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UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

HPI Hasso Plattner Institut
Digital Engineering · Universität Potsdam

Week 3: Complex Data Types

Unit 4: Safe Dictionary Access

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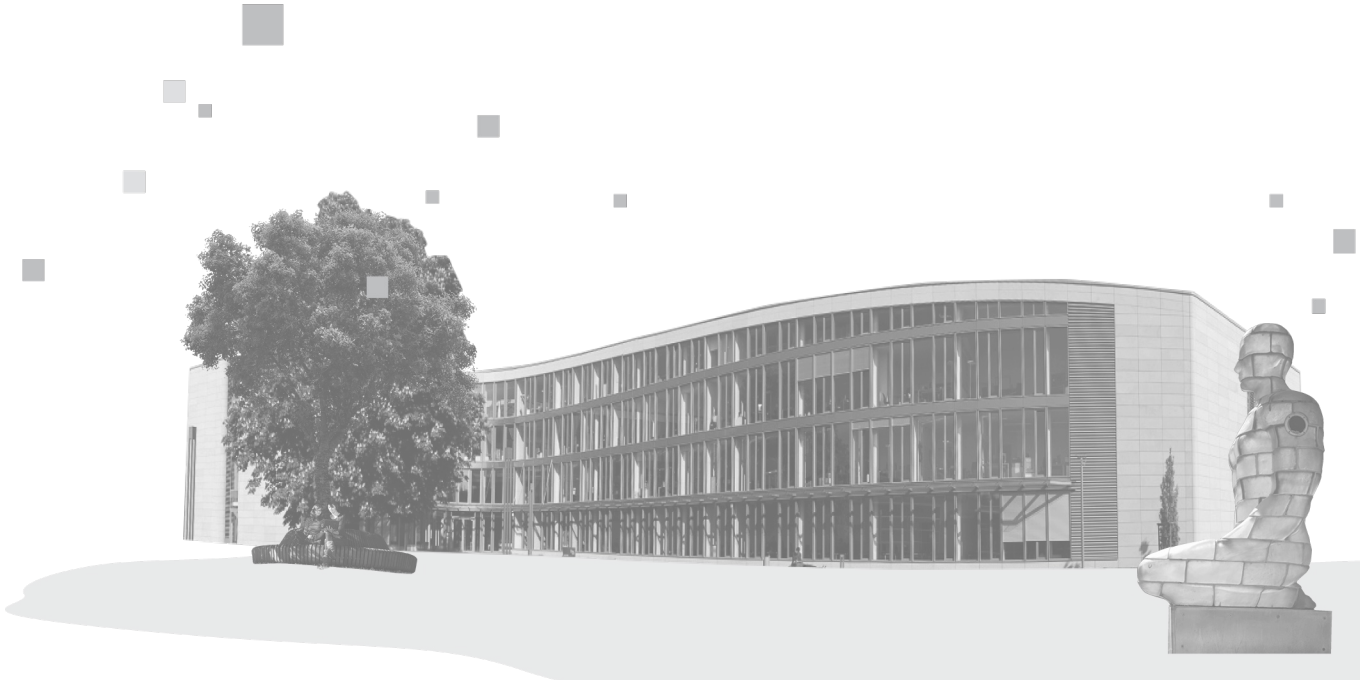

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Safe dictionary access
Ensuring safe access to a dictionary

- Accessing a dictionary with a nonexistent key results in a *KeyError*
  - Program is interrupted/aborted
  - Similar to accessing a list with a nonexistent index
- Using the keyword `in` it is possible to prevent this error.
  - `x in dict` returns `True` if the key `x` exists in the dictionary `dict`, `False` if it does not exist.
- Alternatively: Use the dictionary-method `dict.get( )`
  - It returns either the assigned value or an error message, which can be defined by the programmer.

```
dict = {1234: "Peter", 2345: "Jane"}
print(dict[1234])
print(dict[3456])
```

```
Peter

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
KeyError                                  Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp/ipykernel_5544/557728999.py in <module>
      1 dict = {1234: "Peter", 2345: "Jane"}
      2 print(dict[1234])
----> 3 print(dict[3456])

KeyError: 3456
```

