**Practice Quiz: Dictionaries**

**TOTAL POINTS 5**

1.Question 1

The email\_list function receives a dictionary, which contains domain names as keys, and a list of users as values. Fill in the blanks to generate a list that contains complete email addresses (e.g. diana.prince@gmail.com).

1 point

def email\_list(domains):

    emails = []

    for ext,users in domains.items():

      for user in users:

        emails.append('{}@{}'.format(user,ext))

    return(emails)

print(email\_list({"gmail.com": ["clark.kent", "diana.prince", "peter.parker"], "yahoo.com": ["barbara.gordon", "jean.grey"], "hotmail.com": ["bruce.wayne"]}))

RunReset

2.Question 2

The groups\_per\_user function receives a dictionary, which contains group names with the list of users. Users can belong to multiple groups. Fill in the blanks to return a dictionary with the users as keys and a list of their groups as values.

1 point

    # Go through group\_dictionary

    for keys,values in group\_dictionary.items() :

        # Now go through the users in the group

        for value in values:

            # Now add the group to the the list of

# groups for this user, creating the entry

# in the dictionary if necessary

    return(user\_groups)

print(groups\_per\_user({"local": ["admin", "userA"],

            print(value,keys)

        "public":  ["admin", "userB"],

    user\_groups = {}

def groups\_per\_user(group\_dictionary):

        group=[]





RunReset

admin local

userA local

admin public

userB public

admin administrator

{}

3.Question 3

The dict.update method updates one dictionary with the items coming from the other dictionary, so that existing entries are replaced and new entries are added. What is the content of the dictionary “wardrobe“ at the end of the following code?

wardrobe = {'shirt': ['red', 'blue', 'white'], 'jeans': ['blue', 'black']}

new\_items = {'jeans': ['white'], 'scarf': ['yellow'], 'socks': ['black', 'brown']}

wardrobe.update(new\_items)

1 point



{'jeans': ['white'], 'scarf': ['yellow'], 'socks': ['black', 'brown']}



{'shirt': ['red', 'blue', 'white'], 'jeans': ['white'], 'scarf': ['yellow'], 'socks': ['black', 'brown']}



{'shirt': ['red', 'blue', 'white'], 'jeans': ['blue', 'black', 'white'], 'scarf': ['yellow'], 'socks': ['black', 'brown']}



{'shirt': ['red', 'blue', 'white'], 'jeans': ['blue', 'black'], 'jeans': ['white'], 'scarf': ['yellow'], 'socks': ['black', 'brown']}

4.Question 4

 What’s a major advantage of using dictionaries over lists?

1 point



 Dictionaries are ordered sets



 Dictionaries can be accessed by the index number of the element



Elements can be removed and inserted into dictionaries



It’s quicker and easier to find a specific element in a dictionary

5.Question 5

The add\_prices function returns the total price of all of the groceries in the dictionary. Fill in the blanks to complete this function.

1 point

def add\_prices(basket):

    # Initialize the variable that will be used for the calculation

    total = 0

    # Iterate through the dictionary items

    for price in basket.values() :

        # Add each price to the total calculation

        # Hint: how do you access the values of

        # dictionary items?

        total += price

    # Limit the return value to 2 decimal places

    return round(total, 2)

groceries = {"bananas": 1.56, "apples": 2.50, "oranges": 0.99, "bread": 4.59,

    "coffee": 6.99, "milk": 3.39, "eggs": 2.98, "cheese": 5.44}

print(add\_prices(groceries)) # Should print 28.44