

CSc 110

Tuples

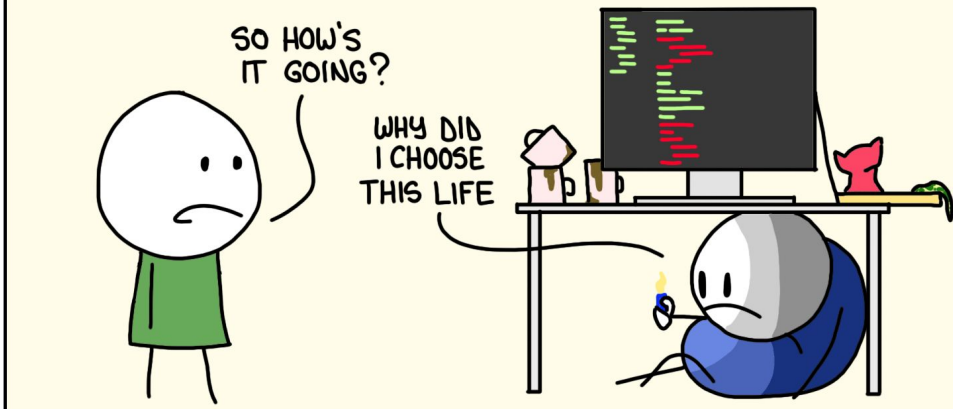
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#EVERYTIME

STARTING A NEW PROJECT



ONE MONTH LATER...



MONKEYUSER.COM

Tuple

Tuples are similar to lists, except for 1 key difference.

What is that difference?

Why tuples?

What will happen?

```
employees = {}
```

```
e = ['USA', 'Engineering', 105234]
```

```
employees[e] = ['John', 'West', 60000]
```

```
print(employees)
```

What will happen?

```
employees = {}
```

```
e = ('USA', 'Engineering', 105234)
```

```
employees[e] = ['John', 'West', 60000]
```

What will happen?

```
employees = set()
```

```
e = ['USA', 'Engineering', 105234, 'Ian James']
```

```
employees.add(e)
```

What will happen?

```
employees = set()
```

```
e = ('USA', 'Engineering', 105234, 'Ian James')
```

```
employees.add(e)
```

Mutability!

- Lists are **mutable**
- Tuples are **immutable**
- Only immutable types can be a dictionary key
- Only immutable types can be in a set

Why tuples then?

- Can be used as keys in a dictionary
- Can be added to a set

Latitude and Longitude

Lines of latitude and longitude are used to locate points on the Earth's surface. But how can we do this?



Latitude and Longitude

- Can be used to specify location on the map
- A lat/long coordinate is composed of (at least) two parts
 - The lat and long angles
- For instance:
 - Enter **34°S 151°E** in the search on <https://www.google.com/maps>

Latitude and Longitude

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 - Can we provide more specificity?

Latitude and Longitude

- Can be used to specify location on earth!
- A lat/long coordinate is composed of (at least) two parts
 - The lat and long angles
- For instance:
 - Enter **32°N 111°W** in the search on <https://www.google.com/maps>
 - Can we provide more specificity?
 - Try: **32° 13' 47" N 110° 57' 18" W**

What data structure(s) would you use to store the relationship between a city name and a lat/long specification?

City name to lat/long

```
city_to_ll = {  
    'Aberdeen': [57, 9, 'N', 2, 9, 'W'],  
    'Beijing': [39, 55, 'N', 116, 25, 'E'],  
    . . .  
    'Osaka': [34, 32, 'N', 135, 30, 'E'] }
```

What data structure(s) would you use to store the relationship between lat/long and city name?

Lat/long to city name

```
ll_to_city = {  
    [57, 9, 'N', 2, 9, 'W'] : 'Aberdeen',  
    [39, 55, 'N', 116, 25, 'E'] : 'Beijing',  
    . . .  
    [34, 32, 'N', 135, 30, 'E'] : 'Osaka' }
```

Lat/long to city name

```
ll_to_city = {  
    '57 9 N 2 9 W' : 'Aberdeen',  
    '39 55 N 116 25 E' : 'Beijing',  
    . . .  
    '34 32 N 135 30 E' : 'Osaka' }
```

Lat/long to city name

```
ll_to_city = {  
    (57, 9, 'N', 2, 9, 'W') : 'Aberdeen',  
    (39, 55, 'N', 116, 25, 'E') : 'Beijing',  
    . . .  
    (34, 32, 'N', 135, 30, 'E') : 'Osaka' }
```

Implement add_ll

```
def add_ll(ll_to_city, ll_string, city_name):
```

```
    '''
```

Add a new mapping of a lat/long to a city. Assume that:

ll_to_city: a dictionary mapping tuples of
lat/long to city names

ll_string: a lat/long string. For instance:
'40 50 N 30 12 E'

city_name: the name of the city to map to

```
    '''
```

Implement get_city

```
def get_city(ll_to_city, ll_string):
```

```
    ...
```

Get the city name that corresponds to the lat/long that the ll_string parameter variable references. If ll_to_city doesn't have the lat/long info, say "not sure".

