

Introduction & Implementation of Dictionary in Python

- Dictionary is an unordered collection of key-value pairs.
- Real word dictionaries are a good analogy to understand them: they contain a list of items(words), each item has a key(the word) and a value(the word's meaning).
- It generally is used when we have a huge amount of data.
- It is defined within braces with each item being in the form of key: value pair.
Syntax `my_dict = { "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2", }`

Tutorial on Dictionaries

For the time being ignore the video after 4 minutes and 18 seconds. Don't worry if you don't understand stuffs after 4 minutes and 18 seconds. You will learn that soon.

Youtube Link - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZEZdys-fHDw&feature=youtu.be>

- The keys in a dictionary must always be unique and immutable. This is the reason dictionary keys can be String but not List.
 - On the other hand, Values in a dictionary can be of any datatype and can be duplicated
 - Dictionary keys are case sensitive, same name but different cases of Key will be treated distinctly.
- Example:

```
my_dict = {1: 'Blue', 2: 'Yellow', 3: 'Red'}
```

```
my_dict
```

```
{1: 'Blue', 2: 'Yellow', 3: 'Red'}
```