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

Solution: To create an empty dictionary, the variable should be initialized with {}.

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

Solution: {‘foo’:42}

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

Solution: A list refers to a collection of various index value pairs on the other hand dictionary is an unordered collection of data values, used to store data values like a map, which unlike other Data Types that hold only single value as an element, Dictionary holds key:value pairs.

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

Solution: The program will generate a KeyError error.

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

There is no difference. The *in* operator, by default, checks whether the value (here ‘cat’) exists as the keys attribute of a dictionary. The expression, 'cat' in spam. keys(), is a way of explicitly instructing the program to check if the value (‘cat’) exists in the keys attribute.

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

Solution: ‘cat’ in spam checks if the value ‘cat’ in present in keys attribute of a dictionary whereas ‘cat’ in spam.values() checks whether or not ‘cat’ exists in values attribute of a dictionary.

1. What is a shortcut for the following code? if 'color' not in spam: spam['color'] = 'black'

Solution: spam.setdefault(‘color’, ‘black’)

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

Solution: ‘pprint’ function is used to pretty print dictionary values. The pprint function can be imported from the pprint module