Dictionaries

- A Dictionary is Python's implementation of a data structure that is more generally known as an associative array.

- A dictionary is an unordered collection of key-value pairs.

- Indexing in a dictionary is done using these **"keys".**

- Each pair maps the key to its value.

- Literals of the type dictionary are enclosed within curly brackets.

- Within these brackets, each entry is written as a key followed by a colon " : ", which is further followed by a value. This is the value that corresponds to the given key.

- These keys must be unique and cannot be any mutable data type, example: List, Dictionary, Sets. The keys must always be of immutable data types, example: Strings, Numbers etc.

- The values need not be unique. They can be repetitive and can be of any data type (Both mutable and immutable)

- Dictionaries are mutable, which means that the key-value pairs can be changed.

What does a dictionary look like?

This is the general representation of a dictionary. Multiple key-value pairs are enclosed within curly brackets, separated by commas.

```
myDictionary = {
    <key>: <value>,
    <key>: <value>,
      .
      .
    <key>: <value>
}
```