

1. dict{}
 Example:

```
thisdict = {
    "brand": "Ford",
    "model": "Mustang",
    "year": 1964
}
```

```
print(thisdict)
```

#and will output

```
{'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang',
'year': 1964}
```

```
print(thisdict['model'])
```

#Output will be
 Mustang
 #In dict, duplicates are not allowed, it is Changeable meaning we can add, remove or change the dictionary when it is created.
2. Frozenset - Python Method creates an immutable Set object from an iterable. It is a built-in Python function. As it is a set object, therefore, we cannot have duplicate values in the frozenset.

```
animals = frozenset(["cat", "dog", "lion"])
print("cat" in animals)
print("elephant" in animals)
```

#OUTPUT
 True
 False
3. The bytes() function returns a bytes object. It can convert objects into bytes objects, or create empty bytes objects of the specified size. The difference between bytes() and bytearray() is that bytes() returns an object that cannot be modified, and bytearray() returns an object that can be modified.

#SYNTAX - bytes(x, encoding, error)
 x = bytes(10)
4. Bytearray - bytearray() method returns a bytearray object which is an array of given bytes. It gives a mutable sequence of integers in the range $0 \leq x < 256$.

Syntax: bytearray(source, encoding, errors)
 str = "Hallo"
 # encoding the string with unicode 8 and 16
 array1 = bytearray(str, 'utf-8')
 array2 = bytearray(str, 'utf-16')
 print(array1)
 print(array2)

#OUTPUT
 bytearray(b'Hallo')
 bytearray(b'\xff\xfeG\x00e\x00e\x00k\x00s\x00f\x00o\x00r\x00g\x00e\x00e\x00k\x00s\x00')
5. Memoryview - memoryview() function returns the memory views objects. Before learning more about memoryview() function let's see why do we use this function.

Syntax: memoryview(obj)
 byte_array = bytearray('XYZ', 'utf-8')

```
mv = memoryview(byte_array)
```

```
print(mv[0])
print(bytes(mv[0:1]))
```

#OUTPUT
 88
 b'X'