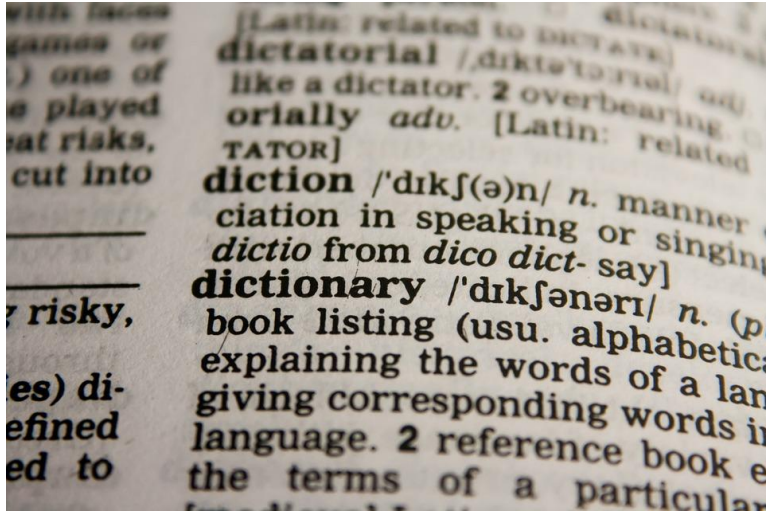


Dictionary

# Dictionaries: Mapping Data Type



Dictionary: n. book listing ...

key

value

“Key” is not a number index.

Dictionary is an unordered list.

Dictionary = Mapping between key(word)s and values (meanings)

List (tuple, string) = Mapping between indices (integers) and values

# Dictionary: Syntax

```
Market = {"apple":20, "tomato":10, "tangerine":30}  
print(Market, type(Market))
```

```
{'tangerine': 30, 'tomato': 10, 'apple': 20} <class 'dict'>
```

- { } (curly bracket) is used to define a dictionary data type.
- The dictionary has multiple pairs, each of which relates a key and a value by using colon (:).

**Key : Value**

# Dictionary: Syntax

```
a = {"Alice":30, "Bob":[30,60], "Charles":"N/A"}
```

```
b = {} ← empty dictionary
```

```
print(a, type(a))  
print(b, type(b))
```

```
{'Charles': 'N/A', 'Alice': 30, 'Bob': [30, 60]} <class 'dict'>  
{ } <class 'dict'>
```

# Dictionary: Manipulating Values

```
Market = {"apple":20, "tomato":10, "tangerine":30}  
print(Market["tomato"])
```

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Accessing to Single Value : Dictionary[key]

```
Market = {"apple":20, "tomato":10, "tangerine":30}  
Market["tomato"] = 40  
print(Market)
```

```
{'tangerine': 30, 'tomato': 40, 'apple': 20}
```

Changing existing values associated with some keys

```
Market = {"apple":20, "tomato":10, "tangerine":30}  
Market["blueberry"] = 100  
print(Market)
```

Adding a new pair of key and value

```
{'tangerine': 30, 'blueberry': 100, 'tomato': 10, 'apple': 20}
```

# Dictionary : Built-in Functions

```
Market = {"apple":20, "tomato":10, "tangerine":30}  
print(Market)
```

```
del(Market["tomato"])  
print(Market)
```

```
{'tangerine': 30, 'tomato': 10, 'apple': 20}  
{'tangerine': 30, 'apple': 20}
```

```
Market = {"apple":20, "tomato":10, "tangerine":30}  
print(len(Market))
```

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