

Dictionary

A dictionary is changeable and indexed like a list and unordred like a set. A dictionary contains keys and values.

Dictionary example

```
Car = {
    "brand": "Ford",
    "model": "Focus",
    "year": 2013
}
print(Car)
>>>{'brand': 'Ford', 'model':
'Focus', 'year': 2013}
```

The dict() Constructor

```
thisdict = dict(brand="Ford",
model="Focus", year=2013)
```

Accessing Items

Example 1

```
x = Car["model"]
```

Example 2

```
x = Car.get("model")
```

Change Values

```
Car["year"] = 2019
```

Check if Key Exists

```
Check if "year" is present in the dictionary:
if "year" in Car:
    print("Yes, 'year' is one of
the keys in the Car dictionary")
```

Dictionary Length

```
print(len(Car))
>>> 3
```

Adding Items

```
Car["Combined MPG"] = 32
```

Removing Items

```
Car.pop("year")
```

The `pop()` method removes the item with the specified key name

```
Car.popitem()
```

The `popitem()` method removes the last inserted item

```
del Car["year"]
```

The `del` keyword removes the item with the specified key name

Delete a Dictionary

```
del Car
print(Cars) #this will cause an
error because "Cars" no longer
exists.
```

Return an Empty Dictionary

```
Car.clear()
```

Copy a Dictionary

Example 1

```
CarCopy = Car.copy()
```

Example 2

```
CarCopy = dict(Car)
```

Nested Dictionaries

```
Cars = {
    "Car1":{
        "brand": "Ford",
        "model": "Focus"
    },
    "Car2":{
        "brand": "Fiat",
        "model": "Punto"
    }
}
```

Create a nested dictionary from two existing dictionaries.

```
Car1 = {
    "brand": "Ford",
    "model": "Focus"
}
Car2 = {
    "brand": "Fiat",
    "model": "Punto"
}
Cars = {
    "Car1": Car1,
    "Car2": Car2
}
```



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