

Dictionaries are unordered mappings for storing objects. Dictionaries use a key-value pairing instead.

This key-value pair allows users to quickly grab objects without needing to know an index location.

Dictionareis use curly braces and colons to signify the keys and their associated values.

Syntax -- {key1:'value1',key2:'value2'}

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In [1]: my_dict = {'key1':'value1','key2':'value2'}

In [2]: my_dict
Out[2]: {'key1': 'value1', 'key2': 'value2'}

In [3]: my_dict['key1']
Out[3]: 'value1'

In [4]: prices_lookup = {'mango':200,'orange':300,'apple':400}

In [5]: prices_lookup
Out[5]: {'mango': 200, 'orange': 300, 'apple': 400}

In [6]: prices_lookup['orange']
Out[6]: 300

In [7]: d = {'k1':123,'k2':[4,7,5],'k3':{'insidekey':100}}

In [8]: d['k2']
Out[8]: [4, 7, 5]

In [11]: d['k3']
Out[11]: {'insidekey': 100}

In [12]: d['k3']['insidekey']
Out[12]: 100

In [13]: d
Out[13]: {'k1': 123, 'k2': [4, 7, 5], 'k3': {'insidekey': 100}}

In [14]: d['k2'][1]
Out[14]: 7

In [15]: d = {'key1':['a','b','c']}

In [16]: d
Out[16]: {'key1': ['a', 'b', 'c']}

In [17]: mylist = d['key1']

In [18]: mylist
Out[18]: ['a', 'b', 'c']

In [19]: letter = mylist[2]

In [20]: letter
Out[20]: 'c'

In [21]: letter.upper()
Out[21]: 'C'

In [22]: d
Out[22]: {'key1': ['a', 'b', 'c']}

In [24]: d['key1'][2]
Out[24]: 'c'

In [25]: d['key1'][2].upper()
Out[25]: 'C'

In [33]: d = {'k1':100,'k2':200}

In [34]: d
Out[34]: {'k1': 100, 'k2': 200}

In [35]: d['k3'] = 300

In [36]: d
Out[36]: {'k1': 100, 'k2': 200, 'k3': 300}

In [37]: d['k1'] = 'new value'

In [38]: d
Out[38]: {'k1': 'new value', 'k2': 200, 'k3': 300}

In [39]: d = {'k1': 100, 'k2': 200, 'k3': 300}

In [40]: d.keys()
Out[40]: dict_keys(['k1', 'k2', 'k3'])

In [41]: d.values()
Out[41]: dict_values([100, 200, 300])

In [42]: d.items()
Out[42]: dict_items([('k1', 100), ('k2', 200), ('k3', 300)])

In [ ]:
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