

Dictionaries

Dr. Baldassano

chrisb@princeton.edu

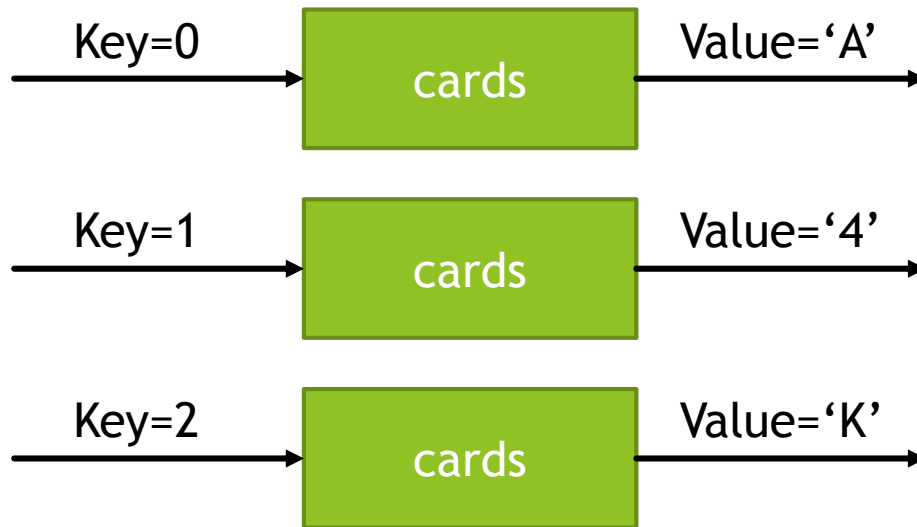
Yu's Elite Education

Review: Lists

- ▶ Python lists: store a different piece of data for each index
- ▶ `cards[0] = 'A'`
- ▶ `cards[1] = '4'`
- ▶ `cards[2] = 'K'`

Key-Value

- ▶ Let's switch to talking about “keys” and “values”
- ▶ For a list, we give an index as a key, get data as a value

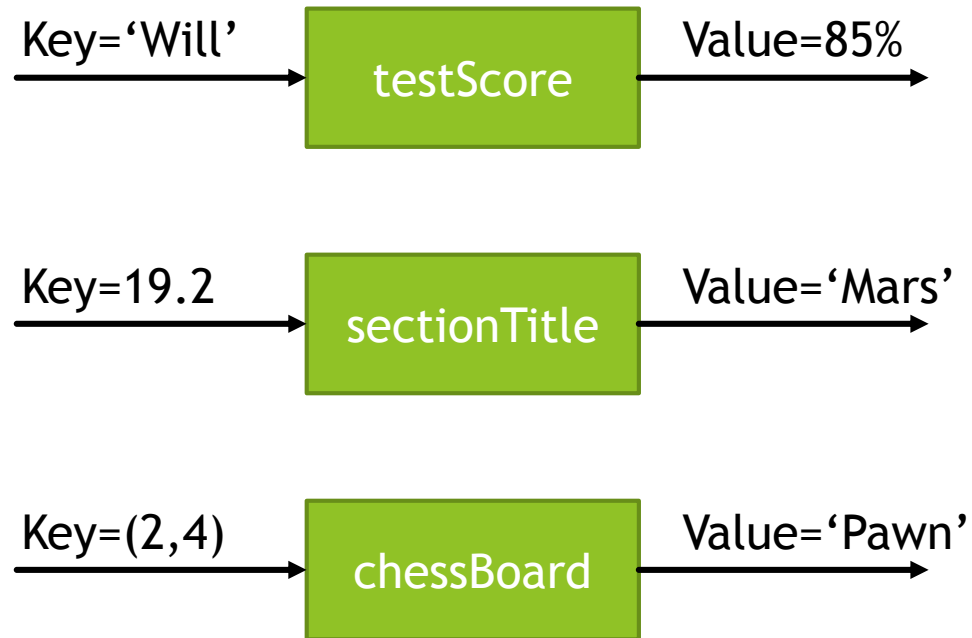


Other kinds of keys

- ▶ What if I want to store the population of lots of different cities?
- ▶ I want to be able to use keys that are not just integers:



Other kinds of keys



Dictionaries

- ▶ Dictionary: data type that allows us to use (almost) any data type as a key
- ▶ Create dictionaries using curly brackets or dict()

```
populations = {}
```

```
populations = dict()
```

- ▶ Storing new key-value pair:

```
populations['Princeton'] = 16027
```

```
populations['Trenton'] = 84308
```

Dictionaries

- ▶ Retrieving a stored value for a key

```
print (populations[ 'Princeton' ])
```

- ▶ Changing stored value

```
populations[ 'Trenton' ] = 1200
```

Dictionaries

- ▶ Checking if a key exists, using `in` keyword:

```
if ('Princeton' in populations):  
    print(populations['Princeton'])  
else:  
    print('Unknown city')
```


Example: word count

Project: Automatic book writing

- ▶ Goal: Write a program that will generate English-like sentences of words.
- ▶ Plan: Pick one word at a time, based on the last word

On _____

On Tuesday _____

On Tuesday the _____

On Tuesday the car _____

Markov chain

- ▶ This is a type of “Markov chain” - a sequence where each output depends just on the previous output
- ▶ Other things that are approximately Markov chains:
 - ▶ The weather
 - ▶ Board games
 - ▶ Random walking

Picking each word

- ▶ Let's say the last word was "blue" - how should we pick the next word?
- ▶ Plan: use a book to learn what words usually come after blue, and pick one of those
- ▶ Create a dictionary where a key is a word, and a value is the list of all words that follow that word

Project: Automatic book writing

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the slide, creating a modern, layered effect. The text is positioned on the left side of the slide against a plain white background.

Sets

- ▶ Sometimes we only care about the keys and not values
- ▶ For example, when I take attendance I just want to know which people are here (the keys)
- ▶ Python “sets” are like dictionaries that only have keys, no values
- ▶ We can add or remove keys, or test if key exists in set
- ▶ **No duplicate keys allowed**

Sets in python

```
countriesVisited = set()
countriesVisited.add('USA')
countriesVisited.add('Mexico')

if 'USA' in countriesVisited:
    print('Visited USA')

countriesVisited.remove('USA')
```