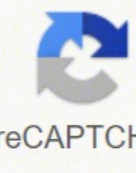


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## Python dictionary update value for key

I have a dictionary which represents a book shop. The keys represent the book title and values represent the number of copies of the book present. When books are sold from the shop, the number of copies of the book must decrease. I have written a code for decreasing the number of copies of the sold book, but on printing the dictionary after the update, I get the initial dictionary and not the updated one. n = input("Enter number of books in shop:") book\_shop = {} # Creating a dictionary book\_shop # Entering elements into the dictionary for i in range(n): book\_title = raw\_input("Enter book title: ") book\_no = input("Enter no of copies: ") book\_shop[book\_title] = book\_no choice = raw\_input("Do you want to sell?") if (choice in 'yesYES'): for i in range(n): print("Which book do you want to sell: ", book\_shop) ch1 = raw\_input("Enter your choice: ") if(book\_shop.keys()[i] == ch1): book\_shop.keys()[i] = (book\_shop.values()[i]-1) break print(book\_shop) I would like to solve the problem in the simplest way possible. Have I missed any logic or any line in the code? In this Python tutorial, we will discuss Python Dictionary update with a few examples like below: Python Dictionary update methodPython Dictionary update value Python Dictionary update value if key existsPython Dictionary update functionPython Dictionary update vs appendPython Dictionary update keyPython Dictionary update vs assignmentPython Dictionary update all valuesPython nested dictionary updatePython dictionary update if not exists Python Dictionary update In this section, we will discuss the python dictionary update. Here we will use the update() method.It is an unordered collection of data values, that is used to store data values like a tuple, which does not like other Data Types that contain only a single value as Python dictionary takes Key value pair.This method updates the dictionary with the key and value pairs. It inserts a key/value if it is not present. It updates the key/value if it already exists in the dictionary.This function does not return any values, rather it updates the same input dictionary with the newly associated values of the keys. Syntax: Here is the Syntax of the update() method dict.update([other]) It consists of only one parameter.other: It is a list of key/value pairs. Return: It does not return any value(None). Example: Let's take an example to check how to implement a Python dictionary update In this example to update the dictionary by passing key/value pair. This method updates the dictionary. Code: dict = {'Africa':200,'australia':300,'England':400} print("Country Name",dict) dict.update({'China':500}) print("updated country name",dict) In the above example first, we will be creating a dictionary and assigning a key-value pair. After that calling a method update() and print the result. Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python Dictionary update Another example is to update the dictionary by key/value pair.In this example two values are passed to the Python dictionary and it is updated. Example: dict = {'John':200,'Micheal':300,'Smith':400} print("Name",dict) dict.update({'Andrew':500,'Hayden':800}) print("updated name",dict) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python dictionary update 2nd method Another example is to update the dictionary by key/value pair.In this method we can easily use the \* operator.Using this method we can merge old dictionary and new key/value pair in another dictionary. Example: dict = {'b': 2, 'c': 3} # will create a new dictionary new\_dict = {"dict", \*{'d': 4}} # \*operator function print(dict) print(new\_dict) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python dictionary update operator Read Python dictionary append with examples Python Dictionary update method In this section, we will discuss the python dictionary update method by using the Python update() method.You can also update a dictionary by inserting a new value or a key pair to a present entry or by deleting a present entry.The update() method inserts the specified items into the Python dictionary.The specified items can be a dictionary or iterable elements with key-value pairs. Syntax: Here is the Syntax of the update() method dict.update(iterable) It consists of only one parameter.iterable: It is an object with key value pairs, that will be added to the dictionary Example: Let's take an example to check how to update dictionary items dict1 = {'Python':200,'Java':300,'C++':400} print("Languages",dict1) dict1.update({'Ruby':500,'Pascal':800}) print("updated language",dict1) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python dictionary update method Read Python Dictionary index Python Dictionary update value In this section, we will discuss the python dictionary update value.To update the value of an existing key in the Python dictionary, You have to create a temporary dictionary containing the key with a new value and then pass this dictionary to the update() function.Update() function accepts an iterable another parameter of key-value pairs (dictionary or list) as an argument and then updates the values of keys from the iterable object to the dictionary. Syntax: Here is the Syntax of the update function dict.update([other]) Return: It does not return any value(None). Example: Let's take an example to check how to update values in the dictionary dict1 = {'Germany':200,'France':300,'Paris':400} print("Country name",dict1) dict1.update({'France':600}) print("updated value",dict1) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python Dictionary update value Read How to convert dictionary to JSON in Python Updated Nested