

Python Dictionaries – Print Ready Notes

1. Dictionary Basics

A dictionary stores data in key-value pairs. Keys must be immutable.

2. Creating Dictionaries

Example: `student = {'name': 'Jeevan', 'age': 22}`

3. Accessing & Updating

Use `dict[key]` or `dict.get(key)` for safe access.

4. Looping Through Dictionaries

Use `items()`, `keys()`, and `values()`.

5. Nested Dictionaries

Dictionaries can contain other dictionaries or lists.

6. Dictionary Methods

`keys()`, `values()`, `items()`, `pop()`, `update()`, `clear()`

7. Dictionary Comprehension

`{x: x*x for x in range(5)}`

8. Practical Use Cases

Configurations, JSON APIs, AI feature mapping, frequency counters