

{Python Dictionaries}

What is a **{Dictionary}**

- Similar to a list, but uses **{key:value}** pairs.
- Items in dictionaries are **unordered** collection of items.
- Place items in **{curly braces}**

Empty {Dictionary}

items = { }

released = { }

personalInfo = { }

Dictionaries – {Key:Value} Pairs



EXAMPLE:

personalInfo = {"Name":"Molly", "Age":18}

1st Item are **Keys**

2nd Item are **Values**

Dictionaries – {Key:Value} Pairs

EXAMPLE:

myCombo= {12345: “Luggage Combo”, 42: “The Answer”}

Two red arrows originate from the text '{Key:Value}' in the title. One arrow points from the 'Key' part to the key '12345' in the dictionary example. The other arrow points from the 'Value' part to the value '“Luggage Combo”' in the dictionary example.

1st Item are **Keys**

2nd Item are **Values**

Dictionaries – {Key:Value} Pairs

EXAMPLE:



phonebook = {"Savannah": "476-3321", "Nate": "351-7743"}

1st Item are **Keys**

2nd Item are **Values**

Dictionaries – {Multi-line}

#CREATES the dictionary

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

print(**thisDictionary**)

#PRINTS the dictionary

EXAMPLE: Dictionaries – {Multi-line}

```
released = {  
    "iPhone": "2007",  
    "iPhone 3G": "2008",  
    "iPhone 3GS": "2009",  
    "iPhone 4": "2010",  
    "iPhone 4S": "2011",  
    "iPhone 5": "2012",  
}  
print(released)
```


EXAMPLE: Dictionaries – {Multi-line}

```
MLB_team = {  
    "Colorado": "Rockies",  
    "Boston": "Red Sox",  
    "Minnesota": "Twins",  
    "Milwaukee": "Brewers",  
    "Seattle": "Mariners",  
}  
  
print(MLB_team)
```

Use Google for more Examples

Search for Python Dictionary


Look at Google Images

Create and Print a {Dictionary}

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

```
print(thisDictionary)
```

Accessing Elements – use **keys** enclosed in **[brackets]**



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

```
x = thisDictionary["model"]
```

#OUTPUT: Mustang

```
print(x)
```

Accessing Elements – use **keys** enclosed in **[brackets]**



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

```
print(thisDictionary["model"])
```

*same as previous
slide, except
accessing and
printing is in the
same print line

OUTPUT: Mustang

CHANGING Elements – use **assignment operator =**

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



thisDictionary["year"] = 2019

```
print(thisDictionary)
```

ADDING Element to Dictionary = use **new key:value**

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

```
thisDictionary["color"] = "red"  
print(thisDictionary)
```

REMOVE Element in Dictionary – use **pop()** method

#removes an item with a specified key

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

****pop method uses ()**



```
thisDictionary.pop("model" )  
print(thisDictionary)
```


DELETE Element in Dictionary – use **del** keyword

#del keyword removes the item with the specified key name

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

```
del thisDictionary["model"]  
print(thisDictionary)
```

DELETE entire Dictionary

#del keyword removes the item with the specified key name

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

```
del thisDictionary  
print(thisDictionary)
```

Check If Item Exists in Dictionary – **in** keyword

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

```
if "model" in thisDictionary:
```

```
    print("Yes, 'model' is one of the keys in the thisDictionary dictionary")
```

Check If Item Exists in Dictionary – **in** keyword

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

****OUTPUT – will be TRUE**

```
print("brand" in thisDictionary)
```

Use a **for Loop** Through a Dictionary – **key**

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

```
for key in thisDictionary:  
    print(key)
```

****PRINTS all key**
names in the
Dictionary one by
one

OUTPUT
brand
model
year

Use a **for Loop** Through a Dictionary – **value**

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

```
for key in thisDictionary:  
    print(thisDictionary[key])
```

****PRINTS all values**
in the Dictionary one
by one

OUTPUT
Ford
Mustang
1964

Use a **for Loop** Through a Dictionary – **key/value**



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

```
for key in thisDictionary:  
    print(key, thisDictionary[key])
```

Prints all **key/values
in the Dictionary
one by one**

OUTPUT

**brand Ford
model Mustang
year 1964**

Use a **for Loop** to Iterate through a Dictionary

****Search Google for more examples**

Dictionary Methods

clear()	**See www.3schools.com or Programiz.com
copy()	
get()	
items()	
keys()	
pop()	
update()	
values()	

Built-in Functions with Dictionary

all()	**See Programiz.com
any()	
len()	
sorted()	