

Let's learn about Dictionary Operations.



Dictionaries, like lists and strings, have several useful built-in operations we can use. Altough there are many more, we will learn about membership testing, changing dictionary state, and iteration.

## Membership Test >>> pets = {"Klaus": "dog", "Pumpkin": "cat", "Wrex": "hamster"}

>>> "Klaus" in pets
True
>>> "Spot" in pets
False
>>> "dog" in pets
False

Dictionaries, like lists or strings, are sequences.

They can possess any number of key-value pairs.

You can test if a specific key is in a dictionary using the in operator, the same way you would test for lists or strings.



Dictionaries, like lists, are mutable.

Therefore, we can freely change the value associated with a key.

Visually, it's just like changing the value associated with a variable, just with the square brackets and key after the dictionary.

In this example, we update each key with a new value.



Dictionaries are a sequence of key/value pairs.

Therefore, you can iterate through them like a list.

However, there are three different ways to iterate through them:

Through their keys, their values, or their keys and values at the same time.

Notice how this last approach gives us the key and value at the same time!



A final minor note about dictionaries: dictionaries are also sometimes known as maps, tables, or hashes.

Although there are subtle differences in this terminology, the idea is still roughly the same each time.