Python - Access Dictionary Items

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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")
```

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