Welcome Back

Dictionaries in Python

First Lesson.

What is a Collection?

- A collection is nice because we can put more than one value in it and carry them all around in one convenient package
- We have a bunch of values in a single “variable”
- We do this by having more than one place “in” the variable
- We have ways of finding the different places in the variable

What is Not a “Collection”?

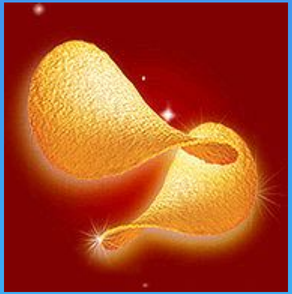
Most of our variables have one value in them - when we put a new value in the variable - the old value is overwritten

```
$ python
>>> x = 2
>>> x = 4
>>> print(x)
4
```

A Story of Two Collections..

- List

  - A linear collection of values that stay in order



- Dictionary

  - A “bag” of values, each with its own label

Dictionaries

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associative_array

Dictionaries

- Dictionaries are Python’s most powerful data collection
- Dictionaries allow us to do fast database-like operations in Python
- Dictionaries have different names in different languages
  - Associative Arrays - Perl / PHP
  - Properties or Map or HashMap - Java
  - Property Bag - C# / .Net

Dictionaries

- Lists index their entries based on the position in the list

- Dictionaries are like bags - no order

- So we index the things we put in the dictionary with a "lookup tag"

```
>>> purse = dict()
>>> purse['money'] = 12
>>> purse['candy'] = 3
>>> purse['tissues'] = 75
>>> print(purse)
{'money': 12, 'tissues': 75, 'candy':
3}
>>> print(purse['candy'])
3
>>> purse['candy'] = purse['candy'] + 2
>>> print(purse)
{'money': 12, 'tissues': 75, 'candy':
5}
```

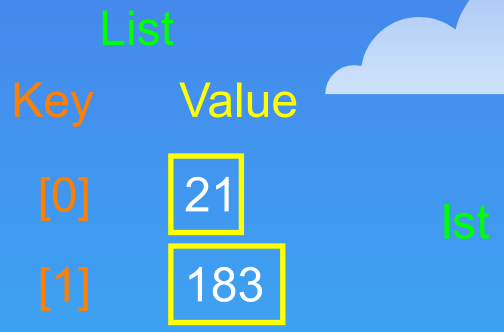
Comparing Lists and Dictionaries

Dictionaries are like lists except that they use keys instead of numbers to look up values

```
>>> lst = list()
>>> lst.append(21)
>>> lst.append(183)
>>> print(lst)
[21, 183]
>>> lst[0] = 23
>>> print(lst)
[23, 183]
```

```
>>> ddd = dict()
>>> ddd['age'] = 21
>>> ddd['course'] = 182
>>> print(ddd)
{'course': 182, 'age': 21}
>>> ddd['age'] = 23
>>> print(ddd)
{'course': 182, 'age': 23}
```

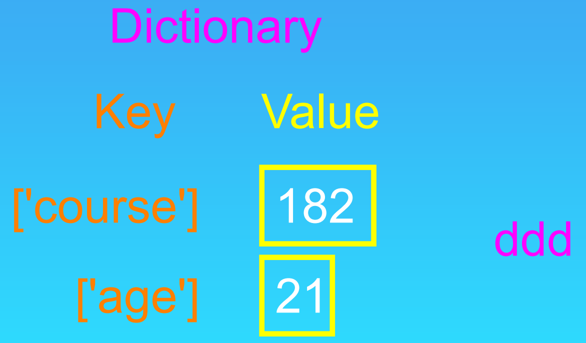
```
>>> lst = list()
>>> lst.append(21)
>>> lst.append(183)
>>> print(lst)
[21, 183]
>>> lst[0] = 23
>>> print(lst)
[23, 183]

>>> ddd = dict()
>>> ddd['age'] = 21
>>> ddd['course'] = 182
>>> print(ddd)
{'course': 182, 'age': 21}
>>> ddd['age'] = 23
>>> print(ddd)
{'course': 182, 'age': 23}
```



