

**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 : Value is 42**

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

List	Dictionary
List is a collection of index values pairs	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:

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

**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.

**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 :

Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Module: pprint	Module: json	Module: yaml
Function: pprint( )	Function: dumps( )	Function: dump( )
Output of a dictionary using pprint is more Readable because of builtin sorting mechanism	Compared to the output of the pprint() function, dumps( ) 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 dictionary or nested objects	dumps( ) will pretty print nested dictionary or nested objects	dumps( ) will pretty print nested dictionary or nested objects