ll_to_city: a dictionary mapping tuples of lat/long to city names

ll_string: a lat/long string. For instance:

```
    '40 50 N 30 12 E'
```

```
    ...
```

Program to take to a city

locations.csv

Sydney, -33.866402, 151.056558

Tucson, 32.217219, -110.946265

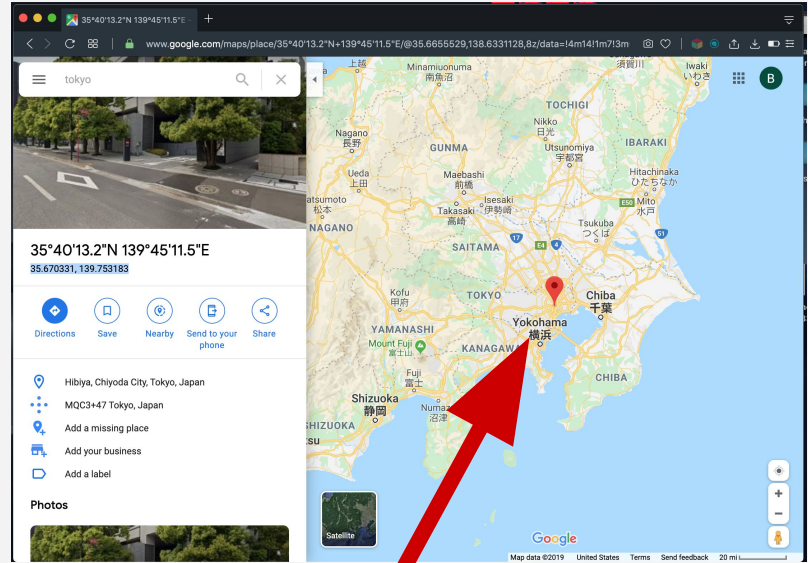
Rome, 41.894099, 12.497515

Jerusalem, 31.764265, 35.212615

Tokyo, 35.670331, 139.753183

locations.py

What city would you like to see on a map? **Tokyo**



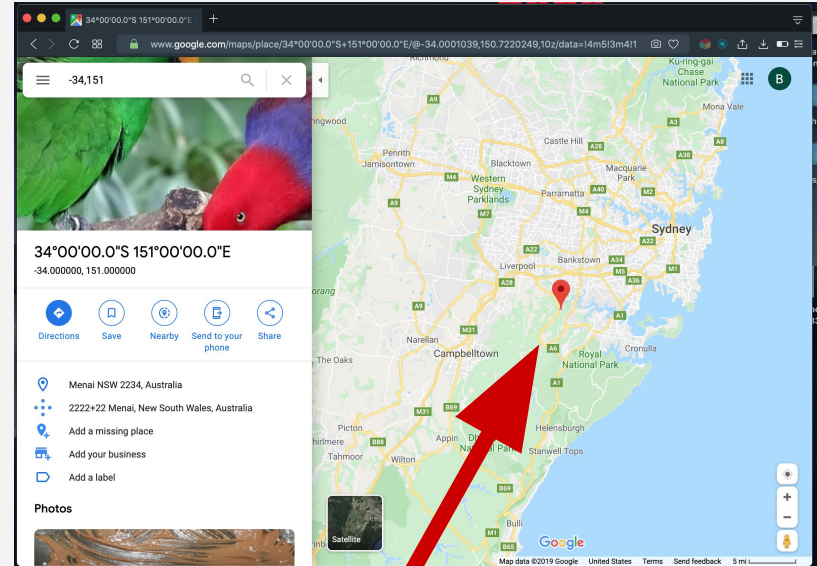
Program to take to a city

The webbrowser module

```
import webbrowser  
...  
webbrowser.open(url)
```

Google maps URL format

```
https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=-34,150
```



Implement get_location_info

```
def get_location_info():
```

```
    '''
```

```
        (A) Open a file named locations.csv, formatted like:
```

```
            Sydney,-33.866402,151.056558
```

```
            Tucson,32.217219,-110.946265
```

```
            . . .
```

```
        (B) Loads them into a dictionary that maps city name to  
            a tuple of the lat and long
```

```
        (C) Return the dictionary
```

```
    '''
```


Implement get_location_info

```
def get_location_info():  
    location_info = {}  
    location_file = open('locations.csv', 'r')  
    for line in location_file:  
        values = line.split(',')  
        location_info[values[0]] = (values[1], values[2])  
    return location_info
```

```
import webbrowser
```

```
def get_location_info():
```

```
    location_info = {}
```

```
    location_file = open('locations.csv', 'r')
```

```
    for line in location_file:
```

```
        values = line.split(',')
```

```
        location_info[values[0]] = (values[1], values[2])
```

```
    return location_info
```

```
def main():
```

```
    locations = get_location_info()
```

```
    url_base = 'https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query='
```

```
    city = input('What city would you like to see on a map? ')
```

```
    if city in locations:
```

```
        url = url_base + locations[city][0] + ',' + locations[city][1]
```

```
        webbrowser.open(url)
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print('I don\'t know where that city is.')
```

```
main()
```