40 Easy Python Dictionary Questions for Practice

1. Create an empty dictionary.

St = {}

Print(st)

1. Create a dictionary with your name and age.

Stud = {“name” : “gagana” , “age” : 23}

Print(stud)

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

Stud = {“name” : “gagana” , “age” : 23}

Stud[“city”] = “Hyderabad

Print(stud)

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

Stud = {“name” : “gagana” , “age” : 23}

Print(stud[“name”])

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

Stud = {“name” : “gagana” , “age” : 23}

Stud([“age”]) = 30

Print(stud)

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

Del stud([“city”])

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

“name” in stud

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

Stud.keys()

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

Stud.values()

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

Stud.items

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

Stud.get(“name”)

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

stud.get("gender", "Not Specified")

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

Fruits = {“apple” : “red” , “orange” : “orange” , “grape” : “green”}

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

Fruits.update({“apple” : “light red”})

1. Remove a key using pop().

Fruit.pop(“grape”)

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

Fruits.clear()

1. Copy a dictionary using a method.

New\_ele = Fruits.copy()

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

For key in fruits

Print(key)

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

For values in fruits.value()

Print(values)

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

For key , values in fruits.items

Print(key,values)

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

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

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

For key in mats:

Print(key)

1. Merge two dictionaries using update().

dict1 = {"a": 1}

dict2 = {"b": 2}

dict1.update(dict2)

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

student = {"name": "Alice", "marks": 92, "grade": "A"}

1. Access a value using [] operator.

student["marks"]

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

KeyError.

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

It returns None or the default value if provided.

1. Check if a dictionary is empty.

if not my\_dict: print("Empty")

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

mixed = {"name": "Bob", "age": 30, "is\_student": False}

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

Abs = int(input(“Enter the number ”))

For I in range(abs):

If I >= 50:

Print(“the number is grater than 50”)

Else:

Print(“the number is less than 50”)

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

keys = ["a", "b", "c"]

values = [1, 2, 3]

my\_dict = dict(zip(keys, values))

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

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

1. Add a nested dictionary inside a dictionary.

family = {"child": {"name": "Tom", "age": 5}}

1. Access a value from the nested dictionary.

family["child"]["name"]

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

duplicates = {"a": 10, "b": 10, "c": 10}

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

# pop returns the value and deletes the key

x = my\_dict.pop("key")

# del just deletes the key

del my\_dict["key"]

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

max\_value = max(my\_dict.values())

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

total = sum(my\_dict.values())

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

For key , values in fruits.items

Print(key, “:” ,values)

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

word = "hello"

char\_count = {}

for char in word:

char\_count[char] = char\_count.get(char, 0) + 1