



# Welcome to the CoGrammar Dictionaries

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.



## Cyber Security Session Housekeeping

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- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.  
**(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)**
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: [Questions](#)

## Cyber Security Session Housekeeping cont.

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- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query: [www.hyperiondev.com/support](https://www.hyperiondev.com/support)
- We would love your **feedback** on lectures: [Feedback on Lectures](#)
- Find all the lecture **content** in you [Lecture Backpack](#) on GitHub.

# Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



Ian Wyles  
Designated Safeguarding  
Lead



Simone Botes



Rafiq Manan



Charlotte Witcher



Nurhaan Snyman



Ronald Munodawafa



Tevin Pitts

Scan to report a  
safeguarding concern



or email the Designated  
Safeguarding Lead:  
Ian Wyles

[safeguarding@hyperiondev.com](mailto:safeguarding@hyperiondev.com)

# Stay Safe Series:

Mastering Online Safety One Week/step at a Time

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While the digital world can be a wonderful place to make education and learning accessible to all, it is unfortunately also a space where harmful threats like online radicalization, extremist propaganda, phishing scams, online blackmail and hackers can flourish.

As a component of this BootCamp the **Stay Safe Series** will/is designed to guide you through essential measures in order to protect yourself & your community from online dangers, whether they target your privacy, personal information or even attempt to manipulate your beliefs.

# Don't Take the Bait: How to Spot Phishing Scams

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- Check email address.
- Unprofessionalism.
- Avoid attachments from unknown sources.
- Avoid signs of urgency.
- Content should make logical sense.



# Learning Objectives & Outcomes

- Define Python dictionaries.
- Explain why we use Python dictionaries.
- Use Python dictionaries within code.
- Implement different dictionary methods.
- Construct structures to loop over data in a dictionary.
- Use `.copy()` to create new copies of a dictionary.





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## Dictionaries

October 2024



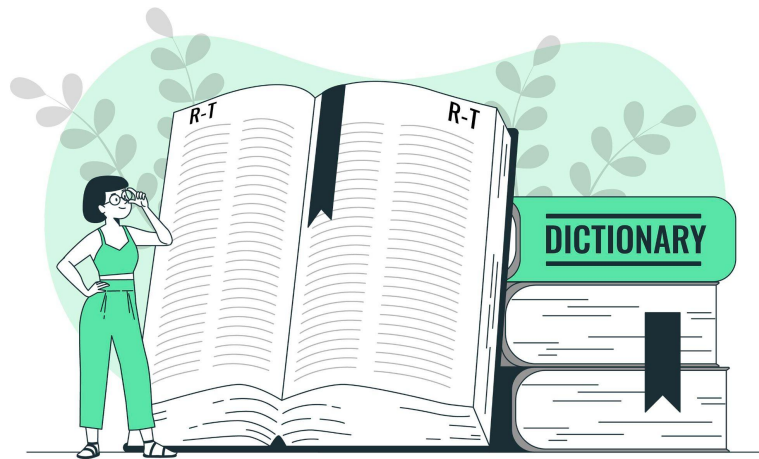
# Dictionaries

How can you store multiple values in a single variable in Python?



# Dictionaries

Please provide a brief description of a dictionary.



# Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

What is the correct syntax to create an empty dictionary in Python?

- A. `()`
- B. `[]`
- C. `{}`

# Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

What will `my_dict = {"name": "Alice", "age": 30}` return when `my_dict["name"]` is executed?

- A. 30
- B. "Alice"
- C. {"name": "Alice"}
- D. "name"

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## Dictionaries

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# Dictionaries

Similar to a real dictionary that has a keyword leading to a specific definition a Python dictionary will have a keyword leading to a specific value

- Can store multiple values similar to lists, sets
- and tuples.
- Maps keys to values. Key-value pairs.
- Keys can be of any immutable data type.
- Values can be of any data type.



# Create Dictionaries

- Curly brackets {}

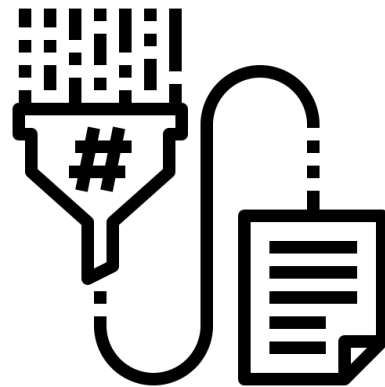
```
dictionary = {}
```

- dict() function

```
dictionary = dict()
```

# Why Dictionaries

- Dictionaries are easy to work with and are also very fast.
- This speed comes from a technique known as hashing.
- Hashing
  - Process of transforming any given key or a string of characters into another value.



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## Adding and Removing Values

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# Adding Values

- We can add values to a dictionary by referencing a new key and declaring a value for that key.

```
my_dict['new_key'] = 'new value'
```

- We can also use the .update() to add new values.

```
my_dict.update(new_key = 'new_value')
```



# Removing Values

- Remove items using the **del** keyword

```
del my_dict['key']
```

- Use `.pop()` to remove items

```
my_dict.pop('key')
```

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## Dictionary Methods

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# Methods

- Dictionaries have a bunch of methods to use.

- `update()`
- `pop()`
- `get()`
- `setdefault()`
- `key()`
- `values()`
- `items()`



# Looping over Dictionaries

- Use methods such as `keys()`, `values()` and `items()` to loop your dictionary.



# Copying Dictionaries

- When storing a dictionary in a variable we are storing a reference.
- To make a copy of a dictionary we have to use `.copy()`





# Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

Which of the following methods adds or updates a key-value pair in a dictionary?

- A. `my_dict.append(key, value)`
- B. `my_dict.update({key: value})`
- C. `my_dict.insert(key, value)`
- D. `my_dict.set(key, value)`

# Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

Which method is used to get all the keys of a dictionary in Python?

- A. `my_dict.keys()`
- B. `my_dict.values()`
- C. `my_dict.get()`
- D. `my_dict.items()`

# Summary

- Python dictionaries **map keys** to **values** allowing us to **retrieve** a **value** by referencing it's **key**.
- We can create dictionaries using **{}** or **dict()**
- We can easily **add new** values and **remove** values from our dictionary.
- When **copying** dictionaries we have to use **.copy()**

# Questions and Answers



# Thank you for attending



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