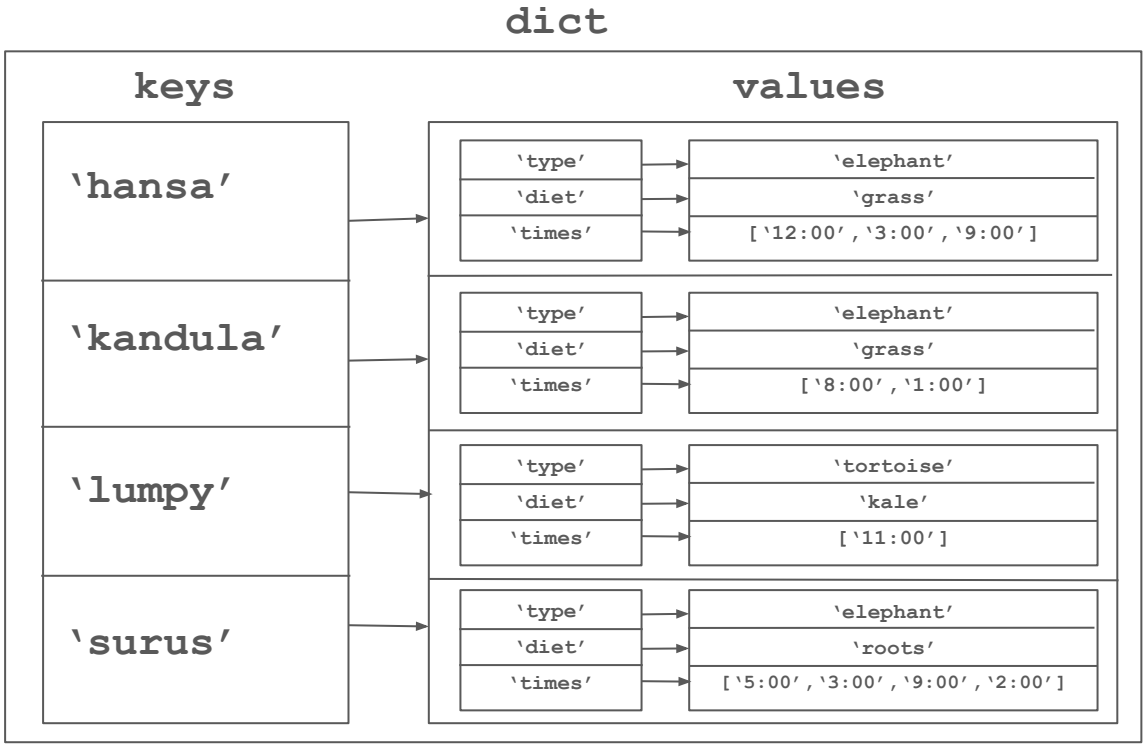
Common pattern



# Using a Dictionary Containing a Dict - Get

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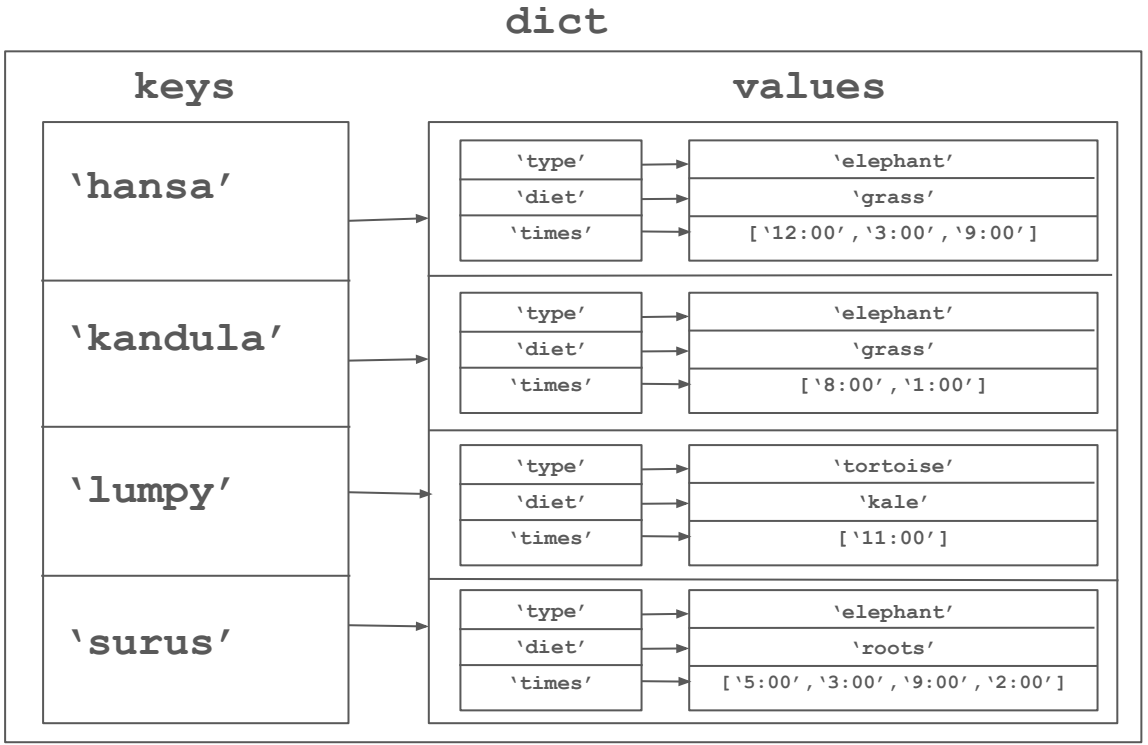

