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

**ANSWER:**

An empty pair of curly braces {} is an empty dictionary.

**Example**-

My\_dict= {}

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

**ANSWER:**

The value of dictionary value is

My\_dict = {“foo”: 42}

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

**ANSWER:**

**LIST-**

Lists are used to store the data, which should be ordered and sequential.

Lists are ordered and mutable.

**DICTIONARY-**

Dictionary is used to store large amounts of data for easy and quick access.

Dictionaries are unordered and mutable.

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

**ANSWER:**

spam = {'bar': 100}

print(spam['foo'])

This will throw aKeyError error**.**

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

**ANSWER:**

There is no difference. The in operator checks whether a value exists as a key in the dictionary.

‘cat’ in spam checks whether there is a ‘cat’ key in the dictionary, while ‘cat’ in spam.values() checks whether there is a value ‘cat’ for one of the keys in spam.

**EXAMPLE**:

spam = {'cat': 100}

print(spam.keys())

print(spam['cat'])

this will print the value of key ‘cat’ i.e. 100

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print(spam['cat'])

this will print the value of key ‘cat’ i.e. 100

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

**if 'color' not in spam:**

**spam['color'] = 'black'**

**ANSWER:**

spam.setdefault('color','black')

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

**ANSWER:**

The module is pprint.

The functions are pprint.pprint() and pprint.pformat().