

```

1 # Dictionaries
2
3 """
4 DICTIONARY:
5     --> Dictionary is a reference data type.
6     --> A dictionary is a collection which is unordered, changeable and
7         indexed. In Python dictionaries are written with curly brackets, and they
8         have keys and values.
9     --> We can access the items of a dictionary by referring to its key name,
10        inside square brackets.
11     --> We can change the value of a specific item by referring to its key
12        name
13 """
14 person = {
15     'first_name': 'Abhishek',
16     'last_name': 'Baghel',
17     'age': 21,
18     'address': {
19         'city': 'Gwalior',
20         'state': 'MP',
21         'country': 'India'
22     }
23 }
24 print(person)
25
26 person2 = dict(first_name='Abhishek', last_name='Baghel', age=21,
27                address=dict(city='Gwalior', state='MP', country='India'))
28 print(person2)
29
30 """
31 ACCESSING DATA IN DICTIONARIES
32 """
33 print(person['first_name'])
34 print(person['address']['state'])
35
36 """
37 ITERATING DICTIONARIES
38     .values() -> Returns values list.
39     .keys() -> Returns keys list.
40     .items() -> Returns list of tuples containing key and value both.
41 """
42
43 # Accessing Values
44 for value in person.values():
45     print(value)
46
47 # Accessing Keys
48 for key in person.keys():
49     print(key)
50
51 # Accessing Values and Keys Both
52 for key, value in person.items():
53     print(f"{key}: {value}")
54
55 print(person.items())
56
57 """
58 TESTING THE EXISTENCE OF ANY KEY OR VALUE IN DICTIONARY
59 """

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57 # Checking Keys
58 print("first_name" in person)
59 print("phone" in person)
60
61 # Checking in values
62 print("Abhishek" in person.values())
63
64 """
65 DICTIONARY METHODS:
66     --> clear() -> Clear The Whole Dictionary and make it empty.
67     --> copy() -> Make a copy of the dictionary.
68     --> fromkeys() -> Creates key-values pairs from comma separated values.
    Any Iterable will work here, lists, strings, range, tuples etc.
69     --> get() -> Retrieves a key in an object and return None instead of
    KeyError if the key does not exist.
70     --> pop() -> Takes a single argument corresponding to a key and removes
    that key-value pair from the dictionary. Returns the value corresponding to
    the key that was removed.
71     --> popitem() -> Removes Random key in a dictionary.
72     --> update() -> Update keys and values in a dictionary with another set
    of key value pairs.
73 """
74 # Clear
75 person.clear()
76 print(person)
77
78 # Copy
79 clone = person2.copy()
80
81 print(person2 == clone)
82 print(person2 is clone)
83
84 # fromkeys
85 person4 = {}.fromkeys(['first_name', 'last_name', 'age'], 'unknown')
86 print(person4)
87
88 # get
89 print(person2.get('first_name'))
90 print(person2.get('phone'))
91
92 # pop
93 d = person2.pop('age')
94 print(person2)
95 print(d)
96
97 # popitem
98 e = person2.popitem()
99 print(e)
100 print(person2)
101
102 # update
103 person = {
104     'first_name': 'Abhishek',
105     'last_name': 'Baghel',
106     'age': 21,
107     'address': {
108         'city': 'Gwalior',
109         'state': 'MP',
110         'country': 'India'
111     }

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112 }
113 print(person)
114
115 updated_data = {
116     'first_name': 'Dylan',
117     'hobbies': ['Programming', 'Music']
118 }
119 person.update(updated_data)
120 print(person)
```