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>>> d['hansa']
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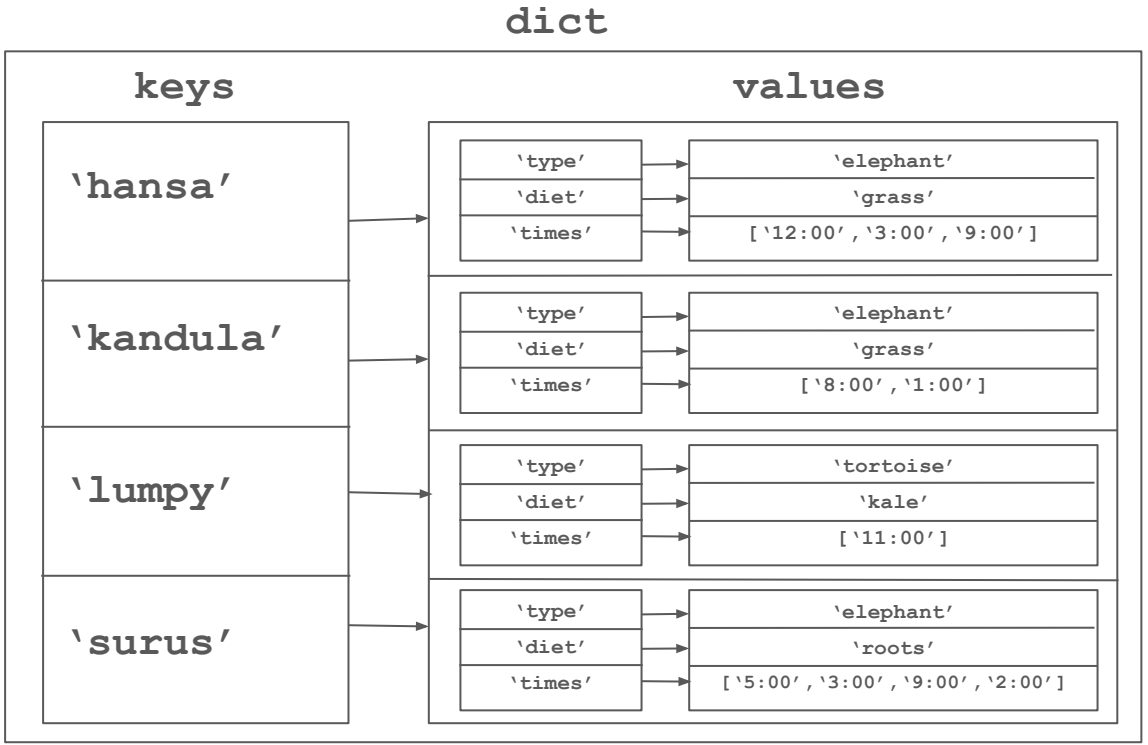

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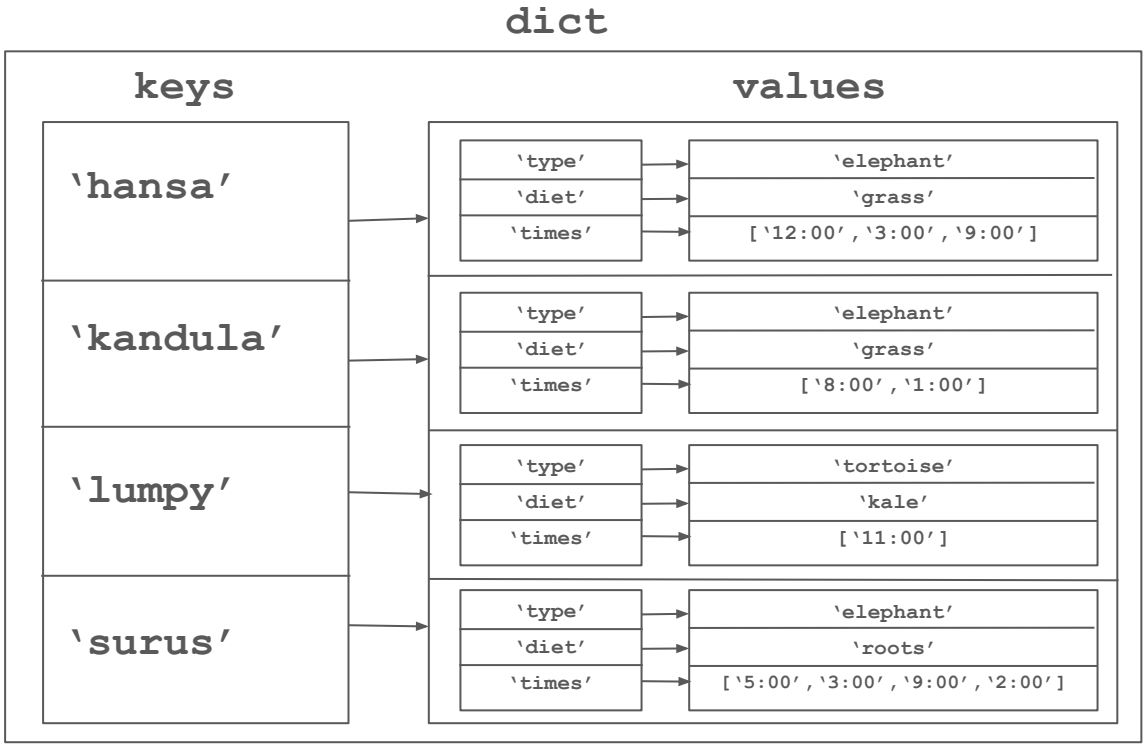

