Dictionary

Python dictionary is an unordered collection of items. While other compound data types have only value as an element, a dictionary has a key: value pair.

Dict Creation ¶

```
In [0]: #empty dictionary
my_dict = {}

#dictionary with integer keys
my_dict = {1: 'abc', 2: 'xyz'}
print(my_dict)

#dictionary with mixed keys
my_dict = {'name': 'satish', 1: ['abc', 'xyz']}
print(my_dict)

#create empty dictionary using dict()
my_dict = dict()

my_dict = dict([(1, 'abc'), (2, 'xyz')]) #create a dict with list of tuples
print(my_dict)

{1: 'abc', 2: 'xyz'}
{'name': 'satish', 1: ['abc', 'xyz']}
{1: 'abc', 2: 'xyz'}
{1: 'abc', 2: 'xyz'}
```

Dict Access

```
In [0]: my_dict = {'name': 'satish', 'age': 27, 'address': 'guntur'}
#get name
print(my_dict['name'])
satish
```

Dict Add or Modify Elements

Dict Delete or Remove Element

```
In [0]: #create a dictionary
        my_dict = {'name': 'satish', 'age': 27, 'address': 'guntur'}
        #remove a particular item
        print(my_dict.pop('age'))
        print(my_dict)
        27
        {'name': 'satish', 'address': 'guntur'}
In [0]: my_dict = {'name': 'satish', 'age': 27, 'address': 'guntur'}
        #remove an arbitarty key
        my_dict.popitem()
        print(my_dict)
        {'name': 'satish', 'age': 27}
In [0]: squares = \{2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25\}
        #delete particular key
        del squares[2]
        print(squares)
        {3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
In [0]:
        #remove all items
        squares.clear()
        print(squares)
        {}
In [0]: squares = {2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
        #delete dictionary itself
        del squares
        print(squares) #NameError because dict is deleted
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
        <ipython-input-16-355e8277492b> in <module>()
              4 del squares
        ---> 6 print(squares) #NameError because dict is deleted
        NameError: name 'squares' is not defined
```

Dictionary Methods

```
In [0]: squares = {2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
        my_dict = squares.copy()
        print(my dict)
        {2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
In [0]: #fromkeys[seq[, v]] -> Return a new dictionary with keys from seq and value eq
        ual to v (defaults to None).
        subjects = {}.fromkeys(['Math', 'English', 'Hindi'], 0)
        print(subjects)
        {'Math': 0, 'English': 0, 'Hindi': 0}
In [0]: subjects = \{2:4, 3:9, 4:16, 5:25\}
        print(subjects.items()) #return a new view of the dictionary items (key, valu
        e)
        dict_items([(2, 4), (3, 9), (4, 16), (5, 25)])
In [0]: subjects = {2:4, 3:9, 4:16, 5:25}
        print(subjects.keys()) #return a new view of the dictionary keys
        dict_keys([2, 3, 4, 5])
In [0]: subjects = {2:4, 3:9, 4:16, 5:25}
        print(subjects.values()) #return a new view of the dictionary values
        dict values([4, 9, 16, 25])
In [0]: #get list of all available methods and attributes of dictionary
        d = \{\}
        print(dir(d))
        _getitem__
                          , '__setitem__',
                                                          __str__', '__subclasshook_
        __', 'clear', 'copy', 'fromkeys', 'get', 'items', 'keys', 'pop', 'popitem', etdefault', 'update', 'values']
```

Dict Comprehension

```
In [0]: #Dict comprehensions are just like list comprehensions but for dictionaries

d = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
for pair in d.items():
    print(pair)

('a', 1)
    ('c', 3)
    ('b', 2)
```

In [0]: #Creating a new dictionary with only pairs where the value is larger than 2
d = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4}
new_dict = {k:v for k, v in d.items() if v > 2}
print(new_dict)

{'c': 3, 'd': 4}

In [0]: #We can also perform operations on the key value pairs
d = {'a':1,'b':2,'c':3,'d':4,'e':5}
d = {k + 'c':v * 2 for k, v in d.items() if v > 2}
print(d)

{'cc': 6, 'dc': 8, 'ec': 10}