### **PYTHON ASSIGNMENT 5**

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

Method 1: Use of { } symbol: We can create an empty dictionary object by giving no elements in curly brackets in the assignment statement. Code: emptyDict = { }

Method 2: Use of dict() built-in function. Empty dictionary is also created by dict() built-in function without any arguments.

Code: emptyDict = dict()

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

example{'foo': '42'}

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

The main difference is we can access items in a python dictionary and dictionary values via keys and not by their position. A list is an ordered sequence of objects, whereas dictionaries are unordered sets.

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

We get a KeyError error. Python KeyError is raised when we try to access a key from dict, which doesn't exist. It's one of the built-in exception classes and raised by many modules that work with dict or objects having key-value pairs.

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

'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.

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

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#### 7. What is a shortcut for the following code?

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

spam.setdefault('color', 'black')

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The module is pprint.

The functions are pprint.pprint() and pprint.pformat().