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

Answer –

Empty dictionary will look like {}. Following are the two ways to get an empty dictionary.

```
empty_dict = {}
empty_dict = dict()
```

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

Answer – We have a dictionary *test_dictionary.* It will look like below. To get a value for a key we need to give the key name inside square brackets as below.

```
test_dictionary = {"foo":42}
value = test_dictionary['foo']
print(value)
```

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

Answer –

The dictionary is an unordered collection of data. The data is stored in key value pairs where each key is unique and the values are accessed by the key names. Whereas in case of list, it is ordered collection, which means that the data is entered in an ordered way and the elements are accessed by their position (index value) in the list.

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

Answer –

We will get *KeyError*

Q 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 check if 'cat' is among the keys of the spam. 'cat' in spam.keys() will check all the keys to check if 'cat' is present.

Q 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 will check if 'cat' is present in the keys of the spam dictionary. 'cat' in spam.values() checks if 'cat' is present in the values of the *spam* dictionary.

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

```
if 'color' not in spam:
    spam['color'] = 'black'
```

Answer –

We can use *setdefualt()* function. This allows us to set a default value for a key if the key is not already present in the dictionary.

spam.setdefault('color', 'black')

Q 7. How do you "pretty print" dictionary values using which module and function?

Answer –

We need to import the *pprint* module. Inside the *pprint* module we need to use the *pprint* function.

```
import pprint

my_dict = {'name': 'John', 'age': 30, 'city': 'New York'}
print(my_dict)
pprint.pprint(my_dict)
```