

# Generic Dictionaries

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# Kinds of Collections

## Lists

"Red"  
"Espresso"  
"White"  
"Navy"

## Dictionaries

"CA"	"California"
"WA"	"Washington"
"NY"	"New York"



"CA"	"California"
"WA"	"Washington"
"NY"	"New York"

## Generic Dictionary

A strongly typed collection of keys and values

Key:

- Must be unique
- Must not be changed
- Cannot be null



# List vs. Dictionary

## List

Contains elements

Accessed by a positional index

Allows duplicate elements

Marginally faster iteration

## Dictionary

Contains elements defined as key and value pairs

Accessed by key

Allows duplicate values but unique keys

Marginally faster look ups



# Generic Dictionary



**Dictionary<TKey, TValue>**

**Dictionary<int, int>**

**Dictionary<int, string>**

**Dictionary<string, string>**

**Dictionary<int, Product>**

**Dictionary<string, Product>**



# Overview



Declaring and Populating a Generic Dictionary

Using Collection Initializers

Initializing a Dictionary of Objects

Retrieving an Element from a Generic Dictionary

Iterating Through a Generic Dictionary

Types of C# Dictionaries

FAQ



# Declaring a Generic Dictionary

- Dictionary of what?
  - Value
  - Key

"California"  
"Washington"  
"New York"



# Declaring a Generic Dictionary

```
Dictionary<string, string> states;
```

- Dictionary of what?
  - Value
  - Key
- Dictionary<TKey, TValue>
  - TKey is the type of the key
  - TValue is the type of the value

"CA"	"California"
"WA"	"Washington"
"NY"	"New York"





# Initializing a Generic Dictionary

```
Dictionary<string, string> states;  
states = new Dictionary<string, string>();
```

- Reference type
- **new** keyword



# Declaring and Initializing a Dictionary

```
Dictionary<string, string> states;  
states = new Dictionary<string, string>();
```

```
Dictionary<string, string> states =  
    new Dictionary<string, string>();
```

```
var states = new Dictionary<string, string>();
```



# Populating a Dictionary

```
states.Add("CA", "California");
```

"CA"	"California"
------	--------------



# Populating a Dictionary

```
states.Add("CA", "California");  
states.Add("WA", "Washington");  
states.Add("NY", "New York");
```

"CA"	"California"
"WA"	"Washington"
"NY"	"New York"



# Dictionary Best Practices

## Do:

Use a generic dictionary to manage a collection by key

## Avoid:

Using a dictionary if there is no clear or unique key

Using a dictionary if you don't plan to look elements up by key



# Declaring and Populating a Dictionary

```
var states = new Dictionary<string, string>();
```

```
states.Add("CA", "California");
```

```
states.Add("WA", "Washington");
```

```
states.Add("NY", "New York");
```



# Collection Initializers

```
var states = new Dictionary<string, string>();
```

```
states.Add("CA", "California");  
states.Add("WA", "Washington");  
states.Add("NY", "New York");
```

```
var states = new Dictionary<string, string>()  
{  
    {"CA", "California" },  
    {"WA", "Washington"},  
    {"NY", "New York" },  
};
```

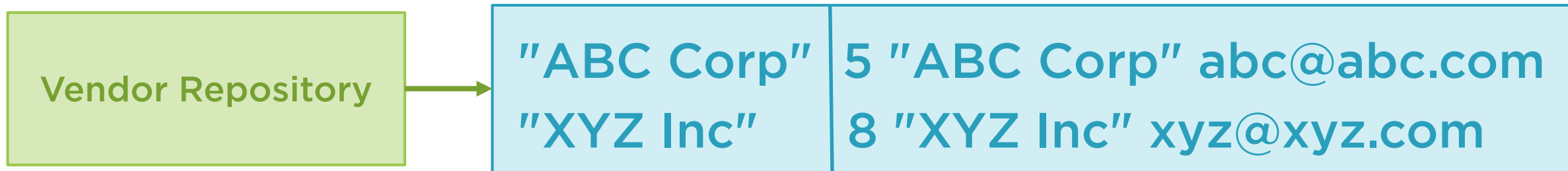
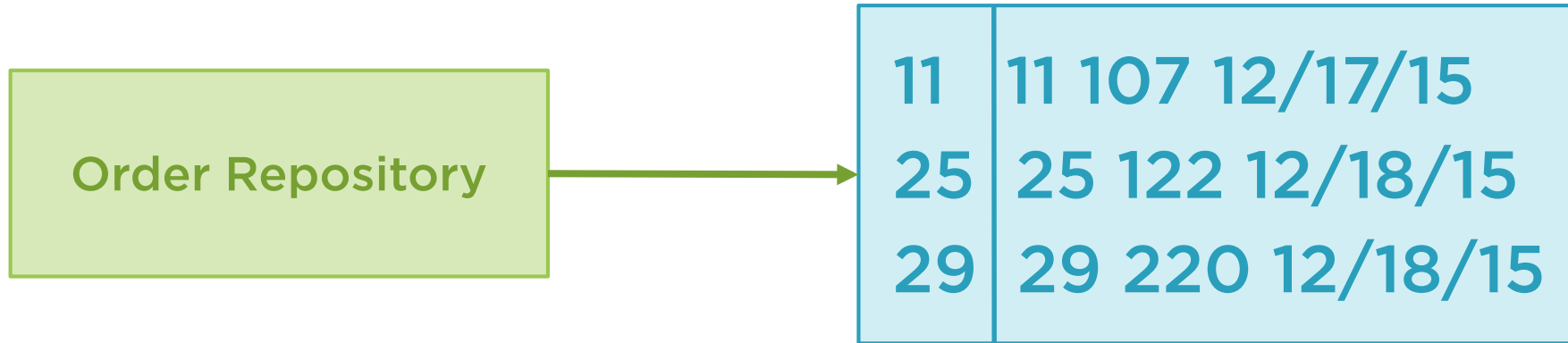


