***Python Assignment***

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***Section: B2***

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**1. Differentiate between list tuples and dictionary**

A list can store a sequence of objects in a certain order such that you can index into the list, or iterate over the list. List is a mutable type meaning that lists can be modified after they have been created.

A tuple is similar to a list except it is immutable. There is also a semantic difference between a list and a tuple. Tuples have structure, lists have order.

A dictionary is a key-value store. It is not ordered and it requires that the keys are hashable. It is fast for lookups by key.

**2. Program to iterate over a dictionary using for loop**

d = {'Red': 1, 'Green': 2, 'Blue': 3}

for color\_key, value in d.items():

print(color\_key, 'corresponds to ', d[color\_key])

**Output:-** Red corresponds to 1 Green corresponds to 2 Blue corresponds to 3

**3. Program to sum all the items in a dictionary**

my\_dict = {'data1':100,'data2':54,'data3':247}

print(sum(my\_dict.values()))

**Output:-** 401

**4. Write a Python script to concatenate following dictionaries to create a new one Sample Dictionary: a. dic1= {1:10, 2:20} b. dic2= {3:30, 4:40} c. dic3= {5:50, 6:60}**

dic1={1:10, 2:20}

dic2={3:30, 4:40}

dic3={5:50,6:60}

dic4 = {} for d in (dic1, dic2, dic3):

dic4.update(d)

print(dic4)

**Output:-** {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}

**5. Python script to check whether a given key is already exist or not in the dictionary**

d = {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}

def is\_key\_present(x):

if x in d:

print('Key is present in the dictionary')

else:

print('Key is not present in the dictionary')

is\_key\_present(5)

is\_key\_present(9)

**Output:-** Key is present in the dictionary

Key is not present in the dictionary