7.79 - Leaflet - Dictionaries

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0.1 Dictionaries in Python

Dictionaries are incredibly useful, as you can do the following:

- You can save value assignments (e.g. phone book: A last name has a phone number).
- You can change / remove / add elements later.
- You will need dictionaries again and again...

Let's make an example...

```
In [1]: d = {"Berlin": "BER", "Helsinki": "HEL", "Saigon": "SGN"}
In [2]: print(d)
{'Berlin': 'BER', 'Helsinki': 'HEL', 'Saigon': 'SGN'}

Access a single element:
In [3]: print(d["Helsinki"])

HEL

Reassign or add an element:
In [4]: d["Budapest"] = "BUD"
In [8]: print(d)
{'Berlin': 'BER', 'Helsinki': 'HEL', 'Saigon': 'SGN', 'Budapest': 'BUD'}

0.2 Remove an element
In [5]: del d["Budapest"]
In [6]: print(d)
{'Berlin': 'BER', 'Helsinki': 'HEL', 'Saigon': 'SGN'}
```

```
0.3 Query: Is element in Dictionary?
```

```
In [7]: if "Budapest" in d:
            print("Budapest is included in the Dictionary")
        if "Saigon" in d:
            print("Saigon is included in the Dicionary")
Saigon is included in the Dicionary
0.4 Access elements...
In [8]: print(d["Saigon"])
        print(d.get("Saigon"))
SGN
SGN
In [9]: print(d["Budapest"])
        KeyError
                                                    Traceback (most recent call last)
        <ipython-input-9-a5640edcb8ab> in <module>()
    ----> 1 print(d["Budapest"])
        KeyError: 'Budapest'
In [10]: print(d.get("Budapest"))
None
0.5 Dictionaries and loops
In Dictionaries 2, you have two ways to go through them with a for loop.
   Either directly, then you go through the keys:
In [12]: d = {"Munich": "MUC", "Budapest": "BUD", "Helsinki": "HEL"}
         for key in d:
             value = d[key]
             print(key)
             print(value)
```

Munich MUC Budapest BUD Helsinki HEL

Or use the .items() method, so you can scroll through keys + value directly:

Munich: MUC Budapest: BUD Helsinki: HEL