List

Key	Value
[0]	21
[1]	183

lst



Dictionary

Key	Value
['course']	182
['age']	21

ddd

Dictionary Literals (Constants)

- Dictionary literals use curly braces and have a list of key : value pairs
- You can make an empty dictionary using empty curly braces

```
>>> jjj = { 'chuck' : 1 , 'fred' : 42, 'jan': 100}
>>> print(jjj)
{'jan': 100, 'chuck': 1, 'fred': 42}
>>> ooo = { }
>>> print(ooo)
{}
>>>
```

Most Common Name?

marquard

zhen

csev

zhen

cwen

marquard

zhen

csev

cwen

zhen

csev

marquard

zhen

Most Common Name?

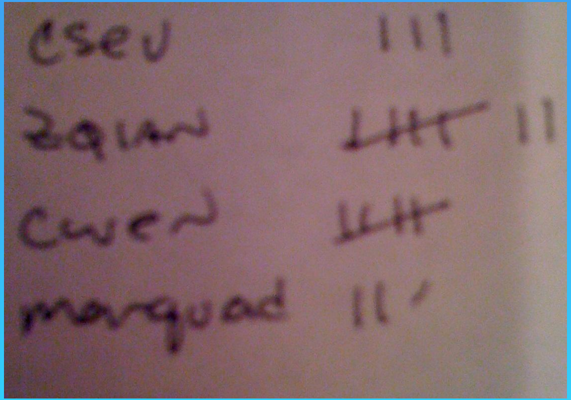
marquard

zhen

csev

zhen

cwen



csev	|||
zqian	𝍸 ||
cwen	𝍸
marquad	||'

csev

cwen

zhen

csev

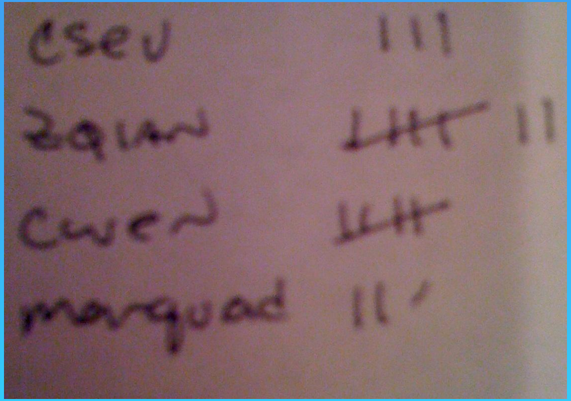
marquard

zhen

Many Counters with a Dictionary

One common use of dictionaries is counting how often we “see” something

```
>>> ccc = dict()
>>> ccc['csev'] = 1
>>> ccc['cwen'] = 1
>>> print(ccc)
{'csev': 1, 'cwen': 1}
>>> ccc['cwen'] = ccc['cwen'] + 1
>>> print(ccc)
{'csev': 1, 'cwen': 2}
```



Key	Value
csev	|||
zqian	卌 ||
cwen	卌
marquad	||

Dictionary Tracebacks

- It is an error to reference a key which is not in the dictionary
- We can use the in operator to see if a key is in the dictionary

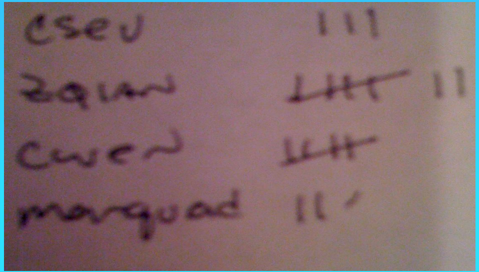
```
>>> ccc = dict()
>>> print(ccc['csev'])
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
KeyError: 'csev'
>>> 'csev' in ccc
False
```

