Dictionary

Dictionaries are used to store data values in key pairs.it is ordered changeable and do not allow duplicates and written with curly brackets.no duplicate means cannot have two items with the same key

Dict={“brand”:”ford”,”model”:”mustang”,”year”:”1978”}

X=Dict[“model”]>>> mustage(get value of model key)

X=Dict.get(“model”)>>>mustage(get value of model key)

To change year Dict[“year”]=2014

Dictionary Methods:

1. clear(): Remove all items from the dictionary.
2. copy(): Return a shallow copy of the dictionary.
3. get(key[, default]): Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.
4. items(): Return a new view of the dictionary's items (key-value pairs).
5. keys(): Return a new view of the dictionary's keys.
6. values(): Return a new view of the dictionary's values.
7. pop(key[, default]): Remove the item with the specified key and return its value.
8. popitem(): Remove and return the last inserted key-value pair.
9. update({other}): Update the dictionary with the key-value pairs from other, overwriting existing keys.
10. setdefault(key[, default]): Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else insert key with a value of default and return default
11. fromkeys():return a dict with specified keys and value

Dictionary Functions:

1. dict(): Create a new dictionary.

my\_dict = dict()

1. len(): Get the number of key-value pairs in a dictionary.

my\_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

print(len(my\_dict)) # Output: 3

1. sorted(): Return a new sorted list of keys.

my\_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

print(sorted(my\_dict)) # Output: ['a', 'b', 'c']

1. max(): Return the key with the maximum value.

my\_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

print(max(my\_dict)) # Output: 'c'

1. min(): Return the key with the minimum value.

my\_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

print(min(my\_dict)) # Output: 'a'

Dictionary Operations:

1. Accessing Elements: Retrieve values from dictionaries using keys.

my\_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

print(my\_dict['a']) # Output: 1

1. Assignment: Assign values to keys in dictionaries.

my\_dict = {}

my\_dict['a'] = 10

print(my\_dict) # Output: {'a': 10}

1. Deletion: Remove elements from dictionaries.

my\_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

del my\_dict['a']

print(my\_dict) # Output: {'b': 2, 'c': 3}

1. Membership Testing: Check if a key exists in a dictionary.

my\_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

print('a' in my\_dict) # Output: True

1. Length: Get the number of key-value pairs in a dictionary.

my\_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

print(len(my\_dict)) # Output: 3

**loops**

1.you can alsouse the values() method to return values of dictionary

for x in dict.values():

print(x)

2.you can use key() method to return the keys of dictionary

for x in dict.keys():

print(x)

3.loop through both keys and values ,by using the items() method

for x,y in Dict.items():

print(x,y)