

Python - Access Dictionary Items

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

Accessing Items

You can access the items of a dictionary by referring to its key name, inside square brackets:

Example

Get the value of the "model" key:

```
thisdict = {  
    "brand": "Ford",  
    "model": "Mustang",  
    "year": 1964  
}  
x = thisdict["model"]
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

There is also a method called `get()` that will give you the same result:

Example

Get the value of the "model" key:

```
x = thisdict.get("model")
```



Get Keys

The `keys()` method will return a list of all the keys in the dictionary.

Example

Get a list of the keys:

```
x = thisdict.keys()
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The list of the keys is a *view* of the dictionary, meaning that any changes done to the dictionary will be reflected in the keys list.

Example

Add a new item to the original dictionary, and see that the keys list gets updated as well:

```
car = {  
  "brand": "Ford",  
  "model": "Mustang",  
  "year": 1964  
}  
  
x = car.keys()  
  
print(x) #before the change  
  
car["color"] = "white"  
  
print(x) #after the change
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)



Get Values

The `values()` method will return a list of all the values in the dictionary.

Example

Get a list of the values:

```
x = thisdict.values()
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The list of the values is a *view* of the dictionary, meaning that any changes done to the dictionary will be reflected in the values list.

Example

Make a change in the original dictionary, and see that the values list gets updated as well:

```
car = {  
  "brand": "Ford",  
  "model": "Mustang",  
  "year": 1964  
}  
  
x = car.values()  
  
print(x) #before the change  
  
car["year"] = 2020  
  
print(x) #after the change
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)



Add a new item to the original dictionary, and see that the values list gets updated as well:

```
car = {  
    "brand": "Ford",  
    "model": "Mustang",  
    "year": 1964  
}  
  
x = car.values()  
  
print(x) #before the change  
  
car["color"] = "red"  
  
print(x) #after the change
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Get Items

The `items()` method will return each item in a dictionary, as tuples in a list.

Example

Get a list of the key:value pairs

```
x = thisdict.items()
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The returned list is a *view* of the items of the dictionary, meaning that any changes done to the dictionary will be reflected in the items list.



Make a change in the original dictionary, and see that the items list gets updated as well:

```
car = {  
    "brand": "Ford",  
    "model": "Mustang",  
    "year": 1964  
}  
  
x = car.items()  
  
print(x) #before the change  
  
car["year"] = 2020  
  
print(x) #after the change
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Example

Add a new item to the original dictionary, and see that the items list gets updated as well:

```
car = {  
    "brand": "Ford",  
    "model": "Mustang",  
    "year": 1964  
}  
  
x = car.items()  
  
print(x) #before the change  
  
car["color"] = "red"  
  
print(x) #after the change
```



Check if Key Exists

To determine if a specified key is present in a dictionary use the `in` keyword:

Example

Check if "model" is present in the dictionary:

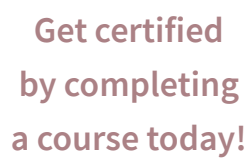
```
thisdict = {  
    "brand": "Ford",  
    "model": "Mustang",  
    "year": 1964  
}  
if "model" in thisdict:  
    print("Yes, 'model' is one of the keys in the thisdict dictionary")
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

NEW

We just launched
W3Schools videos



CODE GAME



HTML

CSS



Play Game

Report Error

Forum

About

Shop

Top Tutorials

HTML Tutorial
CSS Tutorial
JavaScript Tutorial
How To Tutorial
SQL Tutorial
Python Tutorial
W3.CSS Tutorial
Bootstrap Tutorial
PHP Tutorial
Java Tutorial
C++ Tutorial
jQuery Tutorial

Top References

HTML Reference
CSS Reference
JavaScript Reference
SQL Reference
Python Reference
W3.CSS Reference



HTML COLOURS

[Java Reference](#)

[Angular Reference](#)

[jQuery Reference](#)

Top Examples

[HTML Examples](#)

[CSS Examples](#)

[JavaScript Examples](#)

[How To Examples](#)

[SQL Examples](#)

[Python Examples](#)

[W3.CSS Examples](#)

[Bootstrap Examples](#)

[PHP Examples](#)

[Java Examples](#)

[XML Examples](#)

[jQuery Examples](#)

Web Courses

[HTML Course](#)

[CSS Course](#)

[JavaScript Course](#)

[Front End Course](#)

[SQL Course](#)

[Python Course](#)

[PHP Course](#)

[jQuery Course](#)

[Java Course](#)

[C++ Course](#)

[C# Course](#)

[XML Course](#)

[Get Certified »](#)

W3Schools is optimized for learning and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and learning. Tutorials, references, and examples are constantly reviewed to avoid errors, but we cannot warrant full correctness of all content. While using W3Schools, you agree to have read and accepted our [terms of use](#), [cookie and privacy policy](#).

Copyright 1999-2021 by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.

W3Schools is Powered by W3.CSS.

