Let's add a printout at the start of the tourist dictionary program to make its use easier. As the dictionary already contains three words, the dictionary's user should be informed of this content. The added printout is shown in the following example run:

Dictionary contents:

hey, home, thanks

[W]ord/[A]dd/[R]emove/[P]rint/[T]ranslate/[Q]uit: Q

Adios!

To enable the new feature to be tested a little better, add the same printout, after the earlier printouts of the command A:

Dictionary contents:

hey, home, thanks

[W]ord/[A]dd/[R]emove/[P]rint/[T]ranslate/[Q]uit: A

Give the word to be added in English: welcome

Give the word to be added in Spanish: bienvenida

Dictionary contents:

hey, home, thanks, welcome

[W]ord/[A]dd/[R]emove/[P]rint/[T]ranslate/[Q]uit: A

Give the word to be added in English: beach

Give the word to be added in Spanish: playa

Dictionary contents:

beach, hey, home, thanks, welcome

[W]ord/[A]dd/[R]emove/[P]rint/[T]ranslate/[Q]uit: Q

Adios!

Programming tips:

* Also note that the dictionary contents are printed in alphabetical order in this printout.
* Before you go write a for loop, which goes through the keys in the dictionary (English-language words) and prints them, you should note that there are commas in the printout between the words contained by the dictionary, but there's no comma at the beginning or the end of the printout. If the printing was done using a for loop, it would contain one extra comma, either at the start or the end of the loop.
* This has nothing to do with dict. Instead, you should search for information related to a string method called join. (Hopefully from the Python documentation). The join method helps you create the printout, just as defined in this task.
* The join method gets the data structure to be joined as its parameter. If you use a dict as the parameter, the strings to be joined are the dict keys. However, you can also use a list or a tuple as a parameter for this method.