

Python

Dictionaries

Data Types

A dictionary is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed. In Python dictionaries are written with curly brackets, and they have keys and values.

```
thisdict = {'name': 'Aram', 'year': 1994}  
print(thisdict)
```

key

keys
{'name': 'Aram', 'year': 1994}
'name' and 'year'

value

values

{'name': 'Aram', 'year': 1994}

'Aram' and 1994

popitem()

change values

```
thisdict = {'name': 'Aram', 'year': 1994}  
thisdict['year'] = 2014
```

```
len()  
thisdict = {'name': 'Aram', 'year': 1994}  
print(len(thisdict))
```

Adding items

```
thisdict = {'name': 'Aram', 'year': 1994}  
thisdict['age'] = 26
```

```
thisdict = dict(brand="Ford",  
model = "Mustang" , year = 1964)
```

Del item

```
thisdict = {'name': 'Aram', 'year': 1994}  
del thisdict['year']
```

Method	Description
<u>clear()</u>	Removes all the elements from the dictionary
<u>copy()</u>	Returns a copy of the dictionary
<u>fromkeys()</u>	Returns a dictionary with the specified keys and value
<u>get()</u>	Returns the value of the specified key
<u>items()</u>	Returns a list containing a tuple for each key value pair
<u>keys()</u>	Returns a list containing the dictionary's keys
<u>pop()</u>	Removes the element with the specified key
<u>popitem()</u>	Removes the last inserted key-value pair
<u>setdefault()</u>	Returns the value of the specified key. If the key does not exist: insert the key, with the specified value
<u>update()</u>	Updates the dictionary with the specified key-value pairs
<u>values()</u>	Returns a list of all the values in the dictionary

1. Write a Python program to sort a dictionary by value.

2. Write a Python program to add a key to a dictionary.

3. Write a Python program to check whether a given key already exists in a dictionary.

4. Write a Python program to merge two Python dictionaries.

```
dict1 = {'a': 50, 'b': 700}
```

```
dict2 = {'c': 400, 'd': 600}
```

```
output: {'a': 50, 'b': 700, 'c': 400, 'd': 600}
```

5. Write a Python program to multiply all the values in a dictionary.

For example:

`mydict = {'a':1,'b':2,'c':12}` output: 24

6. Create a Python program to find the highest 3 values in a dictionary.

`{'D': 56, 'E': 12, 'F': 69, 'C': 45, 'B': 23, 'A': 67}`

output: `{'F': 69, 'A': 67, 'D': 56}`