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. . . [RESOLVED] . . [RESOLVED] . A: It's because you're looping over a non-numeric key. for entry in entries.get("solucionariodeadministraciondeoperacioneschaseaquilano25", {}): print(entry) print('.'.join([entry[key] for key in entry if key in ('id', 'assetId', 'propertyId')])) Input: {"id": "P44M300498900129151", "assetId": "P44M300498900129152", "propertyId": "P44M300498900129151"} {"id": "P44M300498900129151", "assetId": "P44M300498900129152", "propertyId": "P44M300498900129153"} {"id": "P44M300498900129151", "assetId": "P44M300498900129152", "propertyId": "P44M300498900129154"} Output: - P44M300498900129151 P44M300498900129152 P44M300498900129153 You can't index into a dictionary, so you need to loop over it. If you want all the keys, you can use the get() method with a default argument of all. for entry in entries.get("solucionariodeadministraciondeoperacioneschaseaquilano25", all=True): print(entry) print('.'.join([entry[key] for key in entry if key in ('id', 'assetId', 'propertyId')])) Nowadays, much attention has been focused on the formation of higher purity gases, for instance, such as pharmaceutical gases, which are used in a therapeutic or surgical operation. Especially, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, argon, and helium are widely used. Conventionally, these gases have been generated through the operation of chemical cells. However, recently, there has been an increasing demand for the generation of these gases in a purer state. This is because an oxygen-containing gas is a 2d92ce491b