When We See a New Name

When we encounter a new name, we need to add a new entry in the dictionary and if this the second or later time we have seen the name, we simply add one to the count in the dictionary under that name

```
counts = dict()
names = ['csev', 'cwen', 'csev', 'zqian', 'cwen']
for name in names :
    if name not in counts:
        counts[name] = 1
    else :
        counts[name] = counts[name] + 1
print(counts)
```

{'csev': 2, 'zqian': 1, 'cwen': 2}



The get Method for Dictionaries

The pattern of checking to see if a key is already in a dictionary and assuming a default value if the key is not there is so common that there is a method called get() that does this for us

```
if name in counts:
    x = counts[name]
else :
    x = 0
```

```
x = counts.get(name, 0)
```

Default value if key does not exist (and no Traceback).

```
{'csev': 2, 'zqian': 1, 'cwen': 2}
```

Simplified Counting with get()

We can use get() and provide a default value of zero when the key is not yet in the dictionary - and then just add one

```
counts = dict()
names = ['csev', 'cwen', 'csev', 'zqian',
'cwen']
for name in names :
    counts[name] = counts.get(name, 0) + 1
print(counts)
```

Default

```
{'csev': 2, 'zqian': 1, 'cwen': 2}
```

Simplified Counting with get()

```
counts = dict()
names = ['csev', 'cwen', 'csev', 'zqian',
'cwen']
for name in names :
    counts[name] = counts.get(name, 0) + 1
print(counts)
```

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EHJ9uYx5L58

Counting Words in Text

Counting Pattern

```
counts = dict()
print('Enter a line of text:')
line = input('')

words = line.split()

print('Words:', words)

print('Counting...')
for word in words:
    counts[word] = counts.get(word,0) + 1
print('Counts', counts)
```

The general pattern to count the words in a line of text is to split the line into words, then loop through the words and use a dictionary to track the count of each word independently.

```
python wordcount.py
Enter a line of text:
the clown ran after the car and the car ran into the
tent and the tent fell down on the clown and the car

Words: ['the', 'clown', 'ran', 'after', 'the', 'car',
'and', 'the', 'car', 'ran', 'into', 'the', 'tent',
'and', 'the', 'tent', 'fell', 'down', 'on', 'the',
'clown', 'and', 'the', 'car']
Counting…

Counts {'and': 3, 'on': 1, 'ran': 2, 'car': 3, 'into':
1, 'after': 1, 'clown': 2, 'down': 1, 'fell': 1, 'the':
7, 'tent': 2}
```

http://www.flickr.com/photos/71502646@N00/2526007974/

```
counts = dict()
line = input('Enter a line of text:')
words = line.split()

print('Words:', words)
print('Counting...’)

for word in words:
    counts[word] = counts.get(word,0) +
1
print('Counts', counts)
```

```
python wordcount.py
Enter a line of text:
the clown ran after the car and the car ran
into the tent and the tent fell down on the
clown and the car

Words: ['the', 'clown', 'ran', 'after', 'the',
'car', 'and', 'the', 'car', 'ran', 'into', 'the', 'tent',
'and', 'the', 'tent', 'fell', 'down', 'on', 'the',
'clown', 'and', 'the', 'car']
Counting...

Counts {'and': 3, 'on': 1, 'ran': 2, 'car': 3,
'into': 1, 'after': 1, 'clown': 2, 'down': 1, 'fell':
1, 'the': 7, 'tent': 2}
```

Definite Loops and Dictionaries

Even though dictionaries are not stored in order, we can write a for loop that goes through all the entries in a dictionary - actually it goes through all of the keys in the dictionary and looks up the values

```
>>> counts = { 'chuck' : 1 , 'fred' : 42, 'jan': 100}
>>> for key in counts:
...     print(key, counts[key])
...
jan 100
chuck 1
fred 42
>>>
```

Retrieving Lists of Keys and Values

You can get a list of keys, values, or items (both) from a dictionary

```
>>> jjj = { 'chuck' : 1 , 'fred' : 42, 'jan': 100}
>>> print(list(jjj))
['jan', 'chuck', 'fred']
>>> print(jjj.keys())
['jan', 'chuck', 'fred']
>>> print(jjj.values())
[100, 1, 42]
>>> print(jjj.items())
[('jan', 100), ('chuck', 1), ('fred', 42)]
>>>
```

What is a “tuple”? - coming soon...

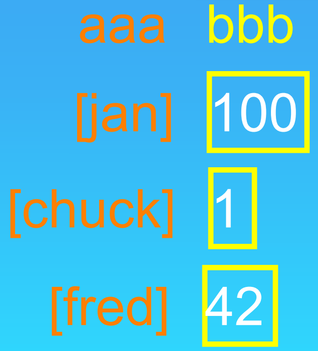
Bonus: Two Iteration Variables!

- We loop through the key-value pairs in a dictionary using *two* iteration variables

- Each iteration, the first variable is the key and the second variable is the corresponding value for the key

```
jjj = { 'chuck' : 1 , 'fred' : 42, 'jan':
100}
for aaa,bbb in jjj.items() :
    print(aaa, bbb)
```

```
jan 100
chuck 1
fred 42
```



aaa	bbb
[jan]	100
[chuck]	1
[fred]	42

```
name = input('Enter file:')
handle = open(name)

counts = dict()
for line in handle:
    words = line.split()
    for word in words:
        counts[word] = counts.get(word,0) + 1

bigcount = None
bigword = None
for word,count in counts.items():
    if bigcount is None or count > bigcount:
        bigword = word
        bigcount = count

print(bigword, bigcount)
```

```
python words.py
Enter file: words.txt
to 16
```

```
python words.py
Enter file: clown.txt
the 7
```

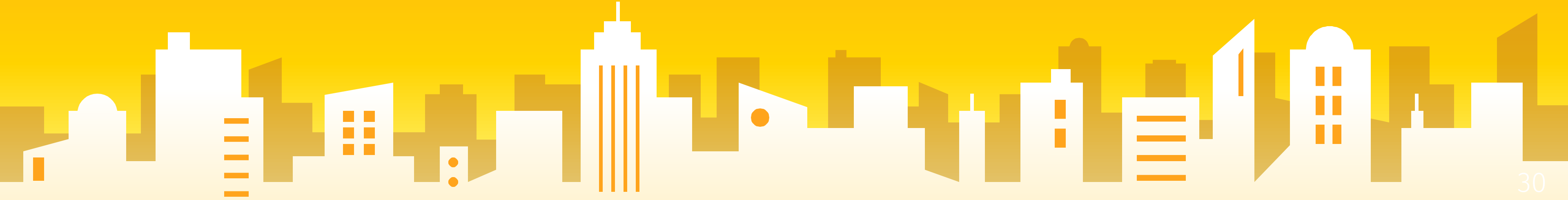
Using two nested loops

Write a Python script to sort (ascending and descending) a dictionary by value.

Assignment

Write a Python script to add a key to a dictionary.

Assignment

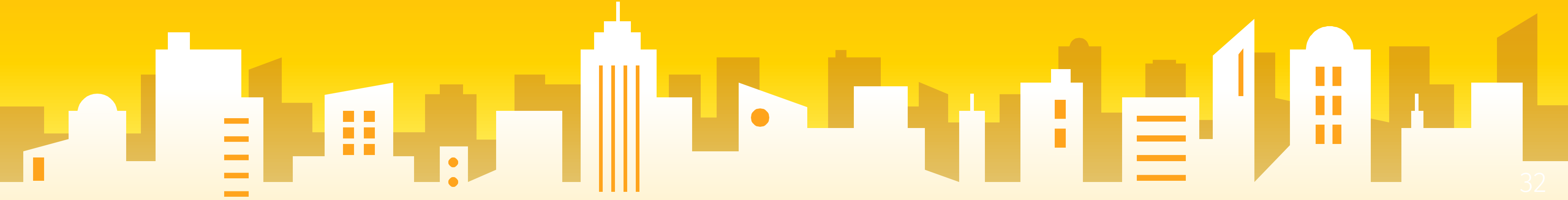


Write a Python script to concatenate following dictionaries to create a new one.

