第七章 映射和集合类型-习题

7.1

`update()` 方法

7.2

字典的键必须是可哈希的值。
frozenset(ImmutableSet)以作为键值，而set(Set)不可以作为键值。
dict和list也不可以作为键值。
不可哈希的。

7.4

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list2 = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
aDict = dict(zip(list1, list2))
print aDict
```

7.7

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list2 = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
aDict = dict(zip(list1, list2))
#print aDict
reverseDict = dict(zip(list2, list1))
print reverseDict
```

7.8

```
    userList = ['user1','user2','user3','user4']
    noList = [1, 2, 3, 4]
    HRDict = dict(zip(userList, noList))
    for key in HRDict:
        print key, '-', HRDict[key]
    for key in sorted(HRDict):
        print HRDict[key],'-',key
```

7.15

```python
def calculate(aSet, bSet, operator):
    #Operator list
    symbols =['&','|','^','<','<=','>','>=','==','!=']    #operator list
    symbol = ''

    #loop - 若元素操作符出现在算术表达式中，记录其运算符
    for s in symbols:
        if s == operator:
            symbol = operator
            break

    #空运算符，打印错误信息返回
    if symbol == '':
        print "运算符错误";
        return

    #用symbol做为分隔符
    #print(symbol);
    #coll = expression.split(symbol)
    #转换数字型 - 根据分割

    #多重判断,决定算术表达式
    if symbol == symbols[0]:
        print aSet.intersection(bSet)

    if symbol == symbols[1]:
        print aSet.union(bSet)

    if symbol == symbols[2]:
```

```python
        print '%s ' % (aSet.symmetric_difference(bSet));

    if symbol == symbols[3]:
        print '%s ' % (aSet < bSet);

    if symbol == symbols[4]:
        print '%s ' % ( aSet.issubset(bSet));

    if symbol == symbols[5]:
        print '%s ' % ( aSet > bSet);

    if symbol == symbols[6]:
        print '%s ' % ( aSet.issuperset(bSet));

    if symbol == symbols[7]:
        print '%s ' % ( aSet == bSet);

    if operator == symbols[8]:
        print '%s ' % ( aSet != bSet);
```