**ASSIGNMENT-5**

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

Ans: An empty dictionary is often represented by two empty curly brackets

d = {} or d = dict()

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

Ans: {'foo':42}

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

Ans: Dictionary – values are enclosed in { }, representing as key-value pair, unordered collection of items, mutable.

List- values are enclosed in [ ], an ordered collection of items, mutable.

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

Ans: we will get a keyError KeyError: 'foo'

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

Ans: There is no difference. The operator checks whether a value exits as a key in the dictionary or not.

1. 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 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.

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 can use either the pprint module or the json library to pretty print a nested dictionary. To do this, the pprint module includes a built-in function called pprint(). It can be used in the same way as flat dictionaries.