Day 66 - 90 days of Analytics: Python Dictionaries

In today's video, we looked at dictionaries in python

The following were mentioned

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

-A dictionary is a collection which is ordered, changeable and do not allow duplicates.

-It should be noted that as of Python version 3.7, dictionaries are ordered. In Python 3.6 and earlier, dictionaries are unordered.

Dictionaries are written with curly brackets, and have keys and values. Example

thisdict = {

  "brand": "Ford",

  "model": "Mustang",

  "year": 1964

}

-It is also possible to use the **dict()** constructor to make a dictionary. Example

thisdict = dict(brand = "Ford", model = "Mustang", year = 1946)

-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.

Note

- When we say that dictionaries are ordered, it means that the items have a defined order, and that order will not change.
- Unordered means that the items does not have a defined order, you cannot refer to an item by using an index.

-Dictionaries are changeable, meaning that we can change, add or remove items after the dictionary has been created. They are mutable.

-Dictionaries cannot have two items with the same key

-The values in dictionary items can be of any data type

-Dictionary methods may include

- get() - Returns the value of the specified key
- items() - Returns a list containing a tuple for each key value pair
- keys() - Returns a list containing the dictionary's keys
- values() - Returns a list of all the values in the dictionary

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V8gVgvkV1G0

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