

Assignment 5

- 1) What does an empty dictionary's code look like
→ we can create an empty dictionary by putting no elements inside curly brackets {}

```
dict = {}  
type(dict)
```
- 2) What is the value dictionary value with the key 'foo' and the value 42?
→ `{'foo': 42}` ~~`[foo: 42]` or `{foo: 42}` or `keyfoo': 42}]`~~
- 3) What is the most significant distinction between dictionary and list
→ list is ordered and mutable where dictionaries are unordered and mutable
- 4) What happens if you try to access `spam['foo']` if `spam` is `{'bar': 100}`?
→ There is no difference. The `in` operator checks whether the value exists as a key in the dictionary.
- 5) If `dictionary` is stored in `spam`, what is the difference between the expression `'cat' in spam` & `'cat' in spam.keys()`?
→ There is no difference. The `in` operator checks whether the value exists as a key in 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`.

6) what is the short-cut of following code

```
if 'color' not in spam:
```

```
    spam['color'] = 'black'
```

→

```
spam = {'cat': 100}
```

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

```
spam
```

o/p { 'cat': 100 , 'color': black }

7) How do you "pretty print" dictionary values using which module and function

→ The module used is the pprint module within which we have the pprint function of the same name.