A **dictionary** in Python is like a **real-life dictionary** — it stores **words and their meanings**. In Python, we call those:

- **Keys** (like the word)
- **Values** (like the meaning)

🧠 Simple Explanation:

A **dictionary** is a **collection of pairs** — where each item has a **name (key)** and a **value**.
It's like a **notebook** where you write something and what it means.

📚 Example:

```python
student = { "name": "Ram", "age": 18, "grade": "A" }
```
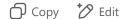
- `"name"` is the **key**, `"Ram"` is the **value**
- `"age"` → 18
- `"grade"` → `"A"`

✅ Key Features:

- Uses **curly braces** `{}`
- Data is stored in **key: value** pairs
- Keys must be **unique**
- Values can be **any type** (number, string, list, etc.)
- You can **change** or **add** new key-value pairs

🔧 Basic Operations:

python   Copy   Edit

```python
print(student["name"]) # Output: Ram student["age"] = 19 # Update value student["school"]
= "ABC" # Add new pair del student["grade"] # Delete a pair
```