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In [1]: #3.program to sum all the items in the list
         def sum_list(items):
             sum_numbers = 0
             for x in items:
                  sum_numbers += x
              return sum_numbers
         print(sum_list([1,2,-8]))
         -5
 In [2]: #4.program to create a list of empty dictionaries
         1 = [\{\} \text{ for } \_ \text{ in } range(n)]
         print(1)
         [{}, {}, {}, {}, {}]
 In [3]: #5.program to access dictionary keys ele by index
         num = {'physics': 80, 'math': 90, 'chemistry': 86}
         print(list(num)[0])
         physics
 In [4]: #6.program to iterate over dictionaries using for loops
         d = {'Red': 1, 'Green': 2, 'Blue': 3}
         for color_key, value in d.items():
               print(color_key, 'corresponds to ', d[color_key])
         Red corresponds to 1
         Green corresponds to 2
         Blue corresponds to 3
 In [5]: #7.program to sum all the items in the dictionary
         my_dict = {'data1':100, 'data2':-54, 'data3':247}
         print(sum(my_dict.values()))
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In [23]: #8.python script to concentrate following dictionaries to create a new o
         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)
         {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}
In [24]: #9.Expected result:{1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 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)
         {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}
 In [9]: #10.program to create a tuple
         t = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
         print(t)
         ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry')
In [10]: #11.program to create a tuple with diff data types
         t1=('shru','143','krish')
         print(t1)
         ('shru', '143', 'krish')
In [11]: #12.program to covert a tuple to a string
         tup = ('e', 'x', 'e', 'r', 'c', 'i', 's', 'e', 's')
         str = ''.join(tup)
         print(str)
         exercises
In [16]: #13.program to slice a tuple
         t1 = (2, 4, 3, 5, 4, 6, 7, 8, 6, 1)
         slice = t1[3:5]
         print(slice)
         (5, 4)
In [17]: #14.program to find the length of a tuple
         t1 = (2, 4, 3, 5, 4, 6, 7, 8, 6, 1)
         len(t1)
Out[17]: 10
In [19]: #15.program to convert a tuple to dictionary
         tuplex = ((2, "w"), (3, "r"))
         print(dict((y, x) for x, y in tuplex))
         {'w': 2, 'r': 3}
In [20]: #16.program to reverse a tuple
         x = (5, 10, 15, 20)
         y = reversed(x)
         print(tuple(y))
         (20, 15, 10, 5)
In [21]: #17.program to convert a list of tuples into a dictionary
         1 = [("x", 1), ("x", 2), ("x", 3), ("y", 1), ("y", 2), ("z", 1)]
         d = \{\}
         for a, b in 1:
             d.setdefault(a, []).append(b)
         print (d)
         {'x': [1, 2, 3], 'y': [1, 2], 'z': [1]}
In [22]: #18.program to convert a list to tuple
         listx = [5, 10, 7, 4, 15, 3]
         print(listx)
         tuplex = tuple(listx)
         print(tuplex)
         [5, 10, 7, 4, 15, 3]
         (5, 10, 7, 4, 15, 3)
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In []: