# Sets and Dictionaries

## Exercises

### Week 7

Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read the lecture notes and/or viewed the video, and followed the practical. You may wish to use the Python interpreter in interactive mode to help work out the solutions to some of the questions.

Download and store this document within your own filespace, so the contents can be edited. You will be able to refer to it during the test in Week 6.

Enter your answers directly into the highlighted boxes.

For more information about the module delivery, assessment and feedback please refer to the module within the MyBeckett portal.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## ©2020 Mark Dixon / Tony Jenkins

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Specify two ways in which a Set varies from a List.

*Answer:*

* A value can appear at most once within the set, i.e. no duplicates exist ● A set contains an unordered collection of immutable values, hence they cannot contain lists etc. (since lists are mutable)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write a Python statement that uses the set() *constructor* to produce the same Set as the following -

languages = { "C++", "Java", "C#", "PHP", "JavaScript" }

*Answer:*

languages = {"C++", "Java", "C#", "PHP", "JavaScript"}

# Using set() constructor to create a set with the same elements

new\_set = set(languages)

print(new\_set)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is a Set **mutable** or **immutable**?

*Answer:*

In Python, a Set is mutable. This means that after creating a set, you can modify it by adding or removing elements.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Why does a Set not support *indexing* and *slicing* type operations?

*Answer:*

Sets in Python do not support indexing and slicing operations primarily because of their internal implementation and the nature of set data structures.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Why is a frozenset() different from a regular set?

*Answer:*

A frozenset in Python is different from a regular set primarily due to its immutability.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

How many elements would exist in the following set?

names = set("John", "Eric", "Terry", "Michael", "Graham", "Terry")

*Answer:*

In Python, the set() function doesn't accept multiple arguments in that way. If you want to create a set with multiple elements, you should pass an iterable (such as a list, tuple, string, etc.) to the set() function.

And how many elements would exist in this set?

vowels = set("aeiou")

*Answer:*

when creating a set from these characters, duplicates are eliminated automatically, and the resulting set vowels would contain five elements, each representing a unique vowel

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What is the name given to the following type of expression which can be used to programmatically populate a set?

chars = {chr(n) for n in range(32, 128)}

*Answer:*

Set Comprehension

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What **operator** can be used to calculate the intersection (common elements) between two sets?

*Answer:*

In Python, the operator used to calculate the intersection of two sets (i.e., the common elements present in both sets) is the & (ampersand) operator

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What **operator** can be used to calculate the difference between two sets?

*Answer:*

In Python, the operator used to calculate the difference between two sets (i.e., elements present in one set but not in the other) is the - (minus) operator.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What would be the result of each of the following expressions?

{ "x", "y", "z" } < { "z" , "u", "t", "y", "w", "x" }

*Answer:*

In Python, the < operator used between two sets checks if the left operand (set) is a proper subset of the right operand (set). It returns True if the left set is a proper subset (i.e., contains all elements of the right set and is strictly smaller), otherwise, it returns False.

{ "x", "y", "z" } < { "z", "y", "x" }

*Answer:*

The expression `{ "x", "y", "z" } < { "z", "y", "x" }` evaluates to `False`.

{ "x", "y", "z" } <= { "y", "z", "x" }

*Answer:*

The expression `{ "x", "y", "z" } <= { "y", "z", "x" }` evaluates to `True`.

{ "x" } > { "x" }

*Answer:*

The expression { "x" } > { "x" } evaluates to False.

{ "x", "y" } > { "x" }

*Answer:*

The expression { "x", "y" } > { "x" } evaluates to True.

{ "x", "y" } == { "y", "x" }

*Answer:*

The expression { "x", "y" } == { "y", "x" } evaluates to True.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write a Python statement that uses a **method** to perform the equivalent of the following operation -

languages = languages | { "Python" }

*Answer:*

languages = {"C++", "Java", "C#", "PHP", "JavaScript"} # Example set of languages

languages.add("Python")

The add() method in Python is used to add a single element to a set. In this case, languages.add("Python") adds the element "Python" to the languages set, achieving the same result as the set union operation languages = languages | { "Python" }.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Do the elements which are placed into a set always remain in the same position?

*Answer:*

No, elements within a set in Python do not have a fixed position or order

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is the following operation a **mutator** or an **accessor**?

languages &= oo\_languages

*Answer:*

The operation languages &= oo\_languages in Python is a mutator operation.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What term is often used to refer to each *pair* of elements stored within a **dictionary**?

*Answer:*

In the context of dictionaries in Python, each pair of elements stored within a dictionary is commonly referred to as a "key-value pair".

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is it possible for a dictionary to have more than one **key** with the same value?

*Answer:*

Yes, in Python, it is possible for a dictionary to have different keys with the same value. However, the keys in a dictionary must be unique, but the values can be the same for different keys

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is it possible for a dictionary to have the same **value** appear more than once?

*Answer:*

Yes, in Python, it is entirely possible for a dictionary to contain the same value multiple times under different keys.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is a Dictionary **mutable** or **immutable**?

*Answer:*

A dictionary is mutable.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Are the **key** values within a dictionary **mutable** or **immutable**?

*Answer:*

In Python, the keys within a dictionary must be of an immutable data type.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

How many *elements* exist in the following dictionary?

stock = {"apple":10, "banana":15, "orange":11}

*Answer:*

The dictionary named stock contains three key-value pairs:

"apple": 10

"banana": 15

"orange": 11

And, what is the data-type of the **keys**?

*Answer:*

In the dictionary stock = {"apple": 10, "banana": 15, "orange": 11}, the data type of the keys is str (string).

And, what output would be displayed by executing the following statement -

print(stock["banana"])

*Answer:*

15

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write a Python statement that uses the dictionary() *constructor* to produce the same dictionary as the following -

lang\_gen = { "Java":3, "Assembly":2, "Machine Code":1 }

*Answer:*

lang\_gen = dict({"Java": 3, "Assembly": 2, "Machine Code": 1})

Now write a simple expression that tests whether the word "Assembly" is a member of the dictionary.

*Answer:*

"Assembly" in lang\_gen

This expression checks if the string "Assembly" is a key in the lang\_gen dictionary.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write some Python code that uses a for statement to iterate over a dictionary called module\_stats and print only its **values** (i.e. do not output any keys) -

*Answer:*

module\_stats = {"Module1": 80, "Module2": 75, "Module3": 90}

# Iterate over the values in the dictionary and print only the values

for value in module\_stats.values():

print(value)

Now write another loop which prints the only the **keys** -

*Answer:*

module\_stats = {"Module1": 80, "Module2": 75, "Module3": 90}

# Iterate over the keys in the dictionary and print only the keys

for key in module\_stats:

print(key)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Is it possible to construct a dictionary using a **comprehension** style expression, as supported by lists and sets?

*Answer:*

Yes, it is possible to construct a dictionary using a comprehension style expression, similar to list comprehensions and set comprehensions. In Python, dictionary comprehensions allow you to create dictionaries using an expression along with a loop and an optional condition.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

When a Dictionary type value is being passed as an argument to a function, what characters can be used as a prefix to force the dictionary to be **unpacked** prior to the call being made?

*Answer:*

In Python, when a dictionary type value is being passed as an argument to a function, you can use the \*\* (double asterisk) operator as a prefix to force the dictionary to be unpacked prior to the function call. This operator is used for dictionary unpacking in function calls.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## **Exercises are complete**

Save this logbook with your answers. Then ask your tutor to check your responses to each question.