Assignment

Write a Python script to check if a given key already exists in a dictionary.

Assignment



Write a Python program to iterate over dictionaries using for loops.

Assignment

Tuples

Second Lesson

Tuples Are Like Lists

Tuples are another kind of sequence that functions much like a list - they have elements which are indexed starting at 0

```
>>> x = ('Glenn', 'Sally', 'Joseph')
>>> print(x[2])
Joseph
>>> y = ( 1, 9, 2 )
>>> print(y)
(1, 9, 2)
>>> print(max(y))
9
```

```
>>> for iter in y:
...     print(iter)
...
1
9
2
>>>
```

but... Tuples are "immutable"

Unlike a list, once you create a tuple, you cannot alter its contents - similar to a string

```
>>> x = [9, 8, 7]
>>> x[2] = 6
>>> print(x)
>>>[9, 8, 6]
>>>
```

```
>>> y = 'ABC'
>>> y[2] = 'D'
Traceback:'str'
object does
not support item
Assignment
>>>
```

```
>>> z = (5, 4, 3)
>>> z[2] = 0
Traceback:'tuple'
object does
not support item
Assignment
>>>
```

Things not to do With Tuples

```
>>> x = (3, 2, 1)
>>> x.sort()
Traceback:
AttributeError: 'tuple' object has no attribute 'sort'
>>> x.append(5)
Traceback:
AttributeError: 'tuple' object has no attribute 'append'
>>> x.reverse()
Traceback:
AttributeError: 'tuple' object has no attribute 'reverse'
>>>
```

A Tale of Two Sequences

```
>>> l = list()
>>> dir(l)
['append', 'count', 'extend', 'index', 'insert', 'pop',
'remove', 'reverse', 'sort']

>>> t = tuple()
>>> dir(t)
['count', 'index']
```

Tuples are More Efficient

- Since Python does not have to build tuple structures to be modifiable, they are simpler and more efficient in terms of memory use and performance than lists
- So in our program when we are making “temporary variables” we prefer tuples over lists

Tuples and Assignment

- We can also put a tuple on the left-hand side of an assignment statement
- We can even omit the parentheses

```
>>> (x, y) = (4, 'fred')
>>> print(y)
fred
>>> (a, b) = (99, 98)
>>> print(a)
99
```

Tuples and Dictionaries

The items() method in dictionaries returns a list of (key, value) tuples

```
>>> d = dict()
>>> d['csev']  = 2
>>> d['cwen']  = 4
>>> for (k,v) in d.items():
...     print(k, v)
...
csev 2
cwen 4
>>> tups = d.items()
>>> print(tups)
dict_items([('csev', 2), ('cwen', 4)])
```

Tuples are Comparable

The comparison operators work with tuples and other sequences. If the first item is equal, Python goes on to the next element, and so on, until it finds elements that differ.

```
>>> (0, 1, 2) < (5, 1, 2)
True
>>> (0, 1, 2000000) < (0, 3, 4)
True
>>> ( 'Jones', 'Sally' ) < ('Jones', 'Sam')
True
>>> ( 'Jones', 'Sally') > ('Adams', 'Sam')
True
```

Sorting Lists of Tuples

- We can take advantage of the ability to sort a list of tuples to get a sorted version of a dictionary
- First we sort the dictionary by the key using the items() method and sorted() function

```
>>> d = {'a':10, 'b':1, 'c':22}
>>> d.items()
dict_items([('a', 10), ('c', 22), ('b', 1)])
>>> sorted(d.items())
[('a', 10), ('b', 1), ('c', 22)]
```

Using sorted()

We can do this even more directly using the built-in function sorted that takes a sequence as a parameter and returns a sorted sequence

```
>>> d = {'a':10, 'b':1, 'c':22}
>>> t = sorted(d.items())
>>> t
[('a', 10), ('b', 1), ('c', 22)]
>>> for k, v in sorted(d.items()):
...     print(k, v)
...
a 10
b 1
c 22
```

