```python
1  #Write a Python script to check whether a given key
   already exists in a dictionary.
2  d= {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50}
3  key=input("Enter key to check:")
4  if key in d.keys():
5      print("Key is present and value of the key
   is:")
6      print(d[key])
7  else:
8      print("Key isn't present!")
9
10
```

```
Enter key to check:y
Key isn't present!

[Program finished]
```

```
1  #Write a Python script to concatenate
   followingdictionaries to create a new one.
2  dic1 = { 1:10, 2:20 }
3  dic2 = { 3:30, 4:40 }
4  dic3 = { 5:50, 6:60 }
5  dic4 = { }
6  for d in ( dic1, dic2, dic3 ): dic4.update( d )
7  print ( dic4 )
8
```

```
{1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}

[Program finished]
```

```python
# Write a Python program to sum all the items in a
dictionary.
my_dict = {'maths':95,'english':87,
'chemistry':91,'java':89,'BEEE':93}
print( sum( my_dict.values( ) ) )
```

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[Program finished]

```
1  #Write a Python program to iterate over
   dictionaries using for loop
2  d = { 'Red' : 1, 'Green' : 2, 'Blue' : 3 }
3  for color_key, value in d.items ( ) :
4      print ( color_key, 'corresponds to ',
   d( color_key ) )
5
```

```
Red corresponds to  1
Green corresponds to  2
Blue corresponds to  3

[Program finished]
```

```
1   # Differentiate between list, tuples and dictionary
2   LIST:-
3       Lists is one of the most versatile collection object
    types available in Python.
4   * A list is a mutable, ordered sequence of items. As
    such, it can be indexed, sliced, and changed.
5   * Each element can be accessed using its position in
    the list.
6   * Each element can be accessed using its position in
    the list.
7   * List variables are declared by using brackets ( )
8   * extend( ) :- This function is used to extend the
    list with the elements present in another list.
9   eg:-
10  x = array ( ( 3, 6, 9, 12 ) )
11  x/3.0
12  print ( x )
13  TUPLE:-
14      Tuples are used to hold together multiple objects.
15  * One major feature of tuples is that they are
    immutable like strings
16  * The items in the tuple can be accessed by using the
    slice operator
17  * The tuple items can not be deleted by using the del
    keyword becasuse tuples being immutable. To delete an
    entire tuple, we can use the del keyword with the tuple
    name.
18  eg:-
19      groceries= ( 'bread', 'butter', 'cheese' )
20  Dictionary:-
21      A dictionary is a key:value pair.
22  * Almost any type of value can be used as a dictionary
    key in Python
23  * a given key can appear in a dictionary only once.
    Duplicate keys are not allowed.
24  eg:-
25      a = { 1: 2, 3: 4 }
26  b = a.copy ( )
27  b ( 5 ) = 6
28  print ( b )
29
30
```