

6. Dictionaries

❖ Introduction to dictionaries: key-value pairs.

What is a dictionary?

A dictionary (*dict*) is a **mutable, ordered** (since Python 3.7), and **indexed** collection that maps **unique, immutable keys** to **values of any data type**

- **Keys** must be immutable (e.g., strings, numbers, tuples) and **unique**—duplicates overwrite existing entries .
- **Values** can be any type—even other dicts or lists—and need not be unique.

Example :

```
d = {"name": "ajay"}  
  
for k, v in d.items():  
    print(f"{k}: {v}")
```

Iterating through dictionaries

Loop through:

- **Keys:** for k in d:
- **Values:** for v in d.values():

- **Pairs:** for k, v in d.items():

❖ Accessing, adding, updating, and deleting dictionary elements

1. Accessing Elements :

- Bracket notation: value = d[key]
 - Direct lookup; fast ($O(1)$) due to hashing
 - Raises `KeyError` if the key doesn't exist
- `get()` method: value = d.get(key, default)
 - Returns default (or `None`) if the key is absent—safer access

2. Adding & Updating Elements:

- Direct assignment: d[key] = value

- Creates a new entry or updates an existing key; average-case $O(1)$
- `update()` method: `d.update(other_dict)` or `d.update(k=3, v=4)`
 - Merges key-value pairs from another dict or via keyword args
- Merge operators (Python 3.9+):

3. Deleting Elements:

- `del d[key]`
 - Removes the key; raises `KeyError` if key not present
- `d.pop(key[, default])`
 - Removes and returns the value; returns default if key absent (optional)
- `d.popitem()`
 - Removes and returns the *last-inserted* key-value pair `((key, value))` in Python 3.7+
- `d.clear()`
 - Empties the entire dictionary

❖ Dictionary methods like `keys()`, `values()`, and `items()`.

1. `dict.keys()`

- Returns a `dict_keys` view of all keys.
- Supports iteration and in checks.
- Converts to a list for snapshot or indexing.

2. `dict.values()`

- Returns a `dict_values` view of all values.
- Useful for iteration and summarizing values.
- Also dynamic; converts to list when needed.

3. `dict.items()`

- Returns a `dict_items` view of (key, value) tuples.
- Great for tuple unpacking in loops.
- Updates with dictionary; can be converted to list.