

(a) More than one entry per key not allowed. Which means no duplicate key is allowed. When duplicate keys encountered during assignment, the last assignment wins. For example:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7, 'Name': 'Manni'};

print "dict['Name']: ", dict['Name'];
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result:

```
dict['Name']: Manni
```

(b) Keys must be immutable. Which means you can use strings, numbers or tuples as dictionary keys but something like ['key'] is not allowed. Following is a simple example:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

dict = [{'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7}];

print "dict['Name']: ", dict['Name'];
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):

  File "test.py", line 3, in <module>

    dict = [{'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7}];

TypeError: list objects are unhashable
```

Built-in Dictionary Functions and Methods

Python includes the following dictionary functions: