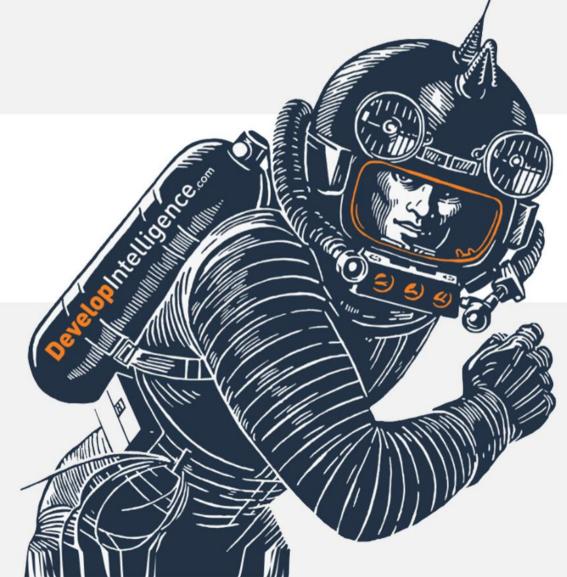
Container Potpourri







#### Goals



- 1. Create a Python set
- 2. Create a Python tuple
- 3. Explain the difference between common data structures



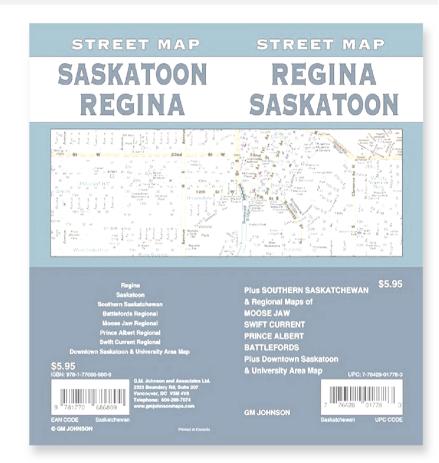
### Roadmap



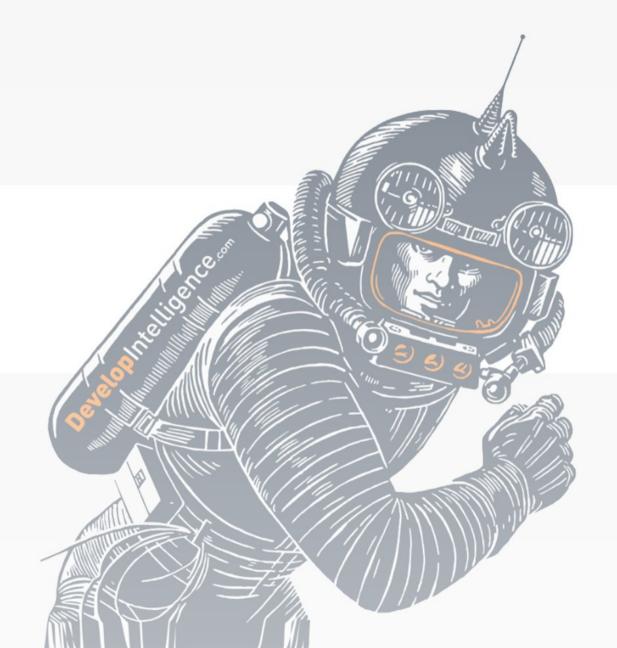
1. Sets

2. Tuples

3. Opening Files

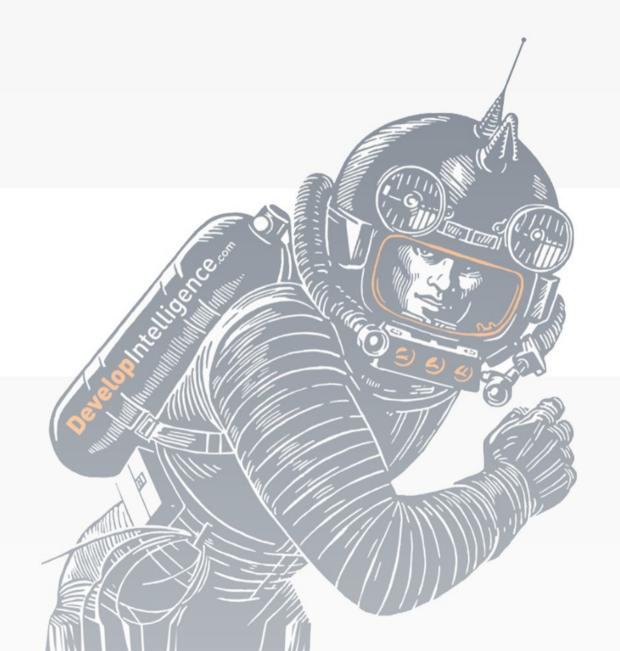






## Sets









- Like a math set
- Unordered
- Unique
- Elements must be immutable



### Creating Sets



Curly braces {}

```
1 colors={'red','red','green','red'}
2 print(colors)
```

Constructor:

```
1 colors=set(['red','red','green','red'])
2 print(colors)
```



## Keyword: in



• Unordered means you can't use a subscript

```
1 colors=set(['red','red','green','red'])
2 first_one = colors[0] # Error!
```

