Dictionary notes

You can think of dictionary keys as a label for the stored value.

Dictionaries do not have an append() method.

When creating the definition of a function, you can use list in the parameter box and then use the actual list name when you call the function.

A method is a function inside of a class.

Each key needs a unique process (especially email and password)

Email

Needs an @ symbol

Password

Needs combination of characters, numbers, however defined

LISTS DO THIS -🡪 my\_list[0] = some index from the list

DICTIONARIES DO THIS 🡪 my\_dict[“string”] = some\_value

Each key in dictionary must be unique. If you modify a key with something new, that something will become the new key. This can be taken advantage of and used.

my\_dict = {‘first’ : “Anthony”, ‘last’ : “Manley”, ‘email’ : “makave@gmail.com”}

print(my\_dict[‘email’])

The keys in a dictionary are iterable, meaning the return will give the key (not the value) for a loop:

my\_dict = {'first' : "Anthony", 'last' : "Manley", 'email' : 'makave@gmail.com'}

for each\_key in my\_dict:

print(each\_key)

output will be

Getting values from list of dictionaries

There are different methods

Method #1

List comprehension –

I think I am able to conceptualize how to complete a task but I’m having a hard time recalling the right methods (and combining the methods learned). This has got me stuck on tasks that don’t seem too challenging for me.