

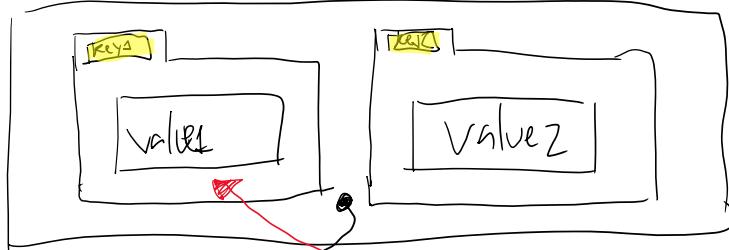
# Dictionary

- It's a container of key-value pairs.

Syntax: { key<sub>1</sub>: value<sub>1</sub>, key<sub>2</sub>: value<sub>2</sub>, key<sub>3</sub>: value<sub>3</sub> }  
 $\text{my\_dict} = \{ \text{pair}_1, \text{pair}_2, \text{pair}_3 \}$   
 $= 3 \text{ pairs}$

- Access:  $\text{bool in (value) like, key : my\_dict[key] \rightarrow \text{value}_1}$

$\text{my\_dict} =$



means now we have  $\text{Key1} \rightarrow \text{my\_dict[key1]}$

- Key can't be changed because it's Immutable:
  - ~~String~~, tuple, int, float
- Value can be:
  - string, int, list, tuple, dict.

Ex1

```
my_dict = {"AAA": 10, "BBB": 20, "CCC": 30}
print(my_dict["AAA"]) → [10]
total = my_dict["AAA"] + my_dict["CCC"]
print(total) → 10 + 30 = 40
```

Ex2

```
student = {"name": "Alice", "id": 123, "age": 23,
           "gender": "female"}
```

```
print(f" {student['Name']}") age = f"student['age'])"
          Alice
          Alice age = 23
```

(\*)

Access:  $\text{dict[key]} \rightarrow \text{value}$

④ Access:  $\text{dict[key]} \rightarrow \text{value}$   
↑  
key

Update:  $\text{dict[key]} = \text{new\_value}$   
↑  
Value was key is  
but new\_value

Ex:  $\text{grades} = \{\text{"Alice": "A", "Bob": "B", "Chris": "C"}\}$

$\text{print(grades["Alice"])} \rightarrow \boxed{A}$   
 $\text{grades["Alice"]} = \text{"D"} \quad \# \text{update}$

$\text{print(grades["Alice"])} \rightarrow \boxed{D}$

$\text{print(grades)} \rightarrow \boxed{\{\text{"Alice": "D", "Bob": "B", "Chris": "C"}\}}$

$\text{grades["Bob"]} = [\text{'A', 'B', 'C}]$

$\text{print(grade("Bob"))} \rightarrow [\text{'A', 'B', 'C}]$

⑤ You can't access for a key that doesn't exist  $\rightarrow \text{Error!}$

$\text{my_dict} = \{\text{"Alice": "A", "Bob": "B"}\}$

$\text{print(my_dict["Max"])} \rightarrow \text{Error!}$

Key is not in my\_dict

• in operator

$\hookrightarrow$  return key of the dict here?  $\rightarrow \text{True / False}$

$\text{"Alice"} \text{ in } \text{my\_dict} \rightarrow \text{True}$

$\text{"Max"} \text{ in } \text{my\_dict} \rightarrow \text{False}$

• len() function

$\hookrightarrow$  return length of your dict

$\text{len(my_dict)} \rightarrow \boxed{2}$

Dictionary or dict ( $\{\}$ )

• An array with keys and values

## Dictionary on Python ({} )

my\_dict = {} | Dictionary "Alice": 20  
 my\_dict["Alice"] = 20 ← Assign "Alice": 20  
 print(my\_dict) → {} ["Alice": 20]  
 my\_dict["Bob"] = 30 ← Assign Bob  
 my\_dict["Chris"] = 25 ← Assign Chris  
 print(my\_dict) → {} ["Alice": 20, "Bob": 30, "Chris": 25}  
 my\_dict["Alice"] = 27 ← Update Alice!  
 print(my\_dict["Alice"]) → 27

## Ex: dict from list as key & value

names = ["Alice", "Bob", "Chris"]  
 scores = [27, 32, 25]  
 students = {} # Empty dict  
 for i in range(len(names)):  
 students[names[i]] = scores[i] # Note: append index  
 print(students)  
 ↪ {} ["Alice": 27, "Bob": 32, "Chris": 25]  
 student[names[0]] = scores[0]  
 student["Alice"] = 27  
 student[names[1]] = scores[1]  
 ;  
 student[names[2]] = scores[2]