# Dictionary of Objects





# Dictionary of Objects



# Declaring, Initializing, and Populating a Dictionary

```
var vendors = new Dictionary<string, Vendor>();
```

```
var vendor = new Vendor() {VendorId=5,CompanyName="ABC Corp",Email="abc@abc.com"};  
vendors.Add(vendor.CompanyName, vendor);
```

```
vendor = new Vendor() {VendorId = 8,CompanyName = "XYZ Inc",Email = "xyz@xyz.com"};  
vendors.Add(vendor.CompanyName, vendor);
```



# Collection Initializers

```
var vendors = new Dictionary<string, Vendor>()  
{  
    { "ABC Corp", new Vendor()  
        { VendorId = 5, CompanyName = "ABC Corp", Email = "abc@abc.com" } },  
    { "XYZ Inc", new Vendor()  
        { VendorId = 8, CompanyName = "XYZ Inc", Email = "xyz@xyz.com" } }  
};
```



# Retrieving an Element from a Dictionary

"ABC Corp"	5 "ABC Corp" abc@abc.com
"XYZ Inc"	8 "XYZ Inc" xyz@xyz.com

```
vendors[ "XYZ Inc" ];
```



# Retrieving Dictionary Element Best Practices

## Do:

Retrieve elements by key

## Avoid:

Retrieving elements by key if you are not sure the key is valid

Use `ContainsKey` or `TryGetValue`

Retrieving elements by key when you need all elements  
Iterate through instead



# Iterating Through a Generic Dictionary

"CA"	"California"
"WA"	"Washington"
"NY"	"New York"

"ABC Corp"	5 "ABC Corp" abc@abc.com
"XYZ Inc"	8 "XYZ Inc" xyz@xyz.com

- Elements
- Keys
- Values



# Iterating Through a Generic Dictionary

"CA"	"California"
"WA"	"Washington"
"NY"	"New York"

"ABC Corp"	5 "ABC Corp" abc@abc.com
"XYZ Inc"	8 "XYZ Inc" xyz@xyz.com

**foreach**



# Iterating a Dictionary Best Practices

## Do:

Use `foreach` to iterate a dictionary

## Avoid:

Avoid iterating through the elements

Iterate through the keys or values instead





# Common C# Dictionaries by Namespace

## System.Collections (.NET 1)

## System.Collections.Generic

- Dictionary<TKey,TValue>
- SortedList<TKey,TValue>
- SortedDictionary<TKey,TValue>

# Selecting an Appropriate Dictionary

## Dictionary<T,V>

- Use most often
- Not sorted

## SortedList<T,V>

- Sorted by key
- Faster when populating from sorted data

## SortedDictionary<T,V>

- Sorted by key
- Faster when populating from unsorted data



# Selecting an Appropriate Dictionary (cont)

## **System.Collections. ObjectModel**

- Appropriate for a reusable library
- ReadOnlyDictionary
- KeyedCollection

## **System.Collections. Specialized**

- Specialty collections
- OrderedDictionary

## **System.Collections. Concurrent**

- Thread-safe dictionary classes



# Frequently Asked Questions

- When is it appropriate to use a **generic dictionary**?
  - Any time the application needs to manage a collection of things by key.
- What are the primary differences between a generic list and a generic dictionary?
  - A **generic list** contains elements accessible by index.
  - A **generic dictionary** contains elements with keys, accessible by key.



# Frequently Asked Questions (cont)

- What are the limitations of a dictionary **key**?
  - Must be unique within the collection.
  - Must not be changed.
  - Cannot be null.
- What is the difference between `foreach` and `for` when iterating through a dictionary?
  - **for** is not useful.
  - **foreach** iterates all elements in a dictionary.
    - Iterate the elements, keys, or values.



# Summary



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