Python dictionary Another example is to update value in a Python dictionary.You can update the value of a specific item by referring to its key name.In this example we can easily use updating nested dictionary method.In Python, Nested dictionaries will be created by the comma-within the enclosed curly brackets.Value to a specified key in a nested dictionary can be included using its Key method. But, we can do this, first, you have to create an empty dictionary even before assigning values to respective keys. Syntax: Here is the Syntax of the Python nested dictionary dict[][] = "new-value" Example: Let's take an example to check how to update values in the Python dictionary dict = { 'student1' info: {'name': 'John', 'Roll-no': 32}, student2 info: {'name': 'Micheal', 'Roll-no': 24}} print("Dictionary before updation:", dict) dict['student1' info]['Roll-no'] = 78 # nested dictionary print("Dictionary after updation:", dict) In the above example, we have updated the value of the inner key: 'Rollno' of the outer key: 'student1 info' to 78. Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python dictionary update value nested method Read Python dictionary filter + Examples Python Dictionary update value if key exists In this section, we will discuss the python dictionary update value if key exists.In this method we can easily use the function inbuilt method keys().This method returns a list of all the available keys in the dictionary. With the inbuilt method Keys(), use the if statement and the 'in' operator to check if the key exists in the dictionary or not.If the key exists then it will update the value in the dictionary. Example: Let's take an example and check how to update values if the key exists in the dictionary. def checkKey(dict, key): if key in dict.keys(): print("Key exist. ", end = "") dict.update({'m':600}) print("value updated =", 600) else: print("Not Exist") dict = {'m': 700, 'n':100, 't':500} key = 'm' checkKey(dict, key) print(dict) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python Dictionary update value if the key exists Read Python Concatenate Dictionary Another method for update value if key exists in dictionary Let us see, how to update value if key exists in a Python dictionary by using inbuilt method has\_key().This function is used to determine whether the key exists in the dictionary, if the key is in the dictionary dict returns true, otherwise returns false.With the inbuilt function has\_key(), use the if statement to check if the key is available in the dictionary or not. Syntax: Here is the Syntax of the has\_key() method dict.has\_key(key) It consists of only one parameterKey: This is the key pair that is to be searched in the dictionary. Example: Let's take an example and check how to update values if the key exists in the dictionary. def checkKey(dict, key): if dict.has\_key(key): print ("Exists, value updated =", dict[key]) else: print ("Not Exists") # Driver Function dict = {'u': 400, 't':100, 'c':300} key = 'w' checkKey(dict, key) In the above example, we have to use the has\_key() function which will throw an error as a 'dict' object has no attribute 'has\_key' because the has\_key() method has been removed from Python Version 3. Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python dictionary update value if the key exists an error message Solution Has\_key method can only be used in the python 2.7 version Here is the Screenshot of this error message solution Python dictionary update value if key exists has\_key method Read Python Dictionary sort Python Dictionary update vs append In this section, we will discuss the python dictionary update vs append.In this method we can easily use the functions update() and append().In this method, We can easily make use of the built-in function append() to add the values to the keys to the dictionary. To add an element using append() to the dictionary, we have first to find the key to which we need to append. In the case of update() function is used to update a value associated with a key in the input dictionary.This function does not return any values, nor it updates the input dictionary with the newly present values of the keys. While in the case of the append() function you can add an item to a dictionary by inserting a new index key into the dictionary, then assigning it a particular value. Syntax: Here is the Syntax of the update() function dict.update([other]) Example: Let's take an example to check how to implement the update() and append() functions. dict = {'Mango':300,'Apple':600,'Orange':900} print("Fruits Name",dict) dict.update({'Grapes':500}) # update function print("updated Fruits name",dict) my\_dict = {"Name":{},"Address":{},"Age":{}}; my\_dict["Name"].append("John") my\_dict["Address"].append("England") my\_dict["Age"].append(30) print(my\_dict) In the above example first, we will be creating a dictionary and assign a key-value pair. After that calling a method update() and print the result. In append() function consider you have a dictionary, the keys in the dictionary are Name, Address, and Age. Using the append() method we can update the values for the keys in the dictionary. Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python Dictionary update vs append Python Dictionary update key In this section, we will discuss the python dictionary update key.The nearest thing we can do is to save the value with the old key, remove it, then add a new value with the replacement key and the saved value. In this example, we can easily call dict.pop(key) to update an old key from dict and return its value. With the same dictionary, assign a new key-value pair to the dictionary.The python pop() method removes an element from the dictionary. It removes the element which is associated with the specified key. Syntax: Here is the Syntax of pop() method dict.pop([key,default]) It consists of few parametersKey: The key is to be removed from the dictionary.Default: (It's an optional parameter) The value is to be returned if the key is not found in the dictionary.Return: Returns the value associated with the key. If a key is not found in the dictionary, then it returns the by default value if the default parameter is specified. If the key is not found and the default parameter is not specified, then it throws a key error. Example: Let's take an example to check how to update the key in the dictionary romanNumbers = {'II':1, 'IV':2, 'III':3, 'V':4, 'VI':5 } UpdateValue = romanNumbers.pop('V') print("The popped element is: ", UpdateValue) print("Updated dictionary: ",romanNumbers) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python Dictionary update key In case If the key is not found and the default parameter is not specified a key error is raised. Example: romanNumbers = {'II':1, 'IV':2, 'III':3, 'V':4, 'VI':5 } UpdateValue = romanNumbers.pop('VII') print("The popped element is: ", UpdateValue) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code The python default parameter is not specified Another method to update key in dictionary In this method, we can easily use the Python zip() function.Suppse if we want to update all keys of the dictionary then we need to use the zip() function.The zip() function creates a sequence that will aggregate elements from two or more iterables. Example: Let's take an example to check how to update the key in the dictionary mydict = {'John': 1, 'Micheal': 5, 'James': 10, 'Potter': 15} mylist = ['m', 'n', 'o', 'p'] print ("Initial dictionary", mydict) res dict = dict(zip(mylist, list(mydict.values()))) print ("Updated dictionary", str(res\_dict)) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python Dictionary update key zip method Python Dictionary update vs assignment In this section, we will discuss the python dictionary update vs assignment.In this method, You can use the notation, which can access the key, or creating a new key using square brackets and then providing the opposite value. Also, you can use the dictionary method update() to update a key in an existing dictionary.To add a new key to the dictionary we can simply use the notation with the new one and assign its value using the assignment operator =. Example: dict1 = {'Per':200,'Mongodq':300,'SQL':400} print("Languages", dict1) dict1.update({'Ruby':500,'Pascal':800}) #update function print("updated language",dict1) Mobilename = {'samsung':100, 'Oppo': 50} print("Original name:", Mobilename) Mobilename['Apple'] = 80 # assignment operator print("Updated name:", Mobilename) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python Dictionary update vs assignment Python Dictionary update all values In this section, we will discuss the python dictionary update all values. We can easily do this by using update() function.The python update() method updates the dictionary with the key and value pairs. It inserts a key/value if it is not present. It updates the key/value if it is already present in the dictionary.This function will help the user to update all the values in the Python dictionary. Syntax: Here is the Syntax of the update() method dict.update([other]) Return: It does not return any value(none) Example: my\_dict = {'Italy':200,'Japan':300,'Canada':400} print("Country name",my\_dict) my\_dict.update({'Italy':600,'Japan':900,'Canada':250}) print("updated all values:",my\_dict) Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python Dictionary update all values The above code we can use to update all values in a Python Dictionary. Python nested dictionary update In this section, we will discuss python nested dictionary update.To remove an item stored in a nested dictionary, we can easily use the del statement. The del statement removes an object. The del function is like a python break statement.In this method we can easily use the method del() Example: employee\_info = { 0: { 'emp\_name1': 'John', 'salary': 50, 'emp\_id': 20 }, 1: { 'emp\_name2': 'Micheal', 'salary': 30, 'emp\_id': 40 }, 2: { 'emp\_name3': 'George', 'salary': 90, 'emp\_id': 60 } } del employee\_info[2] print(employee\_info) In the above example, we could remove this employee from our nested dictionary.In the example, we used a del statement to remove the value in our nested dictionary whose key was equal to 2. As you can see, this removed the entry for emp\_name3 from our nested dictionary. Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python nested dictionary update Python dictionary update if not exists In this section, we will discuss Python dictionary update if not exists.In this method we can easily use the function in keyword.The in keyword is used to check if a key is already present in the dictionary. Example: mobile = { 'mobile name': "Samsung", 'reference number': "M30", 'year':2019 } if "mobile name" in mobile: print("key mobile name is exist!") else: print("key mobile name is not exist!") if "color" in mobile: print("key phone is exist!") else: print("key phone is not exist!") Here is the Screenshot of the following given code Python dictionary update if not exists You may like the following Python tutorials: In this Python tutorial, we will discuss Python Dictionary update with a few examples like below: Python Dictionary update methodPython Dictionary update value Python Dictionary update value if key existsPython Dictionary update functionPython Dictionary update vs appendPython Dictionary update keyPython Dictionary update vs assignmentPython Dictionary update all valuesPython nested dictionary updatePython dictionary update if not exists



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