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

**Ans**. Empty dictionaries can be created in two ways:

emptydict = {}

or by using the built-in function dict()

emptydict = dict()

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

**Ans**. dict = {foo: 42}

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

**Ans.** lists are an array of values and can be ordered and accessed. dictionaries are a key value store. Accessing a list is fast.

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

**Ans.** The key ‘foo’ is not defined so the program doesn’t work.

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

**Ans.** There is no difference. The in-operator checks whether or not a value exists as a key in the dictionary.

1. 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 checks whether there is a 'cat' key in the dictionary, while 'cat' in spam.values() checks whether there is a value 'cat' for one of the keys in spam.

7. What is a shortcut for the following code?

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

**Ans.** We can replace it by the code spam.setdefault(‘color’, ‘black’)

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

**Ans.** First type : import pprint

pprint.pprint(dictionary\_name.values())