Use in instead

```
1 colors=set(['red','red','green','red'])
2 has_purple = 'purple' in colors
```

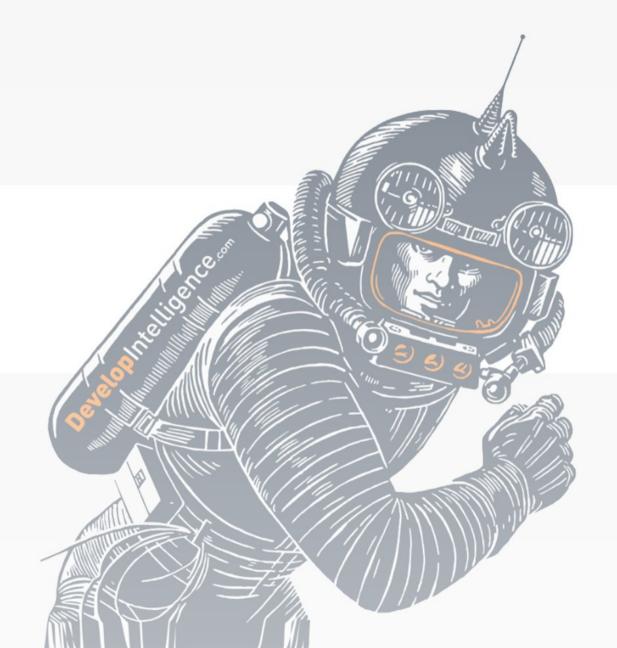


#### Use a Set When...



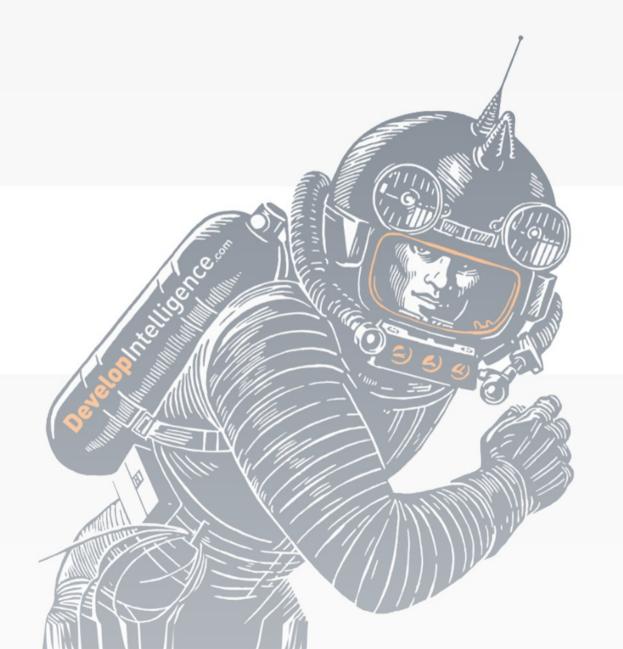
- Filter duplicates from a sequence
- Do mathy things
  - Union
  - Intersections





# Tuples





### Tuple



- Immutable
- Ordered collection
- Heterogeneous data
- Delimited with parenthesis ()
  - Or not

```
1 red = (255,0,0)
2 green = (0,255,0)
3 blue = (0,0,255)
4 yellow = 128,128,0 # This works too!
```



# Indexing



- Access elements with brackets []
- Zero based
- Negative indexing: relative to the end

```
1 xs = ('it', 'is', 'like', 'a', 'weasel')
2 first_thing = xs[0]
3 last_thing = xs[-1]
4
5 xs[0] = 1200 # Error!
```



### Multiple Return Values



• Tuple use case: return more than one value from a function

```
def divide(numerator, denominator):
    quotient = numerator // denominator
    remainder = numerator % denominator
    return quotient, remainder

q,r = divide(13,5)

print(f'quotient:{q} remainder:{r}')
```



