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

**Ans.** Empty\_dict = {}

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

**Ans.** dict\_values([42])

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

**Ans.** List and dictionary are fundamentally different data structures . A list can store a sequence of objects in a certain order such that you can index into the list, or iterate over the list. Moreover, List is a mutable type meaning that lists can be modified after they have been created. Python dictionary is an implementation of a hash table and is a key-value store. It is not ordered and it requires that the keys are hashtable. Also, it is fast for lookups by key.

Elements in a list have the following characteristics:

They maintain their ordering unless explicitly re-ordered (for example, by sorting the list).

They can be of any type, and types can be mixed.

They are accessed via numeric (zero based) indices.

Elements in a Dictionary have the following characteristics:

Every entry has a key and a value

Ordering is not guaranteed

Elements are accessed using key values

Key values can be of any hashtable type (i.e. not a dict) and types can be mixed

Values can be of any type (including other dict’s), and types can be mixed

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

**Ans.** It is gives ‘KeyError’

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

**Ans.** Both expressions will check that ‘cat’ is available in Dictionary keys or not

Both are same. Both are giving same results

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

**Ans.** Here First expressions will perform same task as above questions

While second expression will perfume that ‘cat’ is available in Dictionary values or not

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

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

**Ans.** Using Dictionary comprehension

{'color': 'black' for(i,j) in spam.items() if spam.keys() != 'color'}

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

**Ans.** pprint is a Python module that provides the capability to pretty print Python data types to be more readable. This module also supports pretty-printing dictionary.

Within the pprint module there is a function with the same name pprint(), which is the function used to pretty-print the given string or object.

First, declare an array of dictionaries. Afterward, pretty print it using the function pprint.pprint().

First, declare an array of dictionaries. Afterward, pretty print it using the function pprint.pprint().