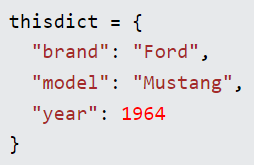
# DICTIONARY :-

* A dictionary is an unordered collection of items. Each item is a key-value pair defined using curly braces “**{ }”**.



* Each key in a dictionary must be unique, and it maps to a specific value.
* Values in a dictionary can be of any data type.

# Common Dictionary Operations :-

1. **Accessing Values:** You can access the value associated with a key using square brackets, e.g., **my\_dict['key'].**
2. **Updating Values:** You can change the value associated with a key by assignment, e.g., **my\_dict['key'] = new\_value.**
3. **Adding New Items:** You can add new key-value pairs by assignment, e.g., **my\_dict['new\_key'] = new\_value.**
4. **Removing Items:** You can remove items using the **pop()** method or the **del** statement.
5. **Dictionary Length:** You can get the number of key-value pairs in a dictionary using the **len()** function.
6. **Checking Key Existence:** You can check if a key exists in a dictionary using the in keyword.
7. **Keys and Values:** You can get lists of keys and values using the **keys()** and **values()** methods, respectively**.**
8. **Iterating Through a Dictionary:** You can loop through the keys or key-value pairs using for loops.

**# PRACTICE QUESTIONS :-**

1. Create a dictionary called **person** with keys for 'name', 'age', and 'city', and fill in values accordingly. Print the dictionary.
2. Update the 'age' of the person in the dictionary and print the updated dictionary.
3. Add a new key-value pair for 'occupation' to the dictionary and print the updated dictionary.
4. Remove the 'city' key from the dictionary and print the updated dictionary.
5. Check if the 'name' key exists in the dictionary.
6. Print all the keys in the **person** dictionary.
7. Print all the values in the **person** dictionary.
8. Iterate through the key-value pairs in the **person** dictionary and print them.