In [ ]:
```
1. What does an empty dictionary's code look like?
```

In [1]:
```
d={}
d
```

Out[1]:
```
{}
```

In [2]:
```
type(d)
```

Out[2]:
```
dict
```

In [ ]:
```
2. What is the value of a dictionary value with the key 'foo'and the value 42?
```

In [3]:
```
d1={'foo':42}
d1
```

Out[3]:
```
{'foo': 42}
```

In [6]:
```
d3=d1.values()
d3
```

Out[6]:
```
dict_values([42])
```

In [ ]:
```
3. What is the most significant distinction between a dictionary and a list?
```

In [ ]:
```
Dictionary having hashed-structure means key-value pair while list contains only values.
```

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

In [7]:
```
spam= {'bar':100}
spam
```

Out[7]:
```
{'bar': 100}
```

In [8]:
```
spam['foo']
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
KeyError                                  Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[8], line 1
----> 1 spam['foo']

KeyError: 'foo'
```

In [ ]:
```
5. If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions 'cat'in spam and
'cat'in spam.keys()?
```

In [ ]:
```
There is no difference. The in operator checks whether a value exists as a key in the dictionary.
```

In [ ]:
```
6. If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions 'cat'in spam and
'cat'in spam.values()?
```

In [ ]:
```
No differences. in operator checks whether 'cat' is present in dictionary called 'spam' or not.
```

In [ ]:
```
7. What is a shortcut for the following code?
if 'color' not in spam:
spam['color'] = 'black'
```

In [9]:
```
spam.setdefault('color', 'black')
```

Out[9]:
```
'black'
```

In [ ]:
```
8. How do you "pretty print" dictionary values using which module and function?
```

In [ ]:
```
pprint.pprint()
```