## CIS 122

More Markov

## The Big Picture



## Text Processing

- Convert strings into processed word lists
- Split string into list of words
- Build up processed word list by iterating through original list
- If we see a normal word, add it to the list
- If we see a word with a period
- Add the word
- Add the period


## Beyond Lists

- Lists associate values with specific indices
- [ 'A', 'B', 'C' ]
- The Oth element is ' A '
- The 2th element is ' C '
- What if we want to associate values with other keys
- The 42 element
- The - 12 element
- The 'a' element
- The 'elephant' element


## Dictionaries

- Dictionaries to the rescue!
- Associate keys with values
- Keys can have any (immutable) type
- Values can have any type
fruitColors = \{ 'apple' : 'red', 'pear' : 'green', 'banana' : 'yellow' \}
>> fruitColors[ 'apple' ]
'red'


## Dictionaries

dictionary $=\{$ key1 : value1, key2 : value2, key3 : value3, .. \}
key1 $\rightarrow$ value1
key2 $\rightarrow$ value2
key3 $\rightarrow$ value3

## Dictionaries

- Dictionaries act a lot like lists
- We can access specific elements
- But we access them with keys, not indices
- fruitColors[ 'apple' ]
- We can modify values
- fruitColors[ 'apple' ] = 'green'
- Keys cannot be modified
- If you want a different key, make a new one
o fruitColors[ 'grape' ] = 'purple'


## Dictionaries

- Let's write a function to give the number of days in a month
- daysInMonth('January') $\rightarrow 31$
- daysInMonth('February') $\rightarrow 28$
- One approach would be to use a ton of if statements

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { def daysInMonth(month): } \\
& \text { if month }==\text { 'January': } \\
& \text { return } 31 \\
& \text { elif month == 'February': } \\
& \text { return } 28
\end{aligned}
$$

- How could we use dictionaries to simplify our code?


## Dictionaries

- Store number of days per month in a dictionary - Then look up the month we're interested in
def daysInMonth(month):
monthDict $=\{$ 'January' : 31, 'February' : 28, $\ldots\}$
return monthDict[month]


## Dictionaries

- We can also build up dictionaries from scratch
shoeSize $=\{ \}$
shoeSize[ 'Bob' ] = 10
shoeSize[ 'Betty' ] = 7
shoeSize[ 'Bertha' ] = 8