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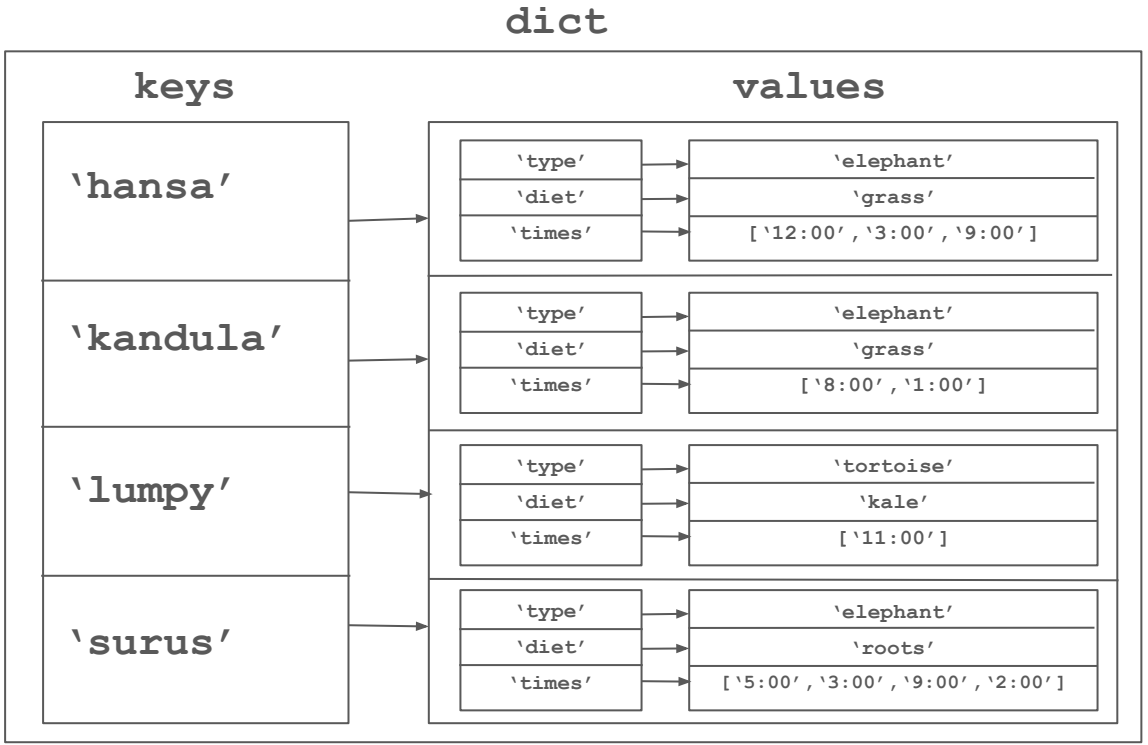

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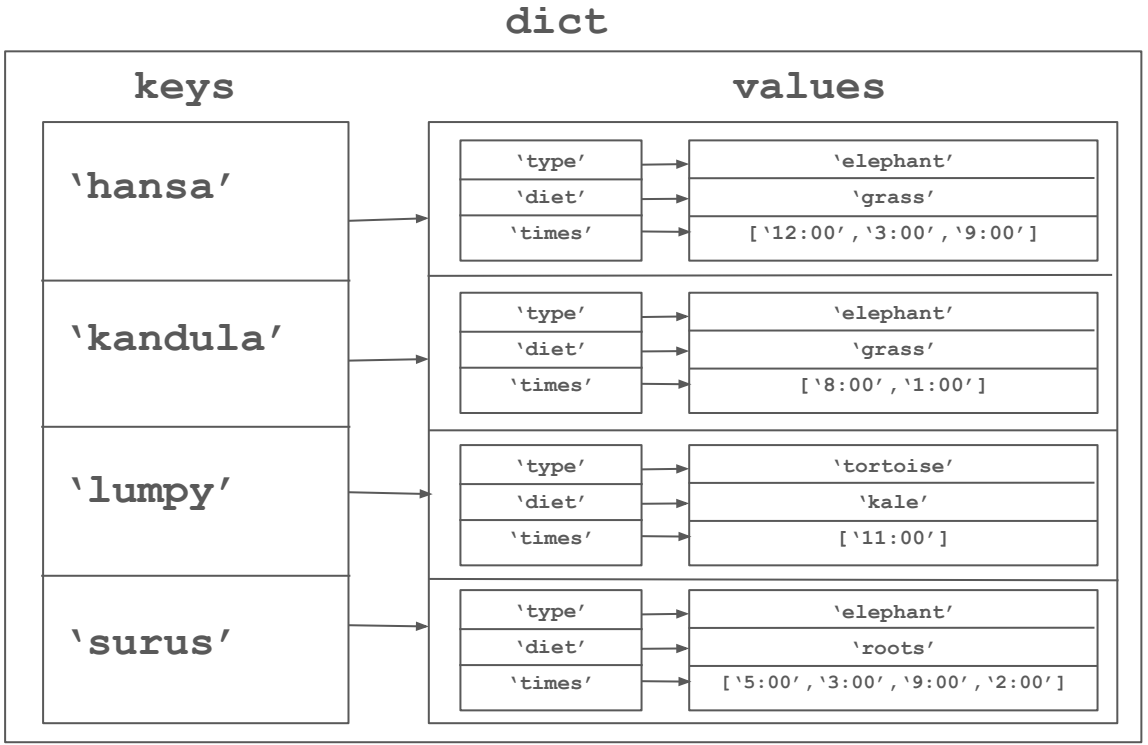