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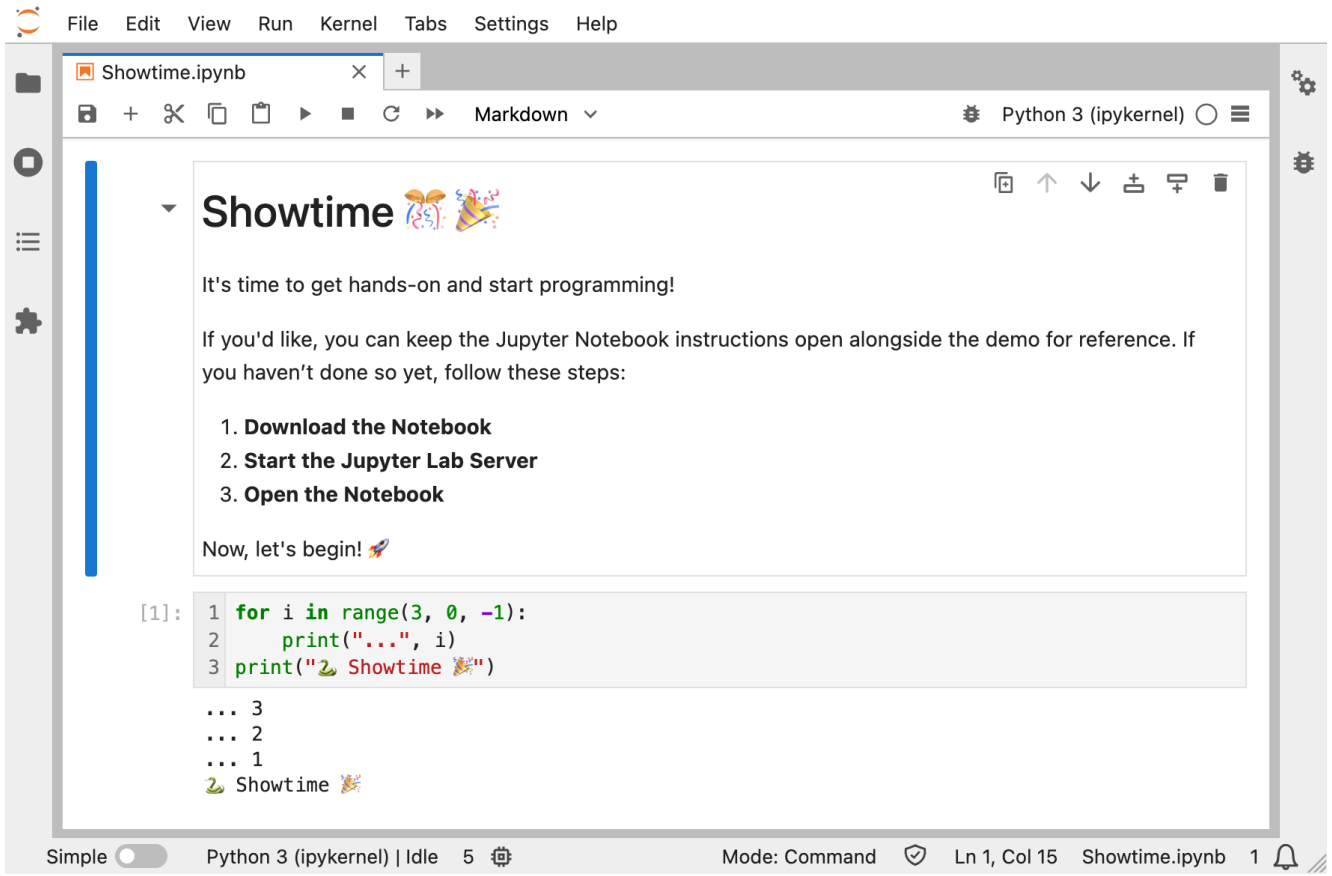
Safe dictionary access Showtime

Now it’s time to get hands on and start programming!

If you like, you can open the Jupyter Notebook instructions in parallel to the demo.

If you haven’t done so yet:

- Download the Notebook
- Start the Jupyter Server and open the Notebook



Safe dictionary access
Summary / key takeaways

In this unit you learned ...

- … how to prevent access errors in dictionaries
- … how to get the value for specific keys securely without interrupting the main program