

Dictionaries

BBM 101 - Introduction to Programming I

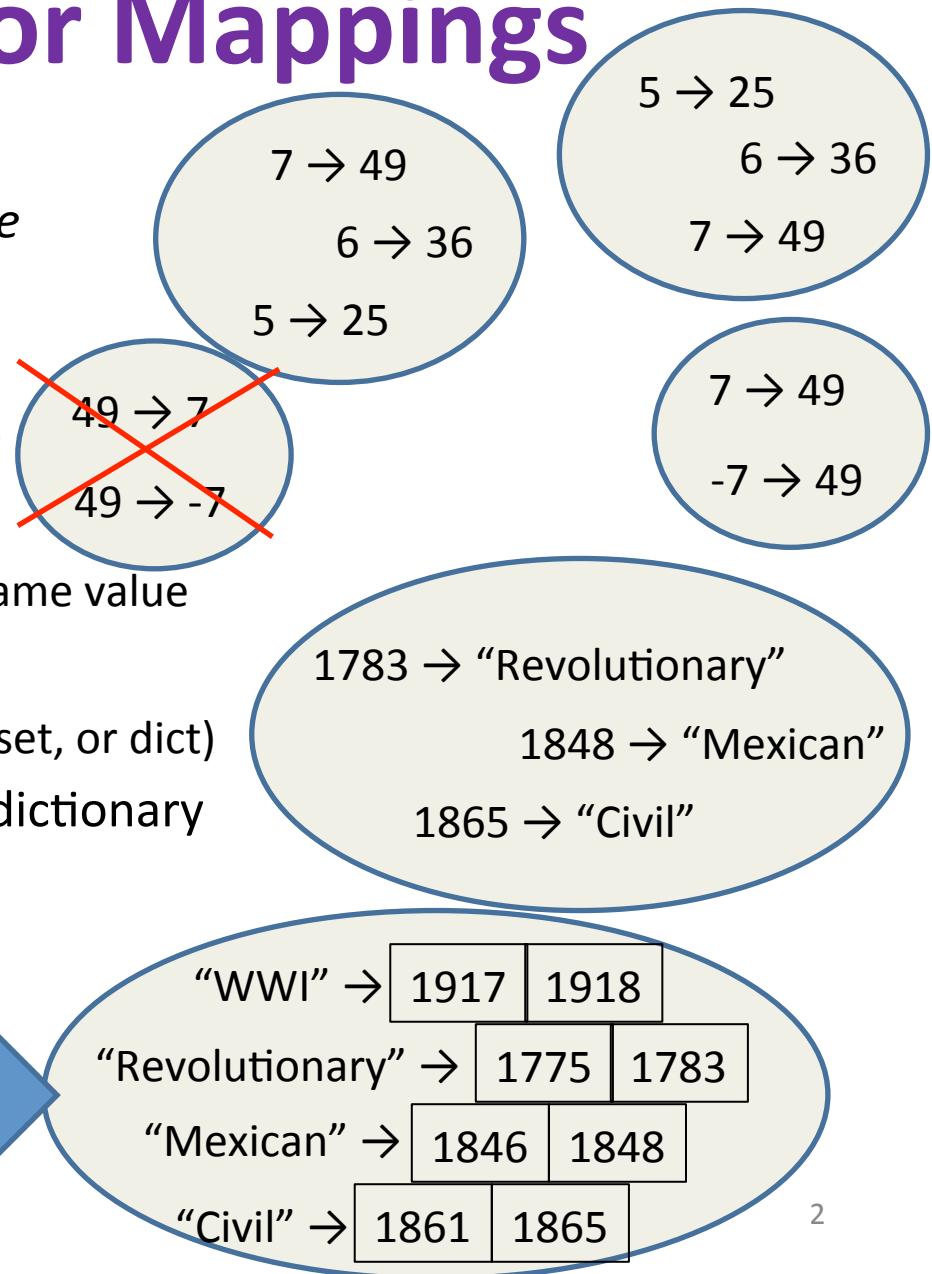
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Dictionaries or Mappings

- A dictionary maps each *key* to a *value*
- Order does not matter
- Given a key, can look up a value
 - Given a value, cannot look up its key
- **No duplicate keys**
 - Two or more keys may map to the same value
- *Keys* and *values* are Python values
 - Keys must be **immutable** (not a list, set, or dict)
- Can add *key* → *value* mappings to a dictionary
 - Can also remove (less common)



Dictionary Syntax in Python

```
d = { }  
d = dict()
```

Two different
ways to create an
empty dictionary

```
us_wars_by_end = {  
    1783: "Revolutionary",  
    1848: "Mexican",  
    1865: "Civil" }  
us_wars_by_name = {  
    "Civil" : [1861, 1865],  
    "Mexican" : [1846, 1848],  
    "Revolutionary" : [1775, 1783]  
}
```

1783 → "Revolutionary"

1848 → "Mexican"

1865 → "Civil"

"Revolutionary" →

1775	1783
------	------

"Mexican" →

1846	1848
------	------

"Civil" →

1861	1865
------	------

Syntax just like arrays, for accessing and setting:

```
us_wars_by_end[1783]    ⇒
```

```
us_wars_by_end[1783][1:10]    ⇒
```

```
us_wars_by_name["WWI"] = [1917, 1918]
```

Creating a Dictionary

"Atlanta" → "GA"

"Seattle" → "WA"

```
>>> state = {"Atlanta" : "GA", "Seattle" : "WA"}
```

```
>>> phonebook = dict()
```

```
>>> phonebook["Alice"] = "206-555-4455"
```

```
>>> phonebook["Bob"] = "212-555-2211"
```

"Alice" → "206-555-4455"

"Bob" → "212-555-1212"

```
>>> atomicnumber = {}
```

```
>>> atomicnumber["H"] = 1
```

```
>>> atomicnumber["Fe"] = 26
```

```
>>> atomicnumber["Au"] = 79
```

"H" → 1

"Fe" → 26

"Au" → 79

Accessing a Dictionary

```
>>> atomicnumber = {"H":1, "Fe":26, "Au":79}
>>> atomicnumber["Au"]
79
>>> atomicnumber["B"]
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#102>", line 1, in <module>
    atomicnumber["B"]
```

```
KeyError: 'B'
```

```
>>> atomicnumber.has_key("B")
False
```

```
>>> atomicnumber.keys()
['H', 'Au', 'Fe']
```

```
>>> atomicnumber.values()
[1, 79, 26]
```

```
>>> atomicnumber.items()
[('H', 1), ('Au', 79), ('Fe', 26)]
```

"H" → 1

"Fe" → 26

"Au" → 79

Good for iteration (for loops)

```
for key in mymap.keys():
    val = mymap[key]
    ... use key and val
```

```
for key in mymap:
    val = mymap[key]
    ... use key and val
```

```
for (key,val) in mymap.items():
    ... use key and val
```

Iterating Through a Dictionary

```
atomicnumber = {"H":1, "Fe":26, "Au":79}

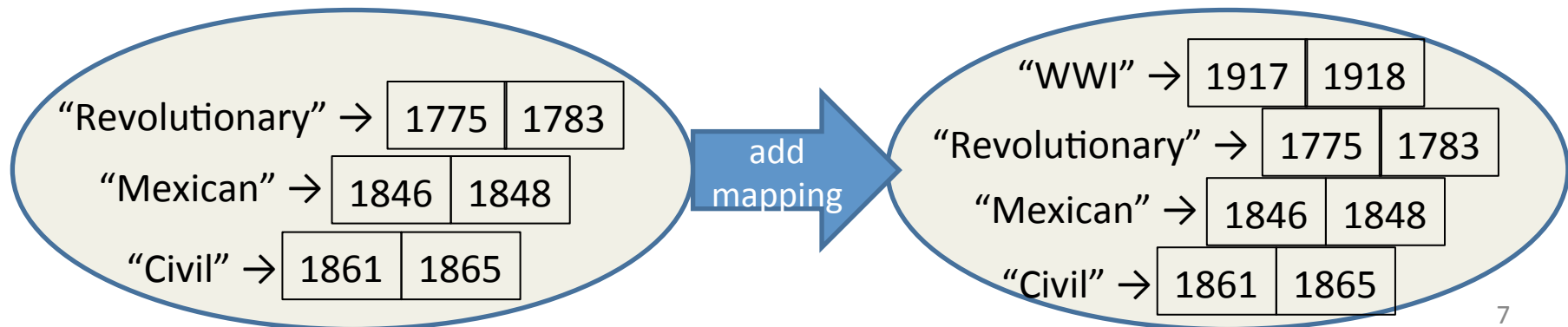
# Print out all the keys:
for element_name in atomicnumber.keys():
    print element_name
# Another way to print out all the keys:
for element_name in atomicnumber:
    print element_name

# Print out the keys and the values
for (element_name, element_number) in atomicnumber.items():
    print "name:",element_name, "number:",element_number
```

Modifying a Dictionary

```
us_wars1 = {  
    "Revolutionary" : [1775, 1783],  
    "Mexican" : [1846, 1848],  
    "Civil" : [1861, 1865] }
```

```
us_wars1["WWI"] = [1917, 1918]    # add mapping  
del us_wars_by_name["Mexican"]    # remove mapping
```



Dictionary Exercises

- Convert a list to a dictionary:
 - Given [5, 6, 7], produce {5:25, 6:36, 7:49}
- Reverse key with value in a dictionary:
 - Given {5:25, 6:36, 7:49}, produce {25:5, 36:6, 49:7}
- What does this do?

```
squares = { 1:1, 2:4, 3:9, 4:16 }  
squares[3] + squares[3]  
squares[3 + 3]  
squares[2] + squares[2]  
squares[2 + 2]
```


Dictionary Exercise Solutions

- Convert a list to a dictionary:
 - E.g. Given [5, 6, 7], produce {5:25, 6:36, 7:49}

```
d = {}  
for i in [5, 6, 7]: # or range(5, 8)  
    d[i] = i * i
```
- Reverse key with value in a dictionary:
 - E.g. Given {5:25, 6:36, 7:49}, produce {25:5, 36:6, 49:7}

```
k = {}  
for i in d.keys():  
    k[d[i]] = i
```

A list is like a dictionary

- A list maps an integer to a value
 - The integers must be a continuous range 0..*i*

```
mylist = ['a', 'b', 'c']
```

```
mylist[1] ⇒ 'b'
```

```
mylist[3] = 'c'           # error!
```

- In what ways is a list **more** convenient than a dictionary?
- In what ways is a list **less** convenient than a dictionary?

Not Every Value is Allowed to be a Key

- Keys must be immutable values
 - int, float, bool, string, *tuple*
 - *not*: list, set, dictionary
- Goal: only dictionary operations change the keyset
 - after “`mydict[x] = y`”, `mydict[x] ⇒ y`
 - if `a == b`, then `mydict[a] == mydict[b]`

These conditions should hold until `mydict` itself is changed
- Mutable keys can violate these goals

```
list1 = ["a", "b"]
list2 = list1
list3 = ["a", "b"]
mydict = {}
mydict[list1] = "z"
mydict[list3] ⇒ "z"
list2.append("c")
mydict[list1] ⇒ ???
mydict[list3] ⇒ ???
```

⇐ Hypothetical; actually illegal in Python