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

Ans: my_dict={}

would assign an empty dictionary to variable my_dict

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

Ans: my_dict={"foo":42}

Key is "foo" and value is "42"

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

Ans:Dictionaries store data as key-value pairs and provide fast lookup based on keys.
Lists store data as an ordered sequence and provide access based on numerical indices.

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

Ans: There will be a key error as there is no key as "foo".

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

Ans: ’cat’ in spam checks for the presence of ’cat’ as a key in the dictionary spam, while ’cat’ in spam.key s() checks for the presence of ’cat’ within the keys returned by spam.keys().
Most times they would return the same value. They do the same thing in a different ways.

6. If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions ’cat’ in spam and ’cat’ i n spam.values()?
Ans: "cat" in spam will return True if "cat" is present as a key in spam and False otherwise.
"cat" in spam.values() would return true if "cat" is present as a value in the spam dictionary and false othe rwise.

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

Ans: spam.setdefault("color","black") would add the key value pair if not present in the dictionary. setdefa ult() allows us to do so.

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

Ans: module pprint
function pprint

```
import pprint
pprint.pprint(spam)
```