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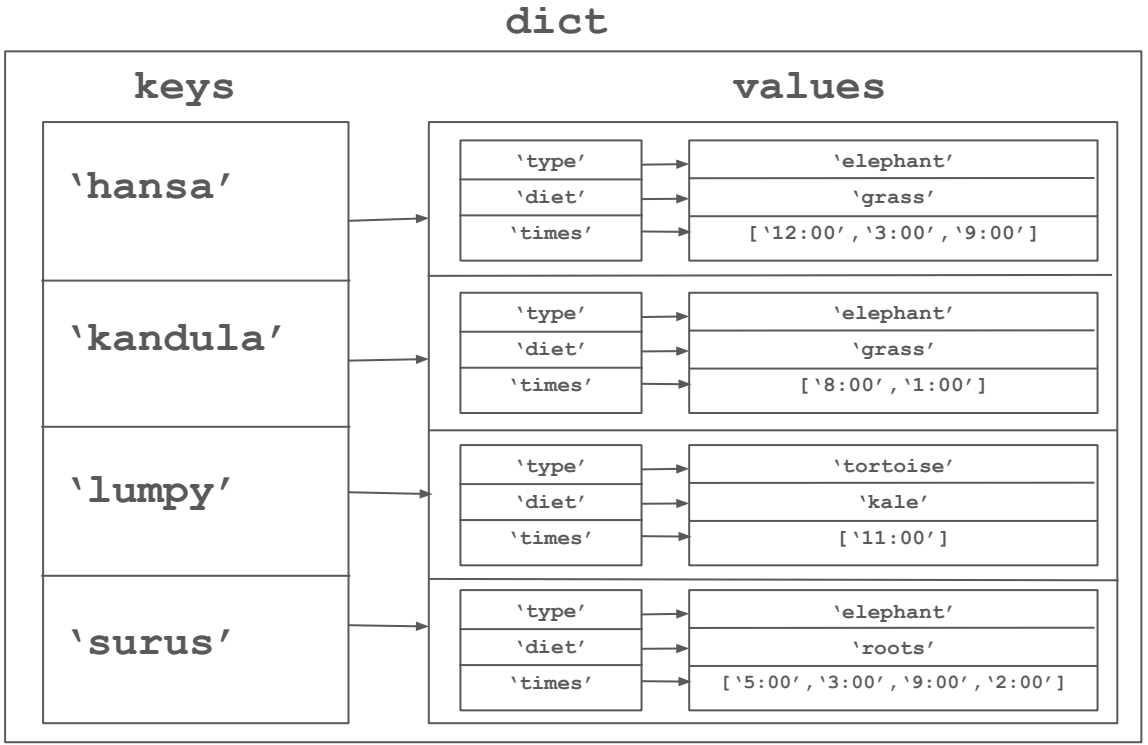
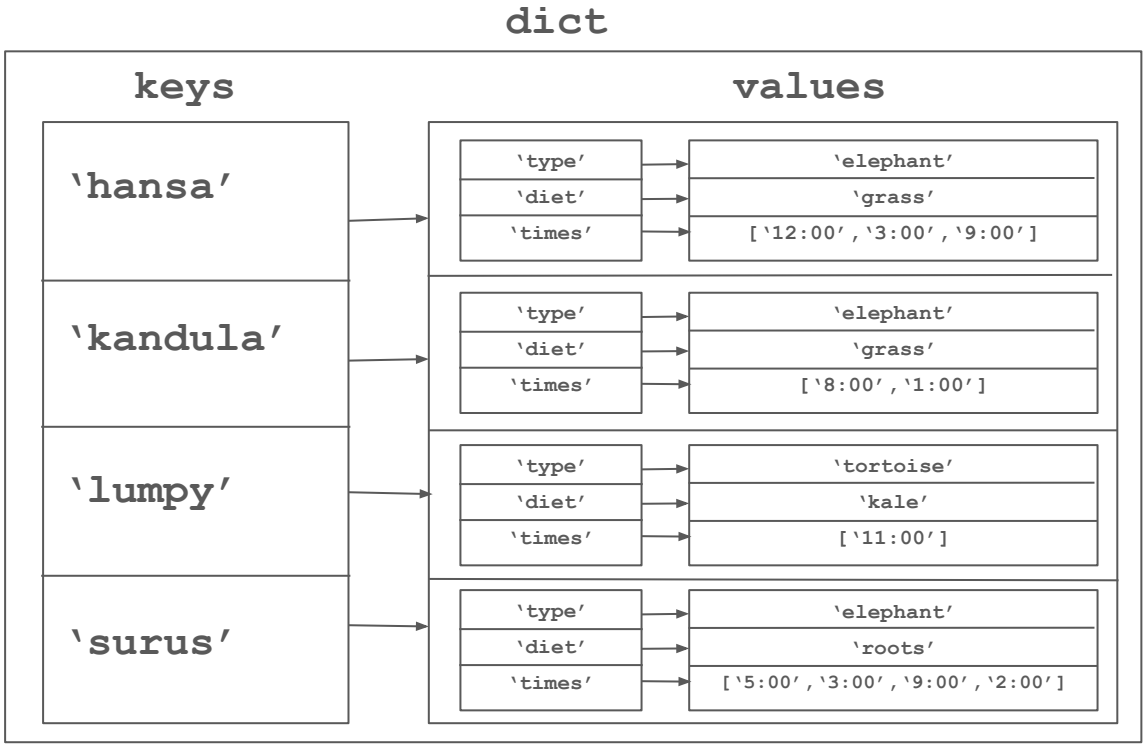


