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

ANSWER:

```
In [31]: d1={} #empty dictionary
print(type(d1))

<class 'dict'>
```

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

```
In [33]: d1={'foo':42}
    print(d1)
    print(d1.values())
    print(d1.keys())

    {'foo': 42}
    dict_values([42])
    dict_keys(['foo'])
```

- What is the most significant distinction between a dictionary and a list?
 ANSWER: The items stored in a dictionary are unordered, while the items in a list are ordered.
- 4. What happens if you try to access spam['foo'] if spam is {'bar': 100}? **ANSWER:** It will give key error.

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

ANSWER: There is no difference. The in operator checks whether a value exists as a key in the dictionary.

```
In [36]: spam={'cat':10}
    'cat' in spam
Out[36]: True
In [37]: 'cat' in spam.keys()
Out[37]: True
```

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 checks whether there is a 'cat' key in the dictionary, while 'cat' in spam.values() checks whether there is a value 'cat' for one of the keys in spam.

```
In [36]: spam={'cat':10}
    'cat' in spam
Out[36]: True
In [38]: 'cat' in spam.values()
Out[38]: False
```

7. What is a shortcut for the following code?

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

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

```
In [40]: spam={'cat':10}
    spam.setdefault('color','black')
    print(spam)

{'cat': 10, 'color': 'black'}
```

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