**PYTHON ASSIGNMENT – 05**

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

**Ans.** dict = {}

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

**Ans.** dict\_1 = {‘foo’:42}

dict\_1[‘foo’] = 42. Value of dictionary is 42.

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

**Ans.** Dictionary is having key-value pair format, while list is having sequence of elements. lists are used to store the data, which should be ordered and sequential. On the other hand, dictionary is used to store large amounts of data for easy and quick access. List is ordered and mutable, whereas dictionaries are unordered and mutable.

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

**Ans.** It will return KeyError.

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

**Ans.** There will be no difference in output of both mentioned expression. Expression ‘cat’ in spam will check wether ‘cat’ is present in the dictionary or not, while ‘cat’ in spam.keys() will check wether ‘cat’ is present in the key of dictionary or not.

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

**Ans.** “‘cat’ in spam” will return True.

‘cat’ in spam.values() will return False if ‘cat’ is not present as a key in dictionary and will return True if ‘cat’ is present in values of

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

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

**Ans.** One shortcut can be used dict.setdefault(). This function allow us to set a default value for a key in a dictionary only if the key is not already present.

Spam.setdefault(‘color’, ‘black’)

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

**Ans.** The module used is the pprint module within which we have the pprint function of the same name. The function can be implemented to pretty-print the specific string or object.

Import pprint

pprint.pprint(any\_dict)