# Using a Dictionary Containing a Dict - Set

```
# for animal 'sky'

>>> new_dict = {}
```



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```
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>>> new_dict = {}
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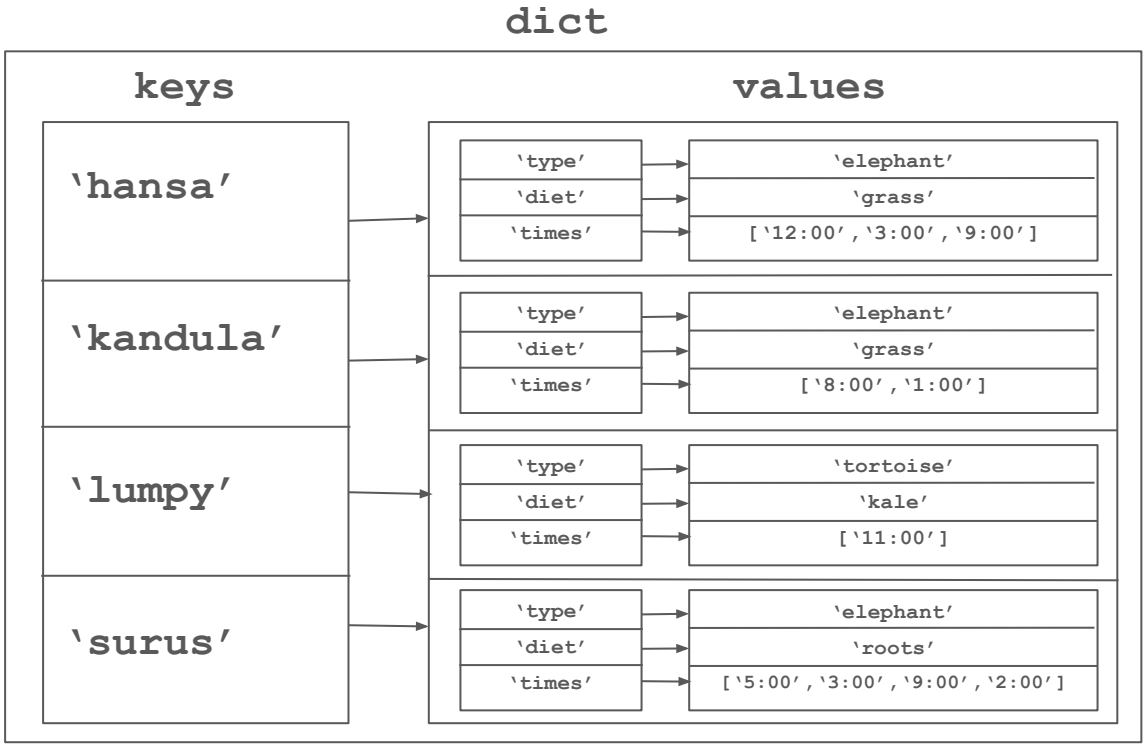

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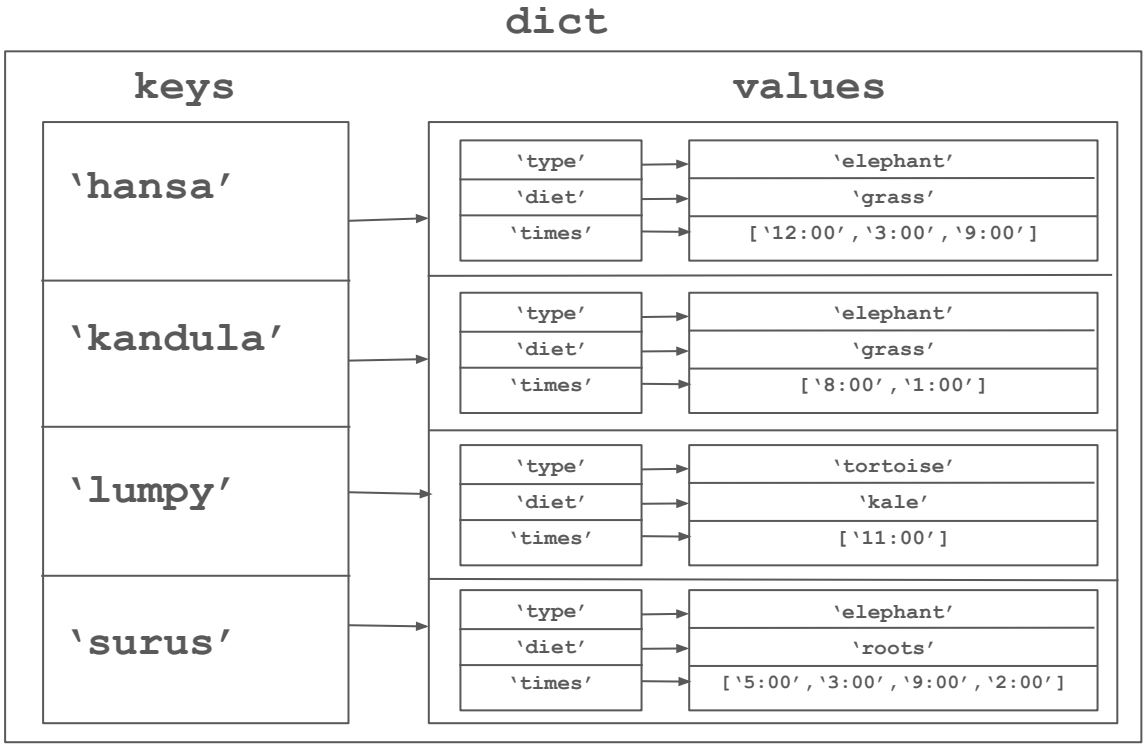

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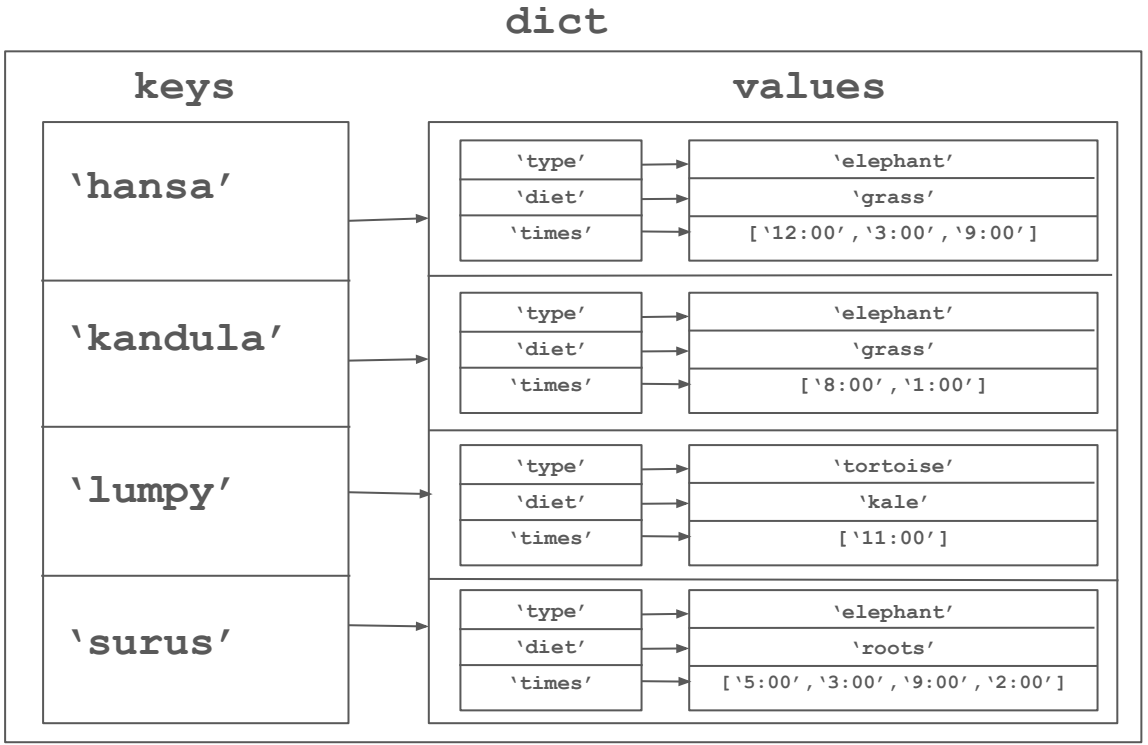

