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

Ans:

D = { }

D = dict()

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

Ans:

dict ={‘foo’:42}

value of a dictionary is 42

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

Ans:

List	**Dictionary**
List is a collection of index values pairs as that of array in c++.	Dictionary is a hashed structure of **key and value** pairs.
List is created by placing elements in **[ ]** seperated by commas “, “	Dictionary is created by placing elements in **{ }** as “key”:”value”, each key value pair is seperated by commas “, ”
The indices of list are integers starting from 0.	The keys of dictionary can be of any data type.
The elements are accessed via indices.	The elements are accessed via key-values.
The order of the elements entered are maintained.	There is no guarantee for maintaining order.

4. What happens if spam['foo'] is 'bar': 100 and you try to access it?

Ans:

spam = {'bar': 100} as the key ‘foo’ is not found in the dictionary. So spam['foo'] will return a KeyError

5. What is the difference between the terms 'cat' in spam and 'cat' in spam if a dictionary is contained in spam?

Ans:

‘cat’ in spam --> spam = 'cat'

where ‘cat’ is a string stored in spam which can be iterable by it’s indices.

‘cat’ in spam if a dictionary is contained in spam --> is a key and the type depends on the value

spam = {'cat' : Value } , where ‘cat’ is a key in the dictionary , type(spam(‘cat’)) depends on the type of the value in the dictionary.

spam = { Key : 'cat' } , where ‘cat’ is a value in the dictionary , ‘cat is a string.

What is the function keys()?

Ans:

keys() method in Python Dictionary, returns a view object that displays a list of all the keys in the dictionary.

Example:

spam ={'cat':100,1:2}

spam.keys()

o/p:

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dict_keys(['cat', 1])
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6. What is the difference between the terms 'cat' in spam and 'cat' in spam.values() when a dictionary is contained in spam?

Ans:

spam = 'cat' , where ‘cat’ is a string stored in spam which can be iterable by it’s indices.

spam = { Key : 'cat' } , where spam.values() = [‘cat’] , then ‘cat’ is the value in the dictionary spam.

7. What is the quickest way to type the following code?

if the word 'colour' isn't in spam:

'black' for spam['color']

Ans:

spam={'color':'black'}

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

Ans:

Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Module : pprint	**Module** : json	**Module**: ymal
Function: pprint()	**Function**: dumps()	**Function**: dump()
The pprint() output is definitely more readable.	Compared to the output of the pprint() function, this is much more readable, although it costs more lines since it’s in pretty JSON format.	Compared to the output of the pprint() function, dump() is much more readable.
pprint() will not pretty print nested objects, including nested dictionaries	dumps() will pretty print nested dictionary or nested objects	dump() will pretty print nested dictionary or nested objects.