

ASSIGNMENT - 05

QUESTION - 01

What does an empty dictionary's code look like?

ANSWER :

```
In [3]: dict = {}  
type(dict)
```

Out[3]: dict

QUESTION - 02

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

ANSWER :

```
In [5]: dict = {'foo' : 42}  
dict
```

Out[5]: {'foo': 42}

QUESTION - 03

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

ANSWER :

list : list is an ordered set of elements.
dictionary : A dictionary is a unordered set of key : value pairs.
dictionary are indexed by keys.

QUESTION - 04

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

ANSWER :

```
In [8]: spam = {'bar' : 100}
spam['foo']

#it will give us key error because the foo named key is not in our dictionary
```

--

KeyError

Traceback (most recent call last)

t)

Cell In[8], line 2

1 spam = {'bar' : 100}

----> 2 spam['foo']

KeyError: 'foo'

QUESTION - 05

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

ANSWER :

```
In [9]: spam = {'cat' : 23}
'cat' in spam
```

Out[9]: True

```
In [11]: 'cat' in spam.keys()
```

Out[11]: True

THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE IF CAT IS PRESENT IN SPAM IT RETURNS TRUE.

QUESTION - 06

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

ANSWER :

```
In [12]: spam = {'cat':123}
'cat' in spam
#HERE THE CAT IS PRESENT IN THE DICTIONARY SO IT RETURNS TRUE.
```

Out[12]: True

```
In [14]: 'cat' in spam.values()

# HERE IT GIVES FALSE BECAUSE THE CAT NAMED VALUES IS NOT PRESENT IN THE DICTIONARY
```

Out[14]: False

QUESTION - 07

What is a shortcut for the following code?

```
if 'color' not in spam:
    spam['color'] = 'black'
```

ANSWER :

```
In [15]: spam = {'cat':100}
spam.setdefault('color','black') #setdefault() Insert key with a value of
spam
```

Out[15]: {'cat': 100, 'color': 'black'}

QUESTION - 08

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

ANSWER :

The pprint() function of the pprint module in Python gives its users the ability to pretty print dict Python data types in a much more human-readable and presentable manner. Here we are dealing with a pretty-printing dictionary. We use the pprint() function to pretty-print any given string or object.

Pprint (pretty print) is a Python module used for formatting complex data structures more readably and organized, especially when printing them to the console or writing to a file.

```
In [12]: import pprint # first we have to import it
```

```
In [13]: pprint_dict = [{'name' : 'JASMINE' , 'age' : 21 , 'hobby' : 'reading'}, {'name' : 'harsh' , 'age' : 22 , 'hobby' : 'speaking'}]
```

```
pprint.pprint(pprint_dict)
```

```
[{'age': 21, 'hobby': 'reading', 'name': 'JASMINE'},
 {'age': 18, 'hobby': 'singing', 'name': 'amna'},
 {'age': 22, 'hobby': 'speaking', 'name': 'harsh'}]
```

In []:

