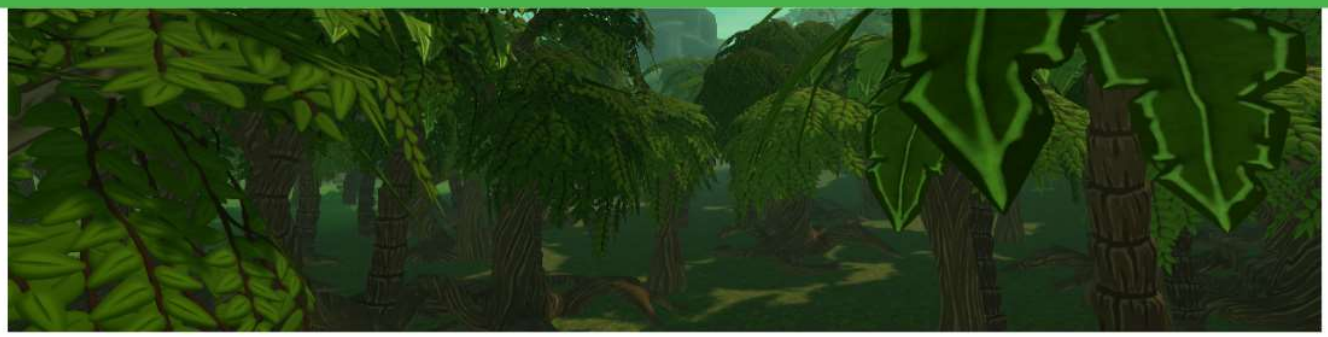
Day 11 - Dictionary Day



Yesterday we covered lists. Today we move on to dictionaries! A list is just a list, but a dictionary is like a dictionary. You need to look up a word (key) and that word has a definition (value). This key - value pair allows us to specific what want to look up. It's like an ordered list. Look at this example below:

Day 11 > main.py > ...

```
1  droneblock_dict = {
2      "takeoff":"Tells the drone to take off",
3      "land":"Tells the drone to land",
4      "flip":"Tells the drone to flip in a specific direction"
5  }
6
7  print(droneblock_dict)
8  print(droneblock_dict["takeoff"])
9  print(droneblock_dict["land"])
10 print(droneblock_dict["flip"])
```

KEYS VALUES

You create a dictionary by assigning to with dict_name = { key: value}
When you use the print the droneblock_dict you specific the key in the square brackets.
Line 7 will print the entire dictionary. That looks like this:
{'takeoff': 'Tells the drone to take off', 'land': 'Tells the drone to land', 'flip': 'Tells the drone to flip in a specific direction'}
To print a very specific value you just need to print the dict using the key like this:
Line 8 will print this:
Tells the drone to take off
Line 9 will print this:
Tells the drone to land
Line 10 will print this:
Tells the drone to flip in a specific direction

Dictionaries are really powerful. You can place multiple dictionaries in a list creating a really awe-some data structure. You'll see this in action in today's challenge.

Dictionary keys have to be UNIQUE. When there are duplicate keys in a dictionary, the last key used in the dictionary will be used.