



Lecture 14: Nested Lists, Tuples, and Dictionaries

(Sections 11.1-11.5, 12.1-12)

CS 1110
Introduction to Computing Using Python



[E. Andersen, A. Bracy, D. Gries, L. Lee, S. Marschner, C. Van Loan, W. White]

Nested Lists

- Lists can hold any objects
- Lists are objects
- Therefore lists can hold other lists!

```
b = [3, 1]
c = [1, 4, b]
a = [2, 1]
x = [1, a, c, 5]
```

Two Dimensional Lists

Table of Data

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 |

Each row, col has a value

Images

Each row, col has an RGB value

Store them as lists of lists (**row-major order**)

```
d = [[5,4,7,3],[4,8,9,7],[5,1,2,3],[4,1,2,9],[6,7,8,0]]
```

How Multidimensional Lists are Stored

```
b = [[9, 6, 4], [5, 7, 7]]
```

- b holds **id** of a one-dimensional list
 - Has len(b) elements
- b[i] holds **id** of a one-dimensional list
 - Has len(b[i]) elements

Slices & Multidimensional Lists (Q1)

- Create a nested list
- What is now in x?

```
>>> b = [[9,6],[4,5],[7,7]]
```

- Get a slice
- Append to a row of x

```
>>> x = b[:2]
>>> x[1].append(10)
```

A: [[9,6,10]]
 B: [[9,6],[4,5,10]]
 C: [[9,6],[4,5,10],[7,7]]
 D: [[9,6],[4,10],[7,7]]
 E: I don't know

Slices & Multidimensional Lists (Q2)

- Create a nested list
- What is now in b?

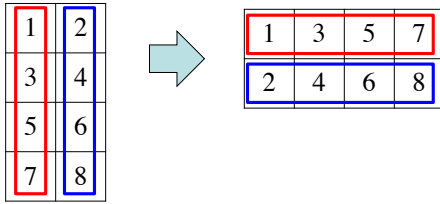
```
>>> b = [[9,6],[4,5],[7,7]]
```

- Get a slice
- Append to a row of x
- x now has nested list

```
>>> x = b[:2]
>>> x[1].append(10)
```

A: [[9,6],[4,5],[7,7]]
 B: [[9,6],[4,5,10]]
 C: [[9,6],[4,5,10],[7,7]]
 D: [[9,6],[4,10],[7,7]]
 E: I don't know

Data Wrangling: Transpose Idea



4 lists: 2 elements in each 2 lists: 4 elements in each
How to transpose?

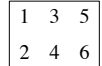
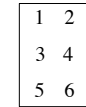
- 1st element of each list gets appended to 1st list
- 2nd element of each list gets appended to 2nd list

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Data Wrangling: Transpose Code

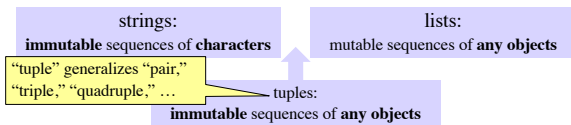
```
def transpose(orig_table):
    """Returns: copy of table with rows and columns swapped

    Precondition: table is a (non-ragged) 2d List"""
    numrows = len(orig_table)
    numcols = len(orig_table[0]) # All rows have same no. cols
    new_table = [] # Result accumulator
    for m in list(range(numcols)):
        row = [] # Single row accumulator
        for n in range(numrows):
            row.append(orig_table[n][m]) # Build up new row
        new_table.append(row) # Add new row to new table
    return new_table
```



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Tuples



- Tuples fall between strings and lists
 - write them with just commas: 42, 4.0, 'x'
 - often enclosed in parentheses: (42, 4.0, 'x')

Conventionally use lists for:

- long sequences
- homogeneous sequences
- variable length sequences

Conventionally use tuples for:

- short sequences
- heterogeneous sequences
- fixed length sequences

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Returning multiple values

- Can use lists/tuples to **return** multiple values

INCHES_PER_FOOT = 12

```
def to_feet_and_inches(height_in_inches):
    feet = height_in_inches // INCHES_PER_FOOT
    inches = height_in_inches % INCHES_PER_FOOT
    return (feet, inches)
```

all_inches = 68

```
ft,ins = to_feet_and_inches(all_inches)
print("You are "+str(ft)+" feet, "+str(ins)+" inches.")
```

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Dictionaries (Type dict)

| Description | Python Syntax |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of key-value pairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keys are unique ▪ Values need not be • Example: net-ids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ net-ids are unique (a key) ▪ names need not be (values) ▪ js1 is John Smith (class '13) ▪ js2 is John Smith (class '16) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create with format: {k1:v1, k2:v2, ...} • Keys must be immutable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ints, floats, bools, strings ▪ Not lists or custom objects • Values can be anything • Example: <pre>d = {'ec1':'Ezra Cornell', 'ec2':'Ezra Cornell', 'ela63':'Erik Andersen'}</pre> |

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Using Dictionaries (Type dict)

- Dictionaries are **mutable**

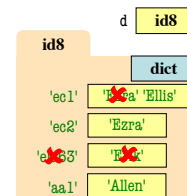
```
d = {'ec1':'Ezra','ec2':'Ezra',
    'aa1':'Allen'}
```

 - Can reassign values


```
d['ec1'] = 'Ellis'
```
 - Can add new keys


```
d['aa1'] = 'Allen'
```
 - Can delete keys


```
del d['ela63']
```



Deleting key deletes both

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