## Dictionary Views & Iteration

## Dictionary Views & Iteration

Here's a Python 3 dictionary:

# What is returned by .items()?

A dictionary view object.

Quacks like a dictionary view if it supports three things:

- len(view) returns the number of items
- view is iterable
- (key, value) in view returns True if that pair is in the dictionary; else, False.

### Iterable Views

A view is iterable, so you can use it in a for loop:

## Dynamically updates

A view dynamically updates, even if the source dictionary changes:

```
>>> items = calories.items()
>>> len(items)
4
>>> calories['orange'] = 50
>>> len(items)
5
>>> ('orange', 50) in items
True
```

### Other methods

There are two other methods on dictionaries, called .keys() and .values(). They also return views.

```
>>> foods = calories.keys()
>>> counts = calories.values()
>>> 'yogurt' in foods
False
>>> 100 in counts
False
>>> calories['yogurt'] = 100
>>> 'yogurt' in foods
True
>>> 100 in counts
```

### Benefits

#### Views improve over regular iterators:

- Are iterable, so can spawn multiple iterators
- Let you pass dict contents to caller and know it won't be modified
- Support extra services, like len() and (key, val) in view

And of course, views are more scalable & performant than a list of (key, value) pairs.

## What about Python 2?

All the above was for Python 3. Here's how it works in 2:

- calories.items() returns a list of (key, value) tuples.
  - So if it has 100,000 entries...
- iteritems(): returns an iterator over the key-value tuples
- viewitems(): which returned a view

iteritems is basically obsoleted by viewitems, but most people don't realize this yet.

### Obsolete methods

```
In Python 3, what used to be called viewitems() was renamed items(), and the old items() and iteritems() went away. If you still need an actual list in Python 3, you can just say list(calories.items())
```