

“चला तर,  python
शिकू आपल्या भाषेत!”



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L26 | LCM आणि HCF Program in C (Marathi) | Marathi Coding Shala



L-34 Dynamic Memory Allocation in C मराठीत | malloc(), calloc(), realloc(), free()

👉 जर तू **AI Engineer, Data Scientist, Web Developer** किंवा **Hacker** व्हायचं ठरवलं असेल —

तर Python हा पहिला आणि सर्वात महत्वाचा step आहे  

1. What is a Dictionary in Python?

Definition:

A **dictionary** is a collection of **key-value pairs** used to store data in an organized way.

Each value is accessed using its **unique key**, not by index.

Syntax:

```
dictionary_name = {  
    key1: value1,  
    key2: value2,  
    key3: value3  
}
```



Example:

```
student = {  
    "name": "Raj",  
    "age": 20,  
    "marks": 85  
}  
print(student)
```

```
{'name': 'Raj', 'age': 20, 'marks': 85}
```



2. Accessing Values from Dictionary

You can access values using the **key name**.

```
print(student["name"])    # Output: Raj  
print(student["marks"])  # Output: 85
```

If the key doesn't exist, you can use `.get()` method to avoid error:

```
print(student.get("rollno", "Key not found"))
```



3. Adding or Updating Values

```
student["course"] = "Python"    # Add new key-value  
student["marks"] = 90          # Update value  
print(student)
```

```
{'name': 'Raj', 'age': 20, 'marks': 90, 'course': 'Python'}
```



4. Removing Elements

Function	Use	Example
<code>pop(key)</code>	Removes a specific key	<code>student.pop("age")</code>
<code>popitem()</code>	Removes the last item	<code>student.popitem()</code>
<code>clear()</code>	Removes all items	<code>student.clear()</code>



5. Important Dictionary Functions

Function	Description	Example
<code>keys()</code>	Returns all keys	<code>student.keys()</code>
<code>values()</code>	Returns all values	<code>student.values()</code>
<code>items()</code>	Returns all key-value pairs	<code>student.items()</code>
<code>len()</code>	Returns total number of pairs	<code>len(student)</code>



6. Loop through a Dictionary

```
for key, value in student.items():  
    print(key, ":", value)
```

```
name : Raj  
age : 20  
marks : 90  
course : Python
```

7. Nested Dictionary (Dictionary inside Dictionary)

```
students = {  
    1: {"name": "Amit", "age": 18},  
    2: {"name": "Sneha", "age": 19}  
}  
print(students[1]["name"]) # Output: Amit
```

◆ `myDict.get("key")`

👉 दिलेल्या key ची value परत करतो.

जर ती key अस्तित्वात नसेल, तर `None` परत करतो (error देत नाही).

```
myDict = {"name": "Jay", "age": 21, "city": "Pune"}
```

```
print(myDict.get("age"))  
print(myDict.get("country"))
```

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None

myDict.update(newDict)

👉 दुसऱ्या dictionary मधील items या dictionary मध्ये add/merge करतो.

```
myDict = {"name": "Jay", "age": 21, "city": "Pune"}
```

```
newDict = {"country": "India", "age": 22}  
myDict.update(newDict)  
print(myDict)
```

```
{'name': 'Jay', 'age': 22, 'city': 'Pune', 'country': 'India'}
```

Write a program to find total marks of a student from dictionary.

```
marks = {"Math": 85, "Science": 90, "English": 88}  
total = sum(marks.values())  
print("Total Marks:", total)
```

Merge two dictionaries.

```
dict1 = {"a": 1, "b": 2}  
dict2 = {"c": 3, "d": 4}  
dict1.update(dict2)  
print(dict1)
```

Concept	Meaning
Dictionary	Key-Value data ઠેવળ્યાસાઠી
Key	Unique અસતો
Value	Key ચં actual data
Mutable	બદલ કરતા યેતો
Access	Key ને access કરતો



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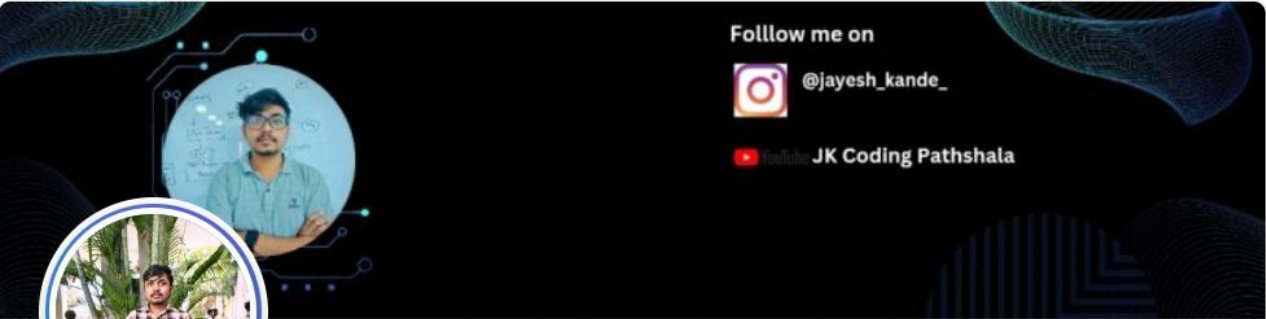
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