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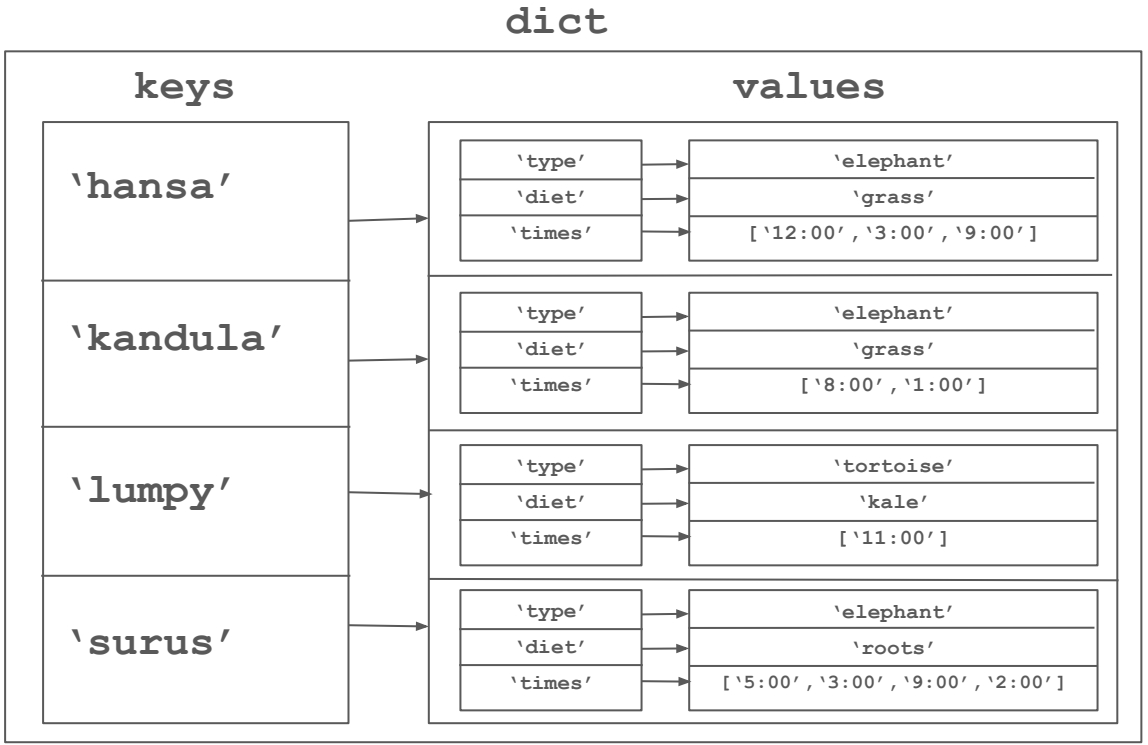

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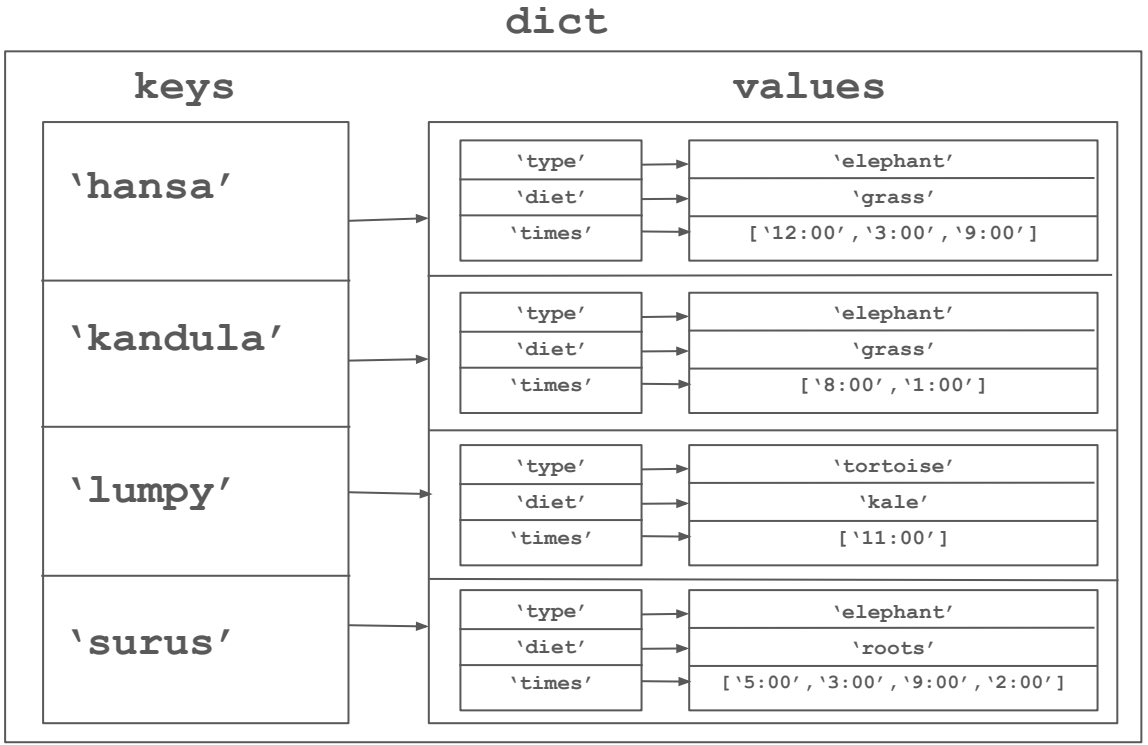