## Loop dictionary

↳ How loop over key  
 (for)

Ex your\_dict = {"Max": 20, "X": 30, "Y": 40}  
 for key in your\_dict:  
 print(key)  
 ↪ Max  
X  
Y

For how many dict.

print(  
 for key in your\_dict:  
 print(key, your\_dict[key])  
 | Y  
 | Max 20  
 X 30  
 Y 40

## Useful dictionary Methods

- keys() → ↳ key in your dict as "list" (from loop)

- values() → ↳ value in your dict as "list"

- items() → ↳ all key-value pairs in your dict as "list" as tuple pair

EX

```

my_dict = {"Alice": 20, "Bob": 30}
print(my_dict.keys()) → ["Alice", "Bob"]
print(my_dict.values()) → [20, 30]
print(my_dict.items()) → [("Alice", 20),
                           ("Bob", 30)]
  
```

for (name, score) in my\_dict.items():
 print(name, score) → Alice 20
 Bob 30

## get(key, default) method

↳ If no value was key in dict[key]  
 → return key's value in dict or the default argument

EX

```

my_dict = {"Alice": 1, "Bob": 2}
x = my_dict.get("Alice", 0) → ①
y = my_dict.get("alice", 0) → ②
print(x, y) → 1 0
  
```

EX into function get for key "Bob": 23  
 if ... not in dict[key] → default):

Ex: write function get our dict bar {"Alice": 1, "Bob": 2}

```
def our_get(dic, key, default):
    if key in dic:
        return dic[key]
    else:
        return default
```

print(our\_get(my\_dict, "Alice", 0)) → 1

### \* How are the dictionary

Ans: It's entry of list of items in memory

↳ fruits = ["apple", "apple", "banana", "orange", "orange"] ✓

↳ output → apple 2  
banana 1  
Orange 2

(\*) pain point = ~~multiple count~~  
how to make value as multiple  
if multiple

C\_apple = 0  
C\_banana = 0  
C\_orange = 0

for fruit in fruits:  
 if fruit == "apple":  
 C\_apple += 1  
 if fruit == "banana":  
 C\_banana += 1  
 if fruit == "orange":  
 C\_orange += 1  
print(...)

idea: If dict to an item as a result  
then it's value can be multiple

↳ A<sub>i</sub> = key or the value  
Value or the count value

① ~~multiple count value~~  
↳ c\_fruit = {"apple": 0,  
 "banana": 0,  
 "orange": 0}

# loop 1  
fruit = "apple"  
c\_fruit["apple"] += 1  
= c\_fruit["apple"] + 1  
= 0 + 1

for fruit in fruits:

c\_fruit[fruit] += 1  
= c\_fruit[fruit] + 1  
key is error!

# loop 2  
fruit = "apple"  
c\_fruit["apple"] += 1  
= 1 + 2 = 2

② ~~multiple count value~~

② Counting words in a file

c\_fruit = {}

for fruit in fruits:

    if fruit in c\_fruit: (no return)  
        c\_fruit[fruit] = 0 + 1

    else:

        c\_fruit[fruit] += 1

print(c\_fruit)

---

Ex Count the words in a sentence

like "The ; the ; the ; cat ; cat ; meow"

the man  
cat man  
meow man

counts of each word

sent = input("Enter sentence: ")

sent = sent.lower()

sentences = sent.split(" ") → ["the", "the", "the", "cat", "cat", "meow"]

counts = {}

for word in sentences:

    counts[word] = counts.get(word, 0) + 1

for word in counts:

    print(word, counts[word])

---

Nested dict

↳ dict of dict (JSON)

users = {"Alice": {"age": 25, "gender": "f"},  
        "Bob": {"age": 30, "gender": "m"},  
        "Chris": {"age": 27, "gender": "m"}}

`Chris": {"age": 27, "gender": "m"}}`

`print(users["Alice"])` → `{"age": 25, "gender": "f"}`

`print(users["Alice"]["age"])` → `25`

`print(users["Bob"]["gender"])` → `m`

## dict of list

`my_dict = {"Alice": [1, 2, 3], "Bob": [2, 3, 4]}`

`print(my_dict["Alice"][1])` → `2`

`[1, 2, 3]`  
0 1 2

`my_dict["Alice"].append(20)`  
`[1, 2, 3].append(20)`

`print(my_dict)` → `{"Alice": [1, 2, 3, 20], "Bob": [2, 3, 4]}`