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

**Answer**: empty dictionary can be created by {} or the built in dict() function.

dictionary_empty = {}  or

dictionary_empty = dict()

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

**Answer**: dictionary = {'foo' : 42}

dictionary.values()  = dict_values([42])

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

**Answer**: List contains an array of values of various types, dictionary is an array of key-value pairs, Accessing the list is faster then a dictionary

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

**Answer**: If 'foo's is not defined in the dictionary it will return an error

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

**Answer**: 'cat' in spam will iterate through the dictionary and find if a key called 'cat' exists

'cat' in spam.keys() will do the same, iterate through spam dictionary and look for 'cat' in the keys

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

**Answer**:  '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'

**Answer**: spam.setdefault('color': 'black')


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

**Answer**: import pprint

pprint.pprint(<Name Of Dictionary>)