1. What does an empty dictionary's code look like?

Ans.

to create a dictionary we write:

dict1 = {“name”:”Aakash Majumder”,”roll\_num”:1,”batch”:”fsds,fsda”}

2. What is the value of a dictionary value with the key 'foo' and the value 42?

Ans.

to create addict with these value and key pair we write

dict1 = {“foo”:42}

3. What is the most significant distinction between a dictionary and a list?

Ans.

a list cannot be a key in a dictionary but can be a value in a dict but a list can contain a dictionary as an element.

List contain elements but dictionary will always contain a key value pair as its single element.

Elements are accessed in list by indexing but in dictionary each value is accessed by its respective key.

4. What happens if you try to access spam['foo'] if spam is {'bar': 100}?

Ans.

gives KeyError as the key – ‘foo’ is not present in spam

5. If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions 'cat' in spam and 'cat' in spam.keys()?

Ans .

‘cat’ in spam and ‘cat’ in spam.keys() both checks if ‘cat’ is a key in spam dictionary.

6. If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions 'cat' in spam and 'cat' in spam.values()?

Ans.

‘cat’ in spam checks if ‘cat’ is a key in spam dictionary and ‘cat’ in spam.values() checks if ‘cat’ in any value in spam dictionary.

7. What is a shortcut for the following code?

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

ans.

spam.setdefault(‘color’,’black’)

8. How do you "pretty print" dictionary values using which module and function?

Ans.

we use pprint() function which is imported from pprint module from pprint(pretty – print) standard library. These function presents the data stored in various data structures like dictionaries etc. in a more readable and more formatted way. The nested data structures like dictionaries are presented in a more concise and presentable way by the help of this pprint() function.