Day8 Dictionaries Built-in DS 4

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Day 8 – Python Basics: Dictionaries

Today I explored **dictionaries** in Python — one of the most powerful built-in data structures. A dictionary is a collection of **key-value pairs**, enclosed in **curly braces** {} and separated by a **colon**:.

Key Properties of Dictionaries:

- Dictionaries are **mutable** (we can add, update, or remove items).
- Keys must be **unique** and **immutable** (like strings, numbers, or tuples).
- Values can be any data type, including lists, tuples, or even other dictionaries.

Topics Covered:

- Creating dictionaries using {} or dict()
- Using integer, string, and mixed-type keys
- Accessing values using [] or .get()
- Working with nested data (lists, tuples, and dictionaries as values)
- Creating dictionaries from a sequence of keys using fromkeys()
- Updating, adding, and removing items using:
 - update(), pop(), popitem(), del, and clear()
- Copying dictionaries using copy()
- Looping through keys and values using for loop
- Checking membership using in
- Using built-in functions: all(), any(), len(), id()

Real-life Example: Dictionaries are often used to store structured data like:

```
employee = {
  'Name': 'Akshay',
  'ID': 12345,
  'DOB': 1991,
```

```
'Job': 'Analyst'
}
```

You can nest lists or even other dictionaries as values, and update or access any part easily.

1 Create Dictionary

```
[1]: mydict = dict() # empty dictionary
     mydict
[1]: {}
[2]: mydict = {} # empty dictionary
     mydict
[2]: {}
[3]: mydict = {1:'one', 2:'two', 3:'three'} # dictionary with integer keys
     mydict
[3]: {1: 'one', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
[4]: mydict = dict({1:'one', 2:'two', 3:'three'}) # Create dictionary using dict()
     mydict
[4]: {1: 'one', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
[5]: mydict = {'A':'one', 'B':'two', 'C':'three'} # dictionary with character keys
     mydict
[5]: {'A': 'one', 'B': 'two', 'C': 'three'}
[6]: mydict = {1:'one', 'A':'two', 3:'three'} # dictionary with mixed keys
     mydict
[6]: {1: 'one', 'A': 'two', 3: 'three'}
[7]: mydict.keys() # Return Dictionary Keys using keys() method
[7]: dict_keys([1, 'A', 3])
[8]: mydict.values() # Return Dictionary Values using values() method
[8]: dict_values(['one', 'two', 'three'])
[9]: mydict.items() # Access each key-value pair within a dictionary
[9]: dict_items([(1, 'one'), ('A', 'two'), (3, 'three')])
```

```
[10]: mydict = {1:'one' , 2:'two' , 'A':['asif' , 'john' , 'Maria']} # dictionary
      \hookrightarrow with
     mydict
[10]: {1: 'one', 2: 'two', 'A': ['asif', 'john', 'Maria']}
[12]: mydict = {1:'one', 2:'two', 'A':['asif', 'john', 'Maria'], 'B':('Bat', __
      mydict
[12]: {1: 'one',
      2: 'two',
      'A': ['asif', 'john', 'Maria'],
       'B': ('Bat', 'cat', 'hat')}
[13]: mydict = {1:'one', 2:'two', 'A':{'Name':'asif', 'Age'::20}, 'B':('Bat', ___
      mydict
[13]: {1: 'one',
      2: 'two',
       'A': {'Name': 'asif', 'Age': 20},
       'B': ('Bat', 'cat', 'hat')}
[14]: keys = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'}
     mydict3 = dict.fromkeys(keys) # Create a dictionary from a sequence of keys
     mydict3
[14]: {'c': None, 'd': None, 'a': None, 'b': None}
[15]: keys = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'}
     value = 10
     mydict3 = dict.fromkeys(keys , value) # Create a dictionary from a sequence of
     mydict3
[15]: {'c': 10, 'd': 10, 'a': 10, 'b': 10}
[16]: keys = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'}
     value = [10, 20, 30]
     mydict3 = dict.fromkeys(keys , value) # Create a dictionary from a sequence of
     mydict3
[16]: {'c': [10, 20, 30], 'd': [10, 20, 30], 'a': [10, 20, 30], 'b': [10, 20, 30]}
[17]: value.append(40)
     mydict3
```