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>>> d['sky'] = new_dict
```
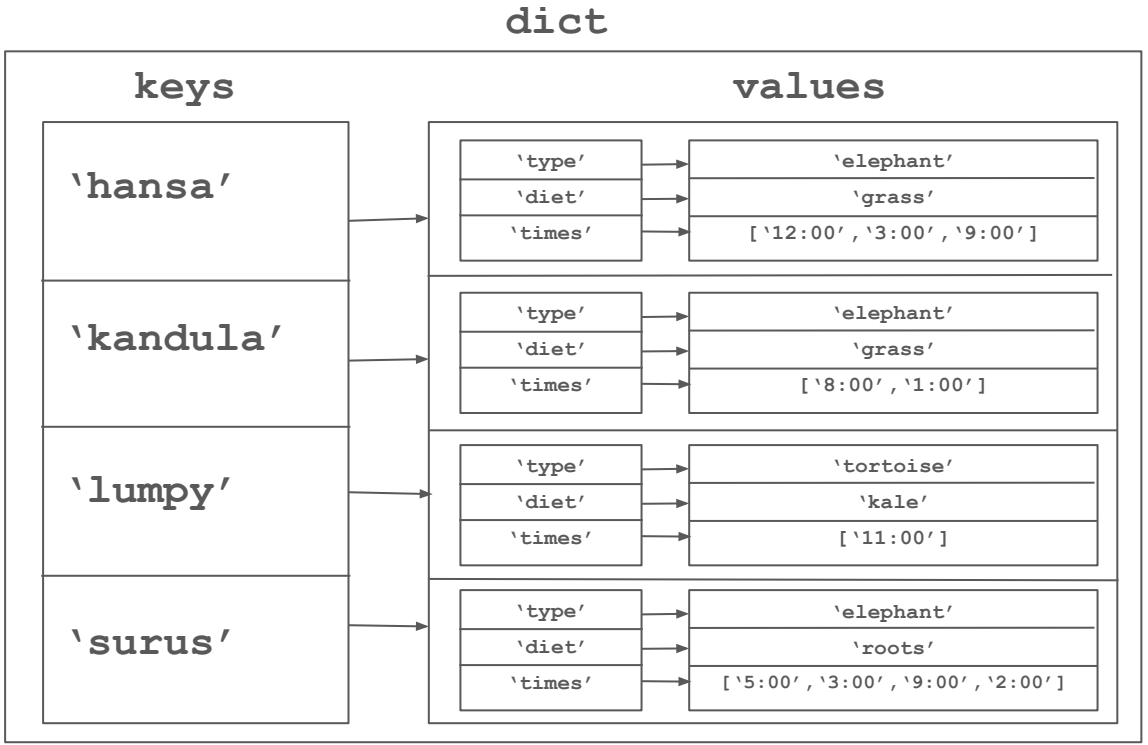
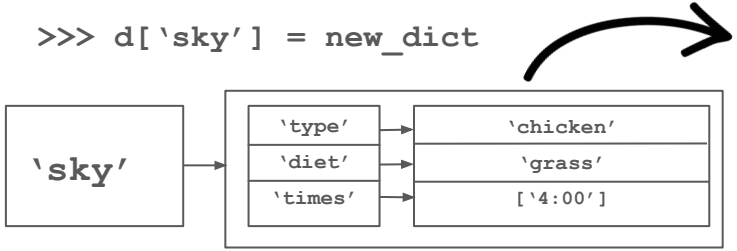
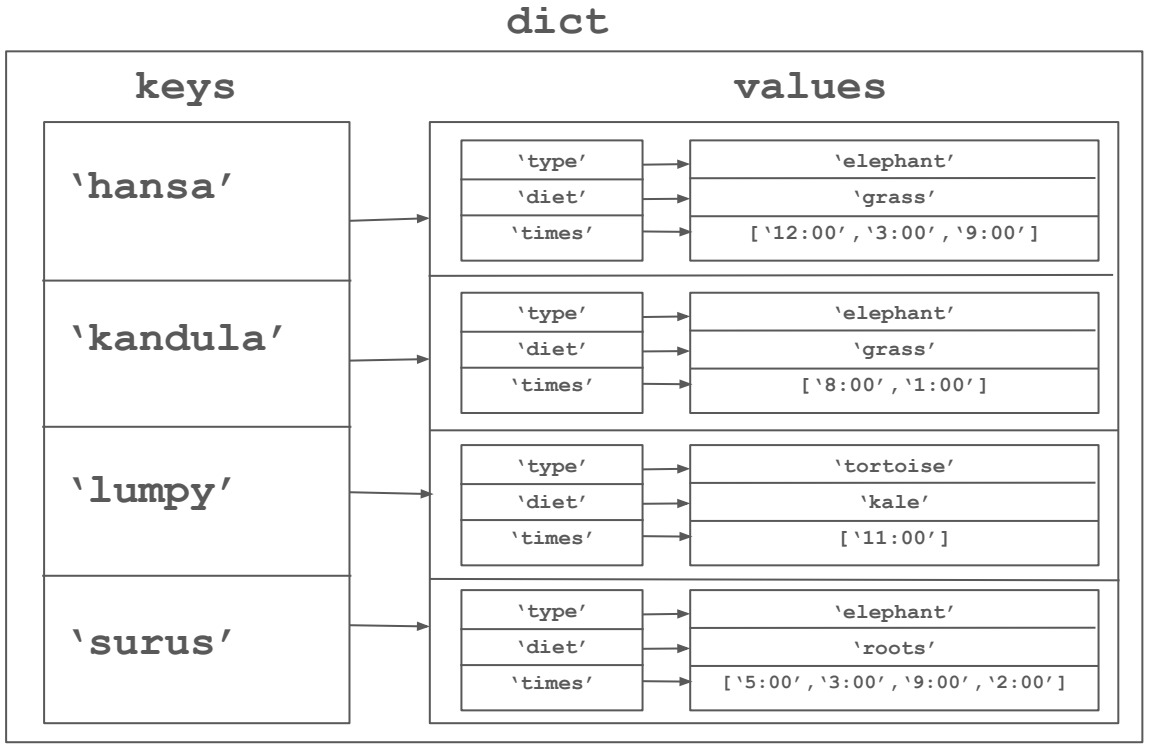



# Using a Dictionary Containing a Dict - Set