Sort by Values Instead of Key

- If we could construct a list of tuples of the form (value, key) we could sort by value
- We do this with a for loop that creates a list of tuples

```
>>> c = {'a':10, 'b':1, 'c':22}
>>> tmp = list()
>>> for k, v in c.items() :
...     tmp.append( (v, k) )
...
>>> print(tmp)
[(10, 'a'), (22, 'c'), (1, 'b')]
>>> tmp = sorted(tmp,
reverse=True)
>>> print(tmp)
[(22, 'c'), (10, 'a'), (1, 'b')]
```

The top 10 most common words

```
fhand = open('romeo.txt')
counts = {}
for line in fhand:
    words = line.split()
    for word in words:
        counts[word] = counts.get(word, 0 ) + 1

lst = []
for key, val in counts.items():
    newtup = (val, key)
    lst.append(newtup)

lst = sorted(lst, reverse=True)

for val, key in lst[:10] :
    print(key, val)
```

Even Shorter Version

```
>>> c = {'a':10, 'b':1, 'c':22}

>>> print( sorted( [ (v,k) for k,v in c.items() ] ) )

[(1, 'b'), (10, 'a'), (22, 'c')]
```

List comprehension creates a dynamic list. In this case, we make a list of reversed tuples and then sort it.

http://wiki.python.org/moin/HowTo/Sorting

Write a Python program to create a tuple.

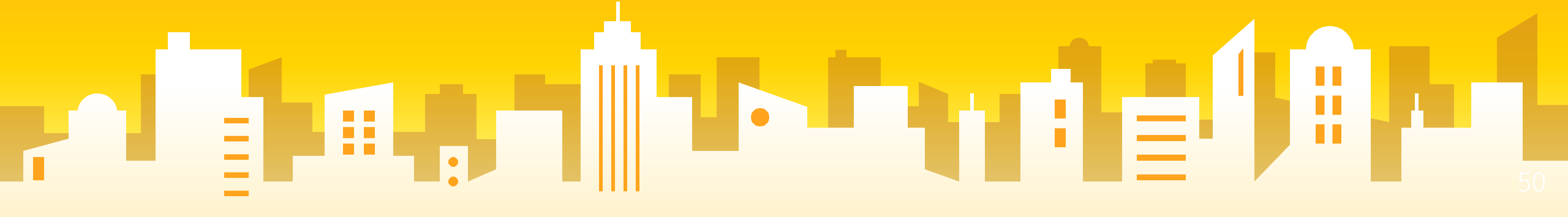
Assignment

Write a Python program to create a tuple with different data types.

Assignment

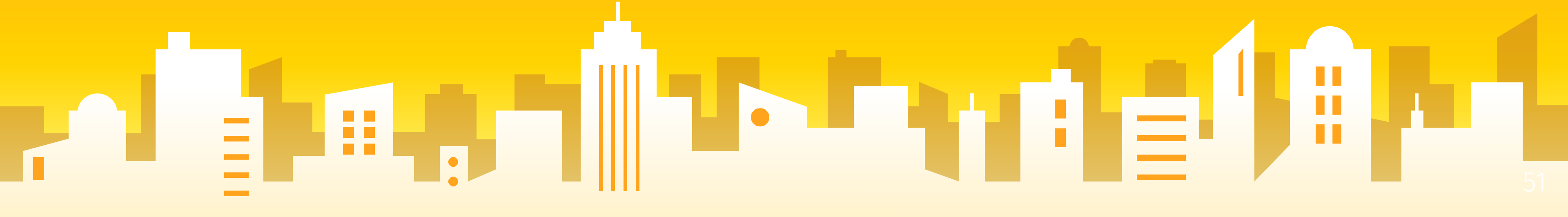
Write a Python program to create a tuple with numbers and print one item.

Assignment



Write a Python program to add an item in a tuple.

Assignment



Write a Python program to convert a tuple to a string.

Assignment

Thank you

Miss You...