Dictionaries

- Have already seen these: D = { 'a' : 1, 'b' : 2, 'c' : 3 }

- Similar to sets, but instead of just storing an element in the hash table, store two elements

- First element is used for lookups (key), second is the associated data (value)

- O(1) lookup, O(1) insert/delete

- Same restrictions on hashing as sets

Strings

- Stored as an array of characters (accessible using the same slicing and indexing syntax as lists)

- Immutable: cannot modify elements at a given index

  - Example: s = 'abc'; cannot do s[0] = 'd' or s.append('x')

- Good for serializing/flattening data structures

- May be the most commonly used data structure - all code, text, etc. is just strings of characters at the end of the day