2 Accessing Items

```
[18]: mydict = {1:'one', 2:'two', 3:'three', 4:'four'}
     mydict
[18]: {1: 'one', 2: 'two', 3: 'three', 4: 'four'}
[19]: mydict[1] # Access item using key
[19]: 'one'
[20]: mydict.get(1) # Access item using get() method
[20]: 'one'
[21]: mydict1 = {'Name': 'Asif' , 'ID': 74123 , 'DOB': 1991 , 'job': 'Analyst'}
     mydict1
[21]: {'Name': 'Asif', 'ID': 74123, 'DOB': 1991, 'job': 'Analyst'}
[22]: mydict1['Name'] # Access item using key
[22]: 'Asif'
[23]: mydict1.get('job') # Access item using get() method
[23]: 'Analyst'
     3 Add, Remove & Change Items
[24]: mydict1 = {'Name':'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Germany'}
     mydict1
[24]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Germany'}
[25]: mydict1['DOB'] = 1992 # Changing Dictionary Items
     mydict1['Address'] = 'Delhi'
     mydict1
[25]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'D0B': 1992, 'Address': 'Delhi'}
```

```
[26]: dict1 = {'DOB':1995}
      mydict1.update(dict1)
      mydict1
[26]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1995, 'Address': 'Delhi'}
[27]: mydict1['Job'] = 'Analyst' # Adding items in the dictionary
      mydict1
[27]: {'Name': 'Akshay',
       'ID': 12345,
       'DOB': 1995,
       'Address': 'Delhi',
       'Job': 'Analyst'}
[28]: mydict1.pop('Job') # Removing items in the dictionary using Pop method
      mydict1
[28]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1995, 'Address': 'Delhi'}
[29]: mydict1.popitem() # A random item is removed
[29]: ('Address', 'Delhi')
[30]: mydict1
[30]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1995}
[31]: del[mydict1['ID']] # Removing item using del method
      mydict1
[31]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'DOB': 1995}
[32]: mydict1.clear() # Delete all items of the dictionary using clear method
      mydict1
[32]: {}
[33]: del mydict1 # Delete the dictionary object
      mydict1
      NameError
                                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
      Cell In[33], line 2
             1 del mydict1 # Delete the dictionary object
       ----> 2 mydict1
```

4 Copy Dictionary

```
[34]: mydict = {'Name': 'Asif' , 'ID': 12345 , 'DOB': 1991 , 'Address' : 'Hilsinki'}
      mydict
[34]: {'Name': 'Asif', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Hilsinki'}
[35]: mydict1 = mydict # Create a new reference "mydict1"
[36]: |id(mydict) , id(mydict1) # The address of both mydict & mydict1 will be the
       ⇔same
[36]: (2788251765824, 2788251765824)
[37]: mydict2 = mydict.copy() # Create a copy of the dictionary
[38]: id(mydict2) # The address of mydict2 will be different from mydict because mydic
[38]: 2788251859968
[39]: mydict['Address'] = 'Mumbai'
[40]: mydict
[40]: {'Name': 'Asif', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Mumbai'}
[41]: mydict1 # mydict1 will be also impacted as it is pointing to the same dictionary
[41]: {'Name': 'Asif', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Mumbai'}
[42]: mydict2 # Copy of list won't be impacted due to the changes made in the
       \hookrightarrow original
[42]: {'Name': 'Asif', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Hilsinki'}
     5 Loop through a Dictionary
[44]: mydict1 = {'Name':'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Finland'}
      mydict1
[44]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Finland'}
[46]: for i in mydict1:
          print(i , ':' , mydict1[i]) # Key & value pair
```

```
Name: Akshay
ID: 12345
DOB: 1991
Address: Finland

[47]: for i in mydict1:
    print(mydict1[i]) # Dictionary items

Akshay
12345
1991
Finland
```

6 Dictionary Membership

```
[48]: mydict1 = {'Name':'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address' : 'Finland' }
    mydict1

[48]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Finland'}

[49]: 'Name' in mydict1 # Test if a key is in a dictionary or not.

[49]: True

[50]: 'Akshay' in mydict1 # Membership test can be only done for keys.

[50]: False

[51]: 'ID' in mydict1

[51]: True

[52]: 'Address' in mydict1
```

7 All / Any

The all() method returns: ### True - If all all keys of the dictionary are true ### False - If any key of the dictionary is false The any() function returns True if any key of the dictionary is True. If not, any() returns False.

```
[53]: mydict1 = {'Name':'Akshay' , 'ID': 12345 , 'DOB': 1991 , 'Address' : 'Finland' }
mydict1

[53]: {'Name': 'Akshay', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 1991, 'Address': 'Finland'}

[54]: all(mydict1) # Will Return false as one value is false (Value 0)
```

[54]: True