

Dictionaries

- A Dictionary is Python's implementation of a data structure that is more generally known as an associative array.
- A dictionary is an unordered collection of key-value pairs.
- Indexing in a dictionary is done using these **"keys"**.
- Each pair maps the key to its value.
- Literals of the type dictionary are enclosed within curly brackets.
- Within these brackets, each entry is written as a key followed by a colon " : ", which is further followed by a value. This is the value that corresponds to the given key.
- These keys must be unique and cannot be any immutable data type. **Eg-** string, integer, tuples, etc. They are always mutable.
- The values need not be unique. They can be repetitive and can be of any data type (Both mutable and immutable)
- Dictionaries are mutable, which means that the key-value pairs can be changed.

What does a dictionary look like?

This is the general representation of a dictionary. Multiple key-value pairs are enclosed within curly brackets, separated by commas.

```
myDictionary = {  
    <key>: <value>,  
    <key>: <value>,  
    .  
    .  
    <key>: <value>  
}
```