AmazingDevOps

Dictionaries:

Dictionaries are key-value pairs where each value is associated with a unique key. They are unordered and mutable. Dictionaries are defined using curly braces ({}) and colons (:).

Example:

Input:

```
my_dict = {"name": "John", "age": 25, "city": "New York"}
print(my_dict)  # Output: {"name": "John", "age": 25, "city": "New York"}
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\lynnj\OneDrive\Desktop\Data_Structure> & C:/Users/lynnj/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe c:/
ktop/Data_Structure/dictionary.py
{'name': 'John', 'age': 25, 'city': 'New York'}
John
John
{'country_1': 'kenya', 'country_2': 'uganda', 'country_3': 'tanzania', 'country_4': 'somalia'}
kenya
{'town_1': 'newyork', 'town_2': 'philly', 'town_3': 'baltimore', 'town_4': 'boston', 'town_5': 'los angeles'}
newyork
```

More examples

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```python
#!/usr/bin/python3

my_dict = {"name": "John", "age": 25, "city": "New York"}
print(my_dict)  # Output: {"name": "John", "age": 25, "city": "New York"}


for key in my_dict:
    if key == "name":
        name_value = my_dict[key]
        print(name_value)  # Output: John
        break  # If you only want to retrieve the value once "name" is found

# It is important to know that a dioctionary is a collection of key value pairs
# Example 1
# "age":25

my_dict = {"name": "John", "age": 25, "city": "New York"}
name_value = my_dict.get("name", "N/A")
print(name_value)  # Output: John


my_dict_1 = {"country_1":"kenya","country_2":"uganda","country_3":"tanzania","country_4":"somalia"}

print(my_dict_1)

for countries in my_dict_1:
    if countries == "country_1":
        country_value = my_dict_1[countries]
        print(country_value)
        break
```

```python
my_dict_3 = {"town_1":"newyork","town_2":"philly","town_3":"baltimore","town_4":"boston","town_5":"los angeles"}

print(my_dict_3)

for towns in my_dict_3:

    if towns == "town_1":
        town_value = my_dict_3[towns]
        print(town_value)
```