**Python Assignment-5**

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**1. What does an empty dictionary’ code look like?**

An empty dictatory {} curly braces

Dict={}

**2. What is the value of a dictionary value with the key ‘foo’ and the value 42?**

Dict={‘foo’:42}

So key is foo and value is 42

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

A list is an ordered collection of values, where each value is identified by its position or index in the list. You can access a value in a list by referring to its index, like this:

A=[1,2,3,4]

Print(A[0)) #1output

A dictionary, on the other hand, is an unordered collection of key-value pairs, where each value is associated with a unique key

A={‘a’:2,’b’:1,’c’:5,’d’:4}

Print(A[2]) # output 5.

**4. What happens if you try to access spam[‘foo’] if spam is {‘foo’: 100}?**

It will be print 100.

**5. If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the** **expression's ‘cat’ in spam and 'cat’ in spam.keys()?**

If a dictionary is stored in the variable **spam**, the expression **'cat' in spam** will return **True** if the key **'cat'** is present in the dictionary as a key, regardless of the associated value. On the other hand, the expression **'cat' in spam.keys()** will return **True** if the key **'cat'** is present in the dictionary's keys, but not in its values.

**'cat' in spam** checks if **'cat'** is a key in the dictionary **spam**, while **'cat' in spam.keys()** checks if **'cat'** is a member of the list of keys in the dictionary **spam**.

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

If a dictionary is stored in the variable **spam**, the expression **'cat' in spam** will return **True** if the key **'cat'** is present in the dictionary as a key, regardless of the associated value. On the other hand, the expression **'cat' in spam.values()'** will return **True** if the value **'cat'** is present in the dictionary's values, but not in its keys.

**7. What is a shortcut for the following code?**

**if ‘color’ not in spam:**

**spam[‘color’] = ‘black’**

spam.setdefault(‘color’,’black’)

**‘setdefault****’**:It will be check wheater associate key is present in dictionary or not if it not it will add new key and value.

**8. How do you ‘pretty print’ dictionary values using which module and function?**

To pretty print dictionary values, you can use the **pprint** module in Python. The **pprint()** function in this module can be used to print a dictionary's contents in a more readable format than the **print()** function.

Here's an example of how to use **pprint()** to print a dictionary:

Import pprint

My\_dict={‘apple’:1,’cat’:2}

pprint.pprint(My\_dict)

#output

{‘apple’:1,

‘cat’:2}