

**Aarya Arban**

**S11-07**

## **Assignment No.6 – Dictionary**

### **Code:**

```
print("Hello World")
```

```
Ex = {
```

```
"phone": "Iqoo",
```

```
"model": "Neo 7",
```

```
"year": 2023
```

```
}
```

```
print(Ex)
```

#Dictionary items are ordered, changeable, and does not allow duplicates.

#Dictionary items are presented in key:value pairs, and can be referred to by using the key name.

```
print(Ex["year"])
```

#Using the dict() method to make a dictionary:

```
Example = dict(name = "Aarya", age = 19, country = "India")
```

```
print(Example)
```

#Access Items from Dictionary

```
x = Ex["model"]
```

```
print(x)
```

#There is also a method called get() that will give you the same result:

```
y = Ex.get("phone")
```

```
print(y)
```

#The keys() method will return a list of all the keys in the dictionary.

```
z = Ex.keys()
```

```
print(z)
```

#Add a new item to the original dictionary, and see that the keys list gets updated as well:

```
exam = {
```

```
"phone": "Iphone",
```

```
"model": "Pro max 15",
```

```
"year": 2022
```

```
}
```

```
a = exam.keys()
```

```
print(a) #before the change
```

```
exam["model"] = "Mini 15"
```

```
print(a) #after the change
```

```
car= {"brand": "Tata","model": "Nano","year": 2009}
```

```
b = car.values()
```

```
print(b) #before the change
```

```
car["year"] = 2020
```

```
print(b) #after the change
```

```
Example = {"brand": "Honda","model": "Swift","year": 2010}
if "model" in Example:
    print("Yes, 'model' is one of the keys in the Example dictionary")
```

#update Method

```
Example = {"brand": "Ford","model": "Mustang","year": 1964}
print(Example)
Example.update({"year": 2020})
print(Example)
```

#Remove Items

```
Example.pop("model")
print(Example)
```

#The popitem() method removes the last inserted item

```
Example1= {"brand": "Audi","model": "A8","year": 2011}
Example1.popitem()
print(Example1)
```

#The del keyword removes the item with the specified key name:

```
Example2 = {"brand": "Audi", "model": "A8", "year": 2011}
del Example2["model"]
print(Example2)
```

```
"""
```

```
#The del keyword can also delete the dictionary completely:
```

```
Example3 = {"brand": "Honda", "model": "Swift", "year": 2010}
del Example3
print(Example3)
```

```
"""
```

```
#The clear() method empties the dictionary:
```

```
Example4 = {"brand": "Tata", "model": "Nano", "year": 2009}
Example4.clear()
print(Example4)
```

```
#Print all values in the dictionary, one by one
```

```
print("PART TWO")
```

```
Example10 = {"brand": "Ford", "model": "Mustang", "year": 1964}
```

```
for x in Example10:
```

```
    print(Example10[x])
```

```
#Loop through
```

```
#Print all key names in the dictionary, one by one:
```

```
Example10 = {"brand": "Ford", "model": "Mustang", "year": 1964}
```

```
for d in Example10:
```

```
print(d)
```

#You can also use the values() method to return values of a dictionary:

```
print("PART THREE")
```

```
for e in Example10.values():
```

```
    print(e)
```

#You can use the keys() method to return the keys of a dictionary:

```
print("PART FOUR")
```

```
for f in Example10.keys():
```

```
    print(f)
```

#Loop through both keys and values, by using the items() method:

```
print("PART FIVE")
```

```
Example100 = {"brand": "Adidas", "model": "Superstar", "year": 2018}
```

```
for x, y in Example100.items():
```

```
    print(x, y)
```

#Copy a Dictionary

#Make a copy of a dictionary with the copy() method:

```
Example111 = {"brand": "Ford", "model": "Mustang", "year": 1964}
```

```
print(Example111)
```

```
mydict = Example111.copy()
```

```
print(mydict)
```

#Make a copy of a dictionary with the dict() function:

```
Example222 = {"brand": "Ford", "model": "Mustang", "year": 1964}
```

```
mydict = dict(Example222)
```

```
print(mydict)
```

## Output:

Hello World

```
{'phone': 'Iqoo', 'model': 'Neo 7', 'year': 2023}
```

2023

```
{'name': 'Aarya', 'age': 19, 'country': 'India'}
```

Neo 7

Iqoo

```
dict_keys(['phone', 'model', 'year'])
```

```
dict_keys(['phone', 'model', 'year'])
```

```
dict_keys(['phone', 'model', 'year'])
```

```
dict_values(['Tata', 'Nano', 2009])
```

```
dict_values(['Tata', 'Nano', 2020])
```

Yes, 'model' is one of the keys in the Example dictionary

```
{'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 1964}
```

```
{'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 2020}
```

```
{'brand': 'Ford', 'year': 2020}
```

```
{'brand': 'Audi', 'model': 'A8'}
```

```
{'brand': 'Audi', 'year': 2011}
```

```
{}
```

PART TWO

Ford

Mustang

1964

brand

model

year

PART THREE

Ford

Mustang

1964

PART FOUR

brand

model

year

PART FIVE

brand Adidas

model Superstar

year 2018

```
{'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 1964}
```

```
{'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 1964}
```

```
{'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 1964}
```