

# The dict () function in Python

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## The syntax of the dict () function in Python

The *dict* () function has several different forms as follows:

```
class dict(**kwarg)
class dict(mapping, **kwarg)
class dict(iterable, **kwarg)
```

Note: *\*\*kwarg* allows you to pass as many parameters as you want without knowing the number in advance.

The parameter using the keyword argument is a pre-defined parameter. So the keyword argument is in the form *kwarg = the value* will be passed to the *dict* () function to create the dictionary.

Dict () does not return any value.

### Example 1: Create Dictionary using the keyword argument.

```
numbers = dict(x=5, y=0)
print('numbers = ', numbers)
```

```
print(type(numbers))

empty = dict()
print('empty = ',empty)
print(type(empty))
```

Run the program, the result is:

```
empty = dict()
print('empty = ',empty)
print(type(empty))
```

### Example 2: Create Dictionary uses Iterable

```
# keyword argument không ???c truy?n vào
numbers1 = dict([('x', 5), ('y', -5)])
print('numbers1 = ',numbers1)

# keyword argument ???c truy?n vào
numbers2 = dict([('x', 5), ('y', -5)], z=8)
print('numbers2 = ',numbers2)

# zip() t?o iterable trong Python 3
numbers3 = dict(dict(zip(['x', 'y', 'z'], [1, 2, 3])))
print('numbers3 = ',numbers3)
```

Run the program, the result is:

```
numbers1 = {'y': -5, 'x': 5}
numbers2 = {'z': 8, 'y': -5, 'x': 5}
numbers3 = {'z': 3, 'y': 2, 'x': 1}
```

### Example 3: Create Dictionary uses mapping

```
numbers1 = dict({'x': 4, 'y': 5})
print('numbers1 = ',numbers1)

# Không nh?t thi?t ph?i dùng dict()
numbers2 = {'x': 4, 'y': 5}
print('numbers2 = ',numbers2)

# keyword argument ???c truy?n vào
numbers3 = dict({'x': 4, 'y': 5}, z=8)
print('numbers3 = ',numbers3)
```

The result is:

```
numbers1 = {'x': 4, 'y': 5}
numbers2 = {'x': 4, 'y': 5}
numbers3 = {'x': 4, 'z': 8, 'y': 5}
```

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