

Q1

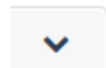


as a key

but its name

- ☒ Dictionary is a **Python** data type to store multiple values.
- ☐ We use parenthesis **()** to define a dictionary.
- ☐ In dictionary we represent an element in the **{key-value}** format.
- ☒ Keys of the dictionary cannot be changed.
- ☐ **dictionary()** function is used to create an empty dictionary.

Q2



Dict1.py

ex.)

```
1 mydict = {"name": "Rama", "branch": "CSE", "place": "HYD"}
2
3 # Print the values of dictionary using keys
4 print(mydict.get("name"))
5 print(mydict.get("branch"))
6 print(mydict.get("place"))
```

Q3



and then

Dict3.py

```
1 mydict = {"game": "chess", "dish": "chicken", "place": "home"}
2 print(mydict.get("game"))
3 print(mydict.get("dish"))
4 print(mydict.get("place"))
5 mydict['game'] = "cricket" # change game chess to cricket using respective key
6 print(mydict.get("game"))
```

Q1



DataType1.py

```
1 a = int(input("Enter a value: "))
2 b = int(input("Enter b value: "))
3 # print a value respective string
4 print(str(a))
5 # print a value respective char
6 print(chr(a))
7 # print a value respective hexadecimal value
8 print(hex(a))
9 # print a and b of complex number
10 print(complex(a,b))
```

Q2



DataType2.py

```
1 list1 = ["key1","key2","key3"]
2 list2 = ["value1","value2","value3"]
3 print(list1)
4 print(list2)
5 mydict = zip(list1,list2) # using zip() function we can create dictionary
6
7 # convert dictionary into set using set() method
8 mydict=list(mydict)
9
10 # print elements in sorted order
11 print(mydict)
```