```
# for animal 'sky'
>>> new_dict = {}
>>> new_dict['type'] = 'chicken'
>>> new_dict['diet'] = 'grass'
>>> new_dict['times'] = ['4:00']
>>> new_dict
{'type': 'chicken', 'diet':
'grass', 'times': ['4:00']}
>>> d['sky'] = new_dict
```



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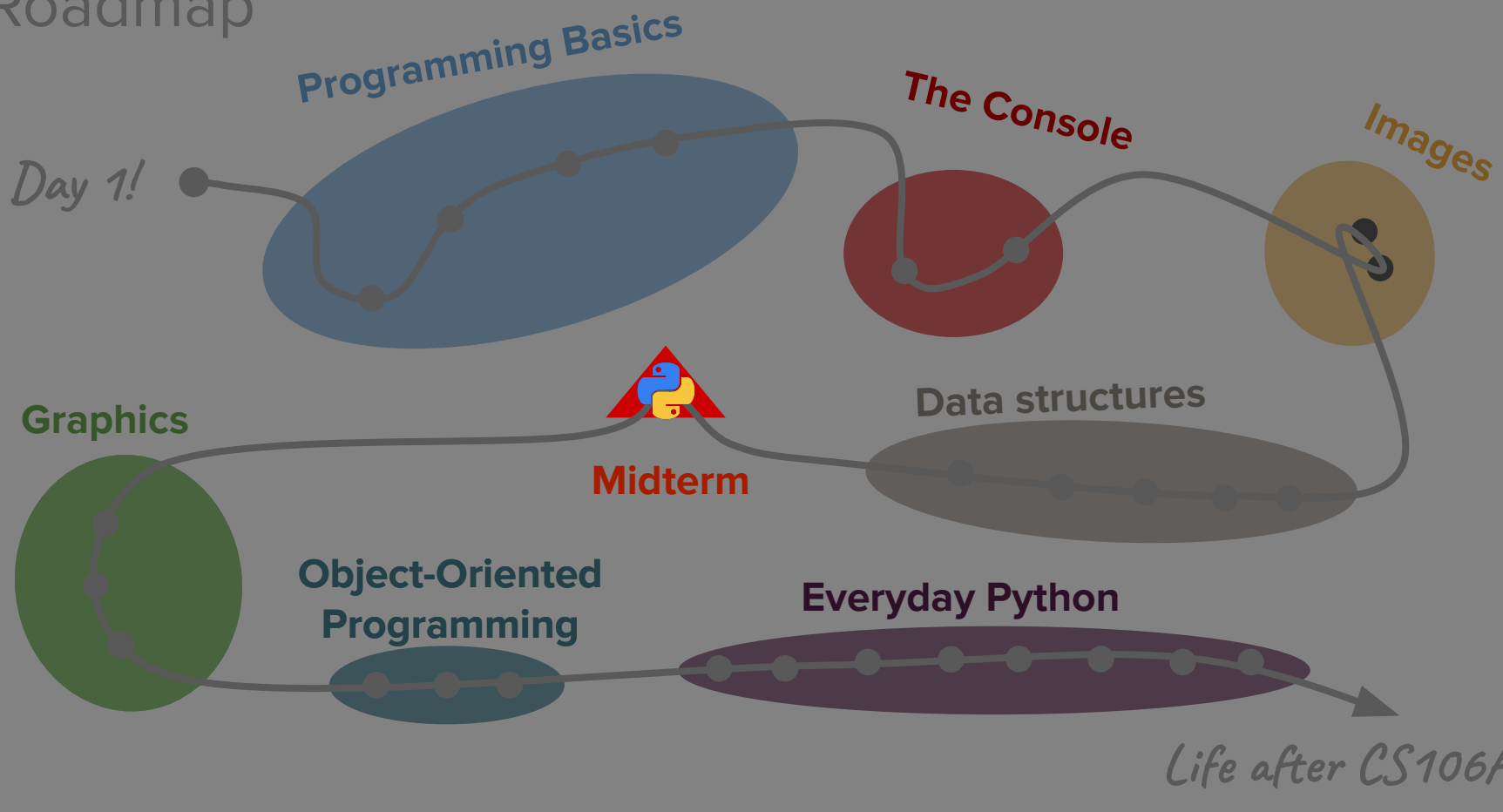
- Lists and dicts are mutable (and can’t be used as **keys**)
- Nesting data structures can help us store even more information in a structured manner!

# What’s next?

# Roadmap


Programming Basics
Day 1!
The Console
Images
Graphics
Midterm
Data structures
Object-Oriented Programming
Everyday Python
Life after CS106AP!