### When to use a Tuple



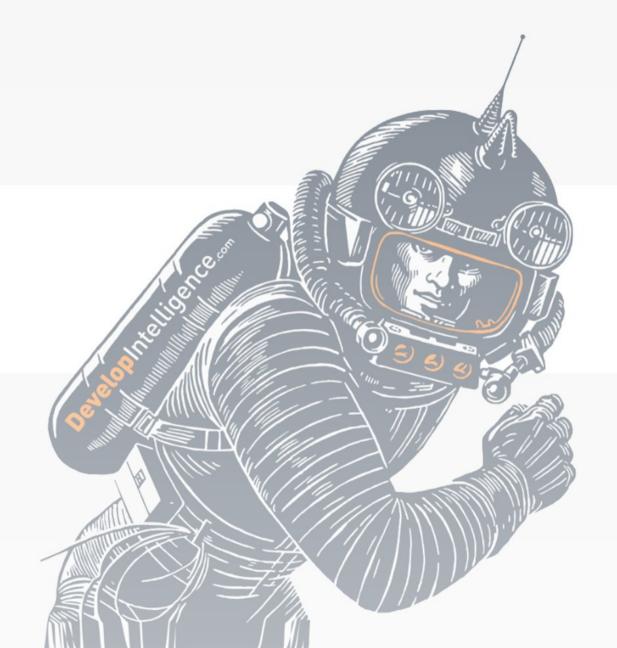
- Good: Quick and dirty bundle of data
- Bad: No built-in documentation
  - Users have to know what goes where

```
points = [
    (11, 23),
    (4, 12),

students = [
    (2339, 'Bloggs', 'Joe', 2291, 11),
    (3991, 'Doe', 'Jane', 12, 8),

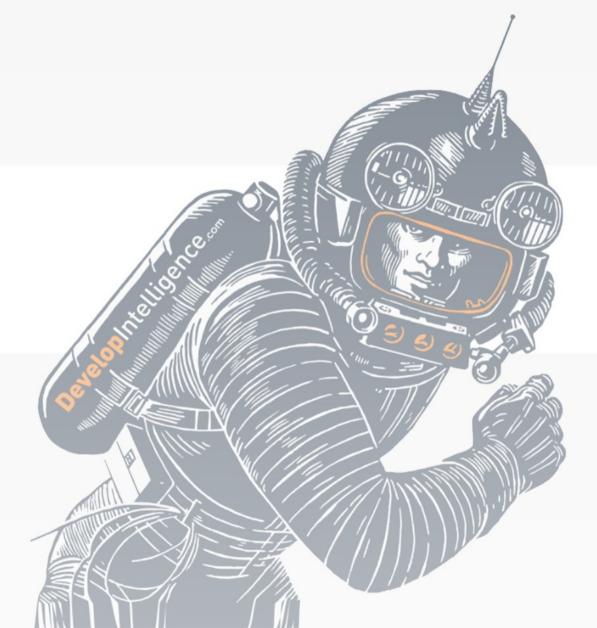
]
```





# Opening Files







#### Overview



- Use the open function
- Consider things going wrong



#### Level: Blue Belt



```
1 lines = []
2 for line in open('c:/temp/names.txt'):
3  lines.append(line)
4 return lines
```

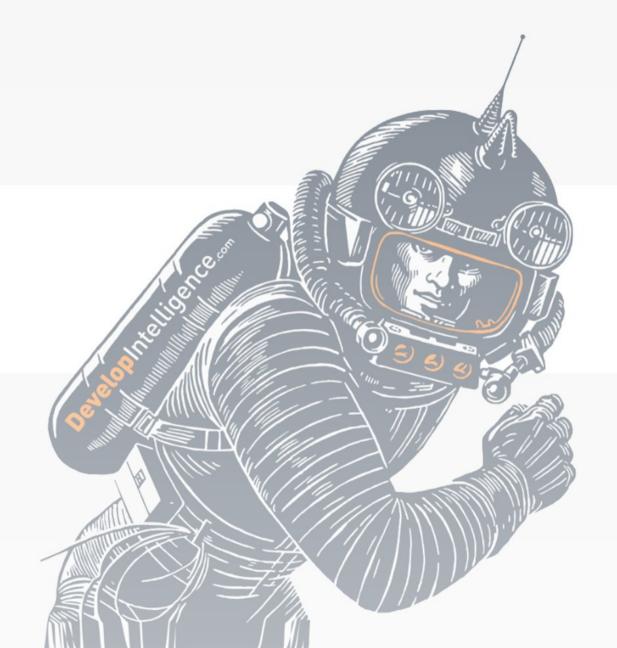


#### Level: Black Belt



```
def get_fortunes(data_file:str)->List[str]:
  """Gets a list of strings from a data file
  Returns:
      List[str]: Fortunes
  11 11 11
  fortune_text = ''
  with open(data_file) as reader:
    fortune_text = reader.read()
  return [fortune.strip() for fortune in fortune_text.split('%')]
```







#### Review



- 1. Create a Python set
- 2. Create a Python tuple
- 3. Explain the difference between common data structures

