

ECS 10

11/28

Database

- Program that answers questions based on data.

Select a Congressperson: Harman
Jane Harman is the Representative from District 36

- Questions to a database known as **queries**.
- Different data structures for different kinds of queries.

List of Lists

- Last time, we considered using a list of lists.
- Have to read through whole list to find the item you're looking for.
- Possibly save time by stopping as soon as you find an answer.
- Stop a for loop early with the **break** command.

Break

- Immediately jumps out of the loop.
- Usually used with **for** loops. Avoid with **while**.

```
import random
num = random.randint(1,10)
print "I'm thinking of a number between 1 and 10"
print "You have three guesses."
for i in range(3):
    guess = raw_input("Guess: ")
    if int(guess) == num:
        print "Right!"
        break
    else:
        print "Wrong!"
print "My number was", num
```

Efficient Solution

- Better to "look up" names, like in a phone book.
- Use a **dictionary**.
- A dictionary can be accessed by indexing, like a list, but any kind of data can be used as the index.

Dictionary

- Words are **keys**.
- Definitions are **values**.



Dictionary Entry

```
myDict = {"ferret": "Ferdinand"}
```

The diagram shows the code `myDict = {"ferret": "Ferdinand"}`. An arrow points from the word "ferret" to the label "key" below it. Another arrow points from the word "Ferdinand" to the label "value" below it.

- Curly braces `{}` indicate a dictionary
- `{}` is the empty dictionary.

Looking up an Item

- Look up a value, use key as index.

```
name = myDict["ferret"]
```

The diagram shows the code `name = myDict["ferret"]`. An arrow points from the word "name" to the label "value" below it. Another arrow points from the word "ferret" to the label "key" below it.

- Use square brackets for indexing, just like a list.

Structure of Database Program

- Part 1: Reads in data, builds a data structure.
 - Usually has to read whole file. Can be very slow, but only done once.
- Part 2: gets and answers queries
 - Tries to go right to the data it needs.
 - Hopefully does NOT have to look at all the data to answer the query.
 - This is very important for huge data, eg. Google, airline reservations, myUCDavis.

Using a Dictionary

- Initialize the empty dictionary:
`dataBase = {}`
- Add values, use key as "index"
`dataBase[name] = district`
- Look up values using key as "index"
`district = dataBase[name]`
- Test if key is used in dictionary
`name in dataBase`

How Could We...

- Loop to ask many queries? What part of the program goes into the loop?
- Loop up both first and last names?
- What if there are two Representatives with the same first name?

Program 6

- Second chance to learn about reading files.
- Second chance to use graphics
- One and only chance to use a dictionary.
- Database program:
 - Step 1: Read in file of name popularity, store in dictionary
 - Step 2: Answer queries by getting data out of dictionary, drawing graphs.

Name Data

A 83 140 228 286 426 612 486 577 836 0 0

Aaliyah 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 380 215

Aaron 193 208 218 274 279 232 132 36 32 31 41

Abigail 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 958

- 195 means 195'th most popular
- NOT percent of population
- 0 means not in top 1000

Name Data

Rank	Male name	Female name
1	Jacob	Emily
2	Michael	Emma
3	Joshua	Madison
4	Matthew	Abigail
5	Ethan	Olivia
6	Andrew	Isabella
7	Daniel	Hannah
8	Anthony	Samantha
9	Christopher	Aria
10	Joseph	Ashley

- Babies born in US, with a Social Security Number
- Average popularity over each decade