Python Dictionaries

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PACKAGE OF ITEMS

➢ A convenient package to store many items
➢ One variable used to store all of the items
➢ The variable contains many locations to store the various items
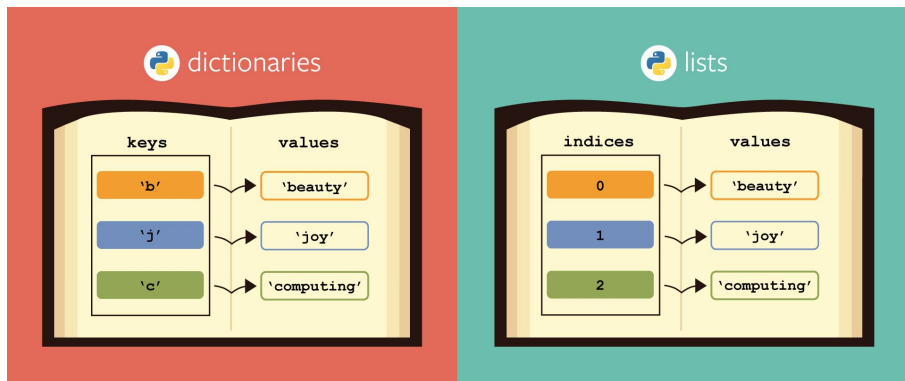➢ There are various ways of accessing these locations

LISTS VS DICTIONARIES

LIST

- ➤ HOLDS MANY VALUES
- ➤ ORDERED
- ➤ VALUES ACCESSED BY INDEX
- ➤ VALUES CAN BE OF ANY TYPE

DICTIONARY

- ➤ HOLDS MANY VALUES
- ➤ UNORDERED
- ➤ VALUES ACCESSED BY UNIQUE KEY
- ➤ VALUES CAN BE OF ANY TYPE

DICTIONARY PROPERTIES

DICTIONARY

➢ KEYS MUST BE OF AN IMMUTABLE TYPE
➢ KEYS CAN BE A MIX OF TYPES
➢ VALUES CAN BE OF ANY TYPE

○ STRING, LIST, SET, INT, TUPLE, DICT, FLOAT

LIST VS DICTIONARY OPERATIONS

LIST

➢ create
➢ delete an item
➢ get an item
➢ update an item
➢ append an item
➢ get all items

DICTIONARY

➢ create
➢ delete a key -> value pair
➢ get a value
➢ update a value
➢ insert a key -> value pair
➢ get all keys
➢ Check membership

DICTIONARY OPERATIONS

create	my_dict = {} or my_dict= {'bob' : 5}
insert	my_dict['jim'] = 5
update	my_dict['jim'] = 7
delete	del my_dict['jim']
Get a value	my_dict['jim']
Get all keys	my_dict or my_dict.keys()
Check membership	'Jim' in my_dict
Get all values	???