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|  | Chapter 5 Practice Questions |
| **Q1** | **What does the code for an empty dictionary look like?** |
| A | {} |
| **Q2** | **What does a dictionary value with a key ‘foo’ and a value 42 look like?** |
| A | {‘foo’: ‘42’} |
| **Q3** | **What is the main difference between a dictionary and a list?** |
| A | Dictionaries have indexes called keys and can be chose to be an data type Lists have indexes that are integers only and cannot be chosen |
| **Q4** | **What happens if you try to access spam[‘foo’] if spam is {‘bar’: 100}?** |
| A | Trying to access a key that does not exist in a dictionary will result in a KeyError error message |
| **Q5** | **If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions ‘cat’ in spam and ‘cat’ in spam.keys()?** |
| A | ‘cat’ in spam checks whether ‘cat’ exists as a key or a value in the dictionary ‘cat’ in spam.keys() checks whether ‘cat’ exists as a key only  The return value is True or False |
| **Q6** | **If a dictionary is stored in spam, what is the difference between the expressions ‘cat’ in spam and ‘cat’ in spam.values()?** |
| A | ‘cat’ in spam checks whether ‘cat’ exists as a key or a value in the dictionary ‘cat’ in spam.keys() checks whether ‘cat’ exists as a value only  The return value is True or False |
| **Q7** | **What is a shortcut for the following code? if ‘color’ not in spam:  spam[‘color’] = ‘black’** |
| A | spam.setdefault(‘color’,’black’)  This code means: check to see if the there is a key called (by the first argument); if the key does not exist then set the key and its value according to the arguments.  If the key does exist, then the key’s value is returned |
| **Q8** | **What module and function can be used to “pretty print” dictionary values?** |
| A | Module: pprint and Function: pprint  As in pprint.pprint(someDictionaryValues) |