40 Easy Python Dictionary Questions for Practice

1. Create an empty dictionary.

dict={ }

2. Create a dictionary with your name and age.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

3. Add a key "city" with value "Hyderabad" to a dictionary.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

dict [“city”] = “Hyderabad”

print(dict)

o/p:{'name': 'Abhi', 'age': 21, 'city': 'Hyderabad'}

Abhi

4. Access the value of key "name" from a dictionary.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

print( dict[“name”] )

o/p:Abhi

5. Change the value of key "age" to 30 in a dictionary.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

dict[“age” ]= 30

print(dict)

o/p:{'name': 'Abhi', 'age': 30, 'city': 'Hyderabad'}

6. Delete the key "city" from a dictionary.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

del dict [“ city” ]

print(dict)

o/p:o/p:{'name': 'Abhi', 'age': 30}

7. Check if key "name" exists in a dictionary.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

print ( “name” in dict )

print(dict)

o/p: True

{'name': 'Abhi', 'age': 30}

8. Get all keys from a dictionary using a method.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

print (dict.keys( ))

print(dict)

o/p:

dict\_keys(['name', 'age'])

{'name': 'Abhi', 'age': 30}

9. Get all values from a dictionary using a method.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

print ( dict.values( ))

print(dict)

o/p:dict\_values(['Abhi', 30])

{'name': 'Abhi', 'age': 30}

10. Get all key-value pairs from a dictionary.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

print (dict. items( ))

o/p:dict\_items([('name', 'Abhi'), ('age', 30)])

11. Use get() to access a key that exists.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

print (dict.get (“ name” ))

o/p:Abhi

12. Use get() to access a key that doesn’t exist and give default value.

dict = {“name” : “Abhi” , “age” : “21’}

print(dict.get (“salary” , “Not specified” ))

o/p: Not specified

13. Make a dictionary of 3 fruits and their colors.

fruits = { “apple”: “red” , “banana”: “yellow” , “watermelon”: ”green”” }

print(fruits)

o/p:{'apple': 'red', 'banana': 'yellow', 'watermelon': 'green'}

14. Update one key’s value using update().

fruits = { “apple”: “red” , “banana”: “yellow” , “watermelon”: ”green”” }

fruits.update({“apple” : “pink”})

print(fruits)

o/p: {'apple': 'pink', 'banana': 'yellow', 'watermelon': 'green'}

15. Remove a key using pop().

fruits = { “apple”: “red” , “banana”: “yellow” , “watermelon”: ”green”” }

fruits.pop(“watermelon”)

print(fruits)

o/p: {'apple': 'pink', 'banana': 'yellow'}

16. Clear all items from a dictionary using a method.

fruits = { “apple”: “red” , “banana”: “yellow” , “watermelon”: ”green”” }

fruits.clear()

print(fruits)

o/p: { }

17. Copy a dictionary using a method.

fruits1 = { “apple”: “red” , “banana”: “yellow” , “watermelon”: ”green”” }

copy\_dict = fruits1.copy()

print(copy\_dict)

o/p: {'apple': 'red', 'banana': 'yellow', 'watermelon': 'green'}

18. Write a loop to print all keys in a dictionary.

student ={"name":"Abhi","marks":90,"stud\_id":"1","age":"25"}

print(student)

for key in student:

     print(key)

o/p:

{'name': 'Abhi', 'marks': 90, 'stud\_id': '1', 'age': '25'}

name

marks

stud\_id

age

19. Write a loop to print all values in a dictionary.

student ={"name":"Abhi","marks":90,"stud\_id":"1","age":"25"}

for value in student.values():

    print(value)

o/p:Abhi

90

1

25

20. Write a loop to print keys with their values.

student ={"name":"Abhi","marks":90,"stud\_id":"1","age":"25"}

for key,values in student.items():

    print(f"{key}:{value}")

o/p:name:25

marks:25

stud\_id:25

age:25

21. Make a dictionary with numbers 1–5 as keys and their squares as values.

dict={“1”:”1”, “2” : “4” , “3” : “9” , “4”: “16” , “5” : :25”}

print(dict)

Or

dict={}

for i in range(1,6):

        dict[i]=i\*i

print(dict)

o/p:{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}

22. Count the number of keys in a dictionary using len().

dict={}

For i in range(1,6):

          dict[i]=i\*i

print(dict)

print( “the count of keys:” len(dict))

o/p:{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}

 the count of keys: 5

23. Merge two dictionaries using update().

dict1 = {"a": 1, "b": 2}

dict2 = {"c": 3}

dict1.update(d2)

print(dict1)

o/p: {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

24. Make a dictionary of a student's name, marks, and grade.

student = {"name": "Abhi", "marks": 85, "grade": "A"}

25. Access a value using [] operator.

student = {"name": "Abhi", "marks": 85, "grade": "A"}

student[“marks”]

26. What happens if you access a non-existent key with []?

It displays/gives Key Error

27. What happens if you access a non-existent key with get()?

None - will be given as output

28. Check if a dictionary is empty.

student = {"name": "Abhi", "marks": 85, "grade": "A"}

if len(student)!=0:

     print("Not empty")

else:

     print("empty")

o/p: Not empty

29. Create a dictionary with mixed data types as values.

mixed\_type = {"id": 1, "name": "Abhi", "gender”:”girl”, "grades": [80, 90]}

30. Loop over a dictionary and print values greater than 50.

data = {"a": 10, "b": 60, "c": 75}

for keys, values in data.items():

    if values > 50:

        print(f"{keys}: {values}")

31. Write a program to create a dictionary from two lists (keys & values).

keys = ["abhi", "bhumi", "esha"]

values = [10, 20, 30]

combined = dict(zip(keys, values))

print(dict)

32. Write a dictionary comprehension for squares of numbers 1–5.

squares = {x: x\*\*2 for x in range(1, 6)}

print(squares)

33. Add a nested dictionary inside a dictionary.

nested\_dict = {"student": {"name": "Abhi", "age": 21}}

34. Access a value from the nested dictionary.

nested\_dict = {"student": {"name": "Abhi", "age": 21}}

print(nested["student"]["name"])

o/p:Abhi

35. Write a dictionary with duplicate values but unique keys.

dict = {"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 1}

print(dict)

o/p: {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 1}

36. Explain the difference between pop() and del with example.

num = {"x": 1, "y": 2}

num.pop("x")

print(num)     pop() -> Removes and returns value

del num["y"]

print(num)     delete()->Just Deletes the  key ,does’nt return value

o/p: {'y': 2}

{}

37. Write a program to find the maximum value in a dictionary.

n = {"a": 10, "b": 25, "c": 50}

print(max(n.values()))

o/p:25

38. Write a program to sum all values in a dictionary.

n = {"a": 10, "b": 25, "c": 50}

print(sum(n.values()))

o/p:85

39. Write a program to find all keys with a certain value in a dictionary.

student = {"name": "Abhi", "marks": 90, "stud\_id": "1", "age": "25"}

result = []

for key, value in student.items():

    if value == "25":

        result.append(key)

print(result)

o/p:['age']

40. Write a program to count occurrences of each character in a word using dictionary.

word = "dictionary"

char\_count = {}

for char in word:

    if char in char\_count:

        char\_count[char] += 1

    else:

        char\_count[char]=1

print(char\_count)

o/p:{'d': 1, 'i': 2, 'c': 1, 't': 1, 'o': 1, 'n': 1, 'a': 1, 'r': 1, 'y': 1}