Dictionaries Cheat Sheet

A Python dictionary (**dict**) is a special container type. It contains a collection of ***items***, which are called ***key-value pairs*** and have the following form

key:val

The **key** in an item must be an *immutable* object and the **val** can be any type of object. The items contained in a dictionary are delimited by curly braces (**{** and **}**) and separated by commas. For example,

```
A = {'CA':38332521, 'TX':26448193, 'MI':9895622}
```

creates a new **dict** containing 3 items and assigns variable **A** a reference to it.

The keys in a dictionary are used to retrieve and update values, and to create items.

- To create an item or update a value for a key: **a_dict[k] = exp**

  If **a_dict** contains an item whose key equals **k**, then the assignment replaces the value in this item with the value of **exp**; otherwise, the assignment creates an item with key equal to **k** and value equal to **exp** and adds this new item to **a_dict**.

- To retrieve a value: when not on the left-side of an assignment, **a_dict[k]** returns the value in the item in **a_dict** whose key equals **k**; or raises a **KeyError**, if **a_dict** does not contain any item whose key equals **k**.

A **dict** is iterable; but you iterate through a **dict** using its keys.

exp in a_dict: returns **True** if **exp** is a *key* in **a_dict**; and **False**, otherwise.

for var in a_dict: iterates through the *keys* of **a_dict,** assigning each key to **var** in its turn and executing the associated suite

len(a_dict): returns the number of *items* in **a_dict**
max(a_dict): returns the maximum *key* in **a_dict**
min(a_dict): returns the minimum *key* in **a_dict**

a_dict.keys(): returns the collection (iterable) of keys in **a_dict**
a_dict.values(): returns the collection (iterable) of values in **a_dict**
a_dict.items(): returns the collection (iterable) of items in **a_dict**
del a_dict[exp]: deletes the item in **a_dict** whose key equals **exp**