

PYTHON ASSIGNMENT 5

Q1. What does an empty dictionary's code look like?

```
In [1]: a={}
```

```
In [2]: type(a)
```

```
Out[2]: dict
```

Q2. What is the value of a dictionary value with the key 'foo' and the value 42?

```
In [3]: x = {'foo' : 42}
```

```
In [4]: x.values()
```

```
Out[4]: dict_values([42])
```

Q3. What is the most significant distinction between a dictionary and a list?

The most significant distinction between a list and a dictionary is, [] represents list whereas {} represents dictionary

```
In [5]: a=[]  
type(a)
```

```
Out[5]: list
```

```
In [6]: b={}  
type(b)
```

```
Out[6]: dict
```

Q4. What happens if you try to access spam ['foo'] if spam is {'bar' : 100}?

```
In [7]: spam ={'bar':100}
```

```
In [8]: spam['foo']
```

KeyError

Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In[8], line 1

----> 1 spam['foo']

KeyError: 'foo'

Q5. If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions 'cat' in spam and 'cat' in spam.keys()?

Ans. There is no difference as the keyword 'in' checks whether the value exists as a key in the dictionary.

Q6. If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions 'cat' in spam and 'cat' in spam.values()?

Ans. There is no difference as 'in' operator checks whether cat is present in a dictionary called spam.

Q7. What is a shortcut for the following code?

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

```
In [9]: spam.setdefault('color', 'black')
```

```
Out[9]: 'black'
```

Q8. How do you 'pretty print' dictionary values using which module and function?

Ans. The module used is the pprint module within which we have the pprint function of the same name.