

Dictionary in a Nutshell

We found more than one version of [Functions in a Nutshell](#). You can view the alternate [here](#).



A **dictionary** is a storage container for multiple values in python by which those values are stored via key:value. They are accessed through the same method.

Basically, dictionaries are the same thing as lists except the values that are stored are not linear. You can store multiple values in one container. Unlike lists, values are stored in no specific order. You use 'keys' to assign each value. Think of it as a literal dictionary.

Similarly to lists you can use an empty dictionary. We use an empty dictionary the same way we use an empty list.

Creating a dictionary

```
Empty_dict={}
Empty_dict =dict()
```

What are dictionaries good for?

Dictionaries can be used to count the occurrence of each word in a passage, or count the number of times a word occurs in a list. *(check Dictionaries.py for more info).*

The best thing about dictionaries is the key:value pair. Assume you have a plethora of values you want to assign to one variable. That's where the key:value pair comes in. Unlike lists or tuples, which you have to access via index, you can access dictionaries via key:value. This is how they're stored.

Let's say you wanted to store all the artist that worked with the producer wheezy. You could use a dictionary say:

```
Wheezy_Outta_Here = {"drake" : 1, "Juice Wrld" : 999, "Migos" : 3, "Young Thug": 9.}
print(Wheezy_Outta_Here["drake"])
>>>1
```

check Dictionaries.py for more examples.