1. Dictionary

- Dictionaries allow us to work with key-value pairs in Python.
- Unordered data type.

1.1 Create a dictionary

In [1]:
```
student = {'name' : 'John', 'age' : 25, 'courses' : ['Math', 'Scinece']}
print(student['courses'])
```

```
['Math', 'Scinece']
```

- Keys in dictionary : name, age, courses
- Values correspoinding to keys : John for name, 25 for age, Math and Science for courses

1.2 Operations provided by dictionary

- dict.get(item) : Return value if item is in dict.keys(), None if not.
- dict.update({'key' : 'value'}) : Change value corresponding to input key.
- dict.keys() : Return keys of the dict.
- dict.values() : Return values of the dict.
- dict.items() : Return pairs of key and values.
- item in dict : Return True if item is in dict.keys().

In [2]:
```
for key, value in student.items():
    print(key, value)
```

```
name John
age 25
courses ['Math', 'Scinece']
```