Dictionary_Data_Structure

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Dictionary Data Structure

Dictionary is a set of key: value pairs, with the requirement that the keys are unique (within one dictionary). A dictionary is a general-purpose data structure for storing a group of objects. A dictionary has a set of keys and each key has a single associated value. When presented with a key, the dictionary will return the associated value.A pair of braces creates an empty dictionary: {}. Placing a comma-separated list of key:value pairs within the braces adds initial key:value pairs to the dictionary; this is also the way dictionaries are written on output.

Dictionaries are sometimes found in other languages as “associative memories” or “associative arrays”. Unlike sequences, which are indexed by a range of numbers, dictionaries are indexed by keys, which can be any immutable type; strings and numbers can always be keys. Tuples can be used as keys if they contain only strings, numbers, or tuples.

Including some example codes

scholar1 = {‘firstName’: ‘baraka’, ‘lastName’:‘ndabila’, ‘age’: 38, ‘resides’:‘Tanzania’}

print (scholar1)

Results

{‘firstName’: ‘baraka’, ‘lastName’: ‘ndabila’, ‘age’: 38, ‘resides’: ‘Tanzania’}

“Data is a precious thing and will last longer than the systems themselves.” -Tim Berners-Lee