**Python Code Challenges: Dictionaries**

**Python Code Challenges Involving Dictionaries**

This article will help you review Python functions by providing some code challenges involving dictionaries.

Some of these challenges are difficult! Take some time to think about them before starting to code.

You might not get the solution correct on your first try — look at your output, try to find where you’re going wrong, and iterate on your solution.

Finally, if you get stuck, use our solution code! If you “Check Answer” twice with an incorrect solution, you should see an option to get our solution code. However, truly investigate that solution — experiment and play with the solution code until you have a good grasp of how it is working. Good luck!

**Function Syntax**

def some\_function(some\_input1, some\_input2):  
  … do something with the inputs …  
  return output

For example, a function that counts the number of values in a dictionary that are above a given number would look like this:

def greater\_than\_ten(my\_dictionary, number):  
  count = 0  
  for value in my\_dictionary.values():  
    if value > number:  
      count += 1  
  return count

And this would produce output like:

>>> greater\_than\_ten({"a":1, "b":2, "c":3}, 0)  
3  
>>> greater\_than\_ten({"a":1, "b":2, "c":3}, 5)  
0

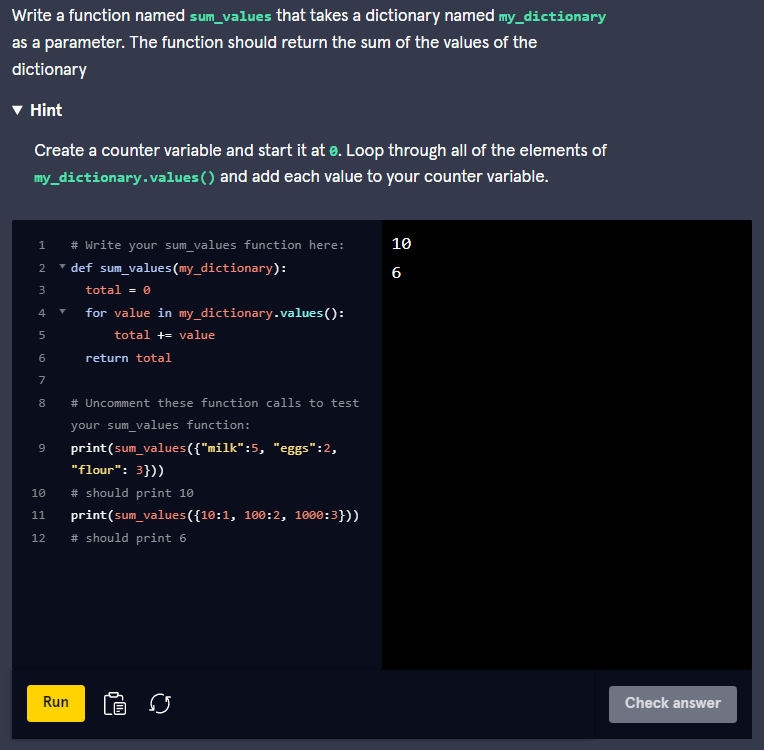
**Challenges**

We’ve included 5 challenges below. Try to answer all of them and polish up your problem-solving skills!

**1. Sum Values**

For the first code challenge, we are going to look at only the values in a dictionary. This function should sum up all of the values from the key-value pairs in the dictionary. Here are the steps we need:

1. Define the function to accept one parameter for our dictionary
2. Create a variable to keep track of our sum
3. Loop through every value in the dictionary
4. Inside the loop, add each value to the sum
5. Return the sum



Here is this solution:

def sum\_values(my\_dictionary):  
  total = 0  
  for value in my\_dictionary.values():  
    total += value  
  return total

We start by creating a variable to keep track of the total. Next, we use the **values()** function in our **for** loop in order to iterate through each of the values in the dictionary. Using this, we can access each value and add it to our **total** variable. At the end of our loop, we return the **total**.