## Dictionary in Python

Dictionaries are used to store data values in key:value pairs

They are unordered, mutable(changeable) & don't allow duplicate keys

```
dict = {
    "name" : "shradha",
    "cgpa" : 9.6,
    "marks" : [98, 97, 95],
}
```

```
dict["name"], dict["cgpa"], dict["marks"]
dict["key"] = "value" #to assign or add new
```

# Dictionary in Python

#### **Nested Dictionaries**

```
student = {
    "name": "shradha",
    "score": {
        "chem": 98,
        "phy": 97,
        "math":95
     }
}
```

student["score"]["math"]

### Dictionary Methods

```
myDict.keys() #returns all keys

myDict.values() #returns all values

myDict.items() #returns all (key, val) pairs as tuples

myDict.get( "key"") #returns the key according to value
```

myDict.update( newDict ) #inserts the specified items to the dictionary

## **Set** in Python

Set is the collection of the unordered items.

Each element in the set must be unique & immutable.

```
nums = { 1, 2, 3, 4 }
```

#repeated elements stored only once, so it resolved to {1, 2}

## Set Methods

```
set.add(el) #adds an element

set.remove(el) #removes the elem an

set.clear() #empties the set

set.pop() #removes a random value
```

### **Set Methods**

set.union(set2) #combines both set values & returns new

set.intersection(set2) #combines common values & returns new



### Let's Practice

#### Store following word meanings in a python dictionary:

table: "a piece of furniture", "list of facts & figures"

cat: "a small animal"

You are given a list of subjects for students. Assume one classroom is required for 1 subject. How many classrooms are needed by all students.

```
"python", "java", "C++", "python", "javascript", "java", "python", "java", "C++", "C"
```

#### Let's Practice

WAP to enter marks of 3 subjects from the user and store them in a dictionary. Start with an empty dictionary & add one by one. Use subject name as key & marks as value.

Figure out a way to store 9 & 9.0 as separate values in the set. (You can take help of built-in data types)