Write a Python script to sort (ascending and descending) a dictionary by value.

```
# Sample dictionary
sample dict = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40}
# Sorting in ascending order by value
sorted dict asc = {k: v for k, v in sorted(sample dict.items(), key=lambda item: item[1])}
print("Sorted dictionary in ascending order by value:", sorted_dict_asc)
# Sorting in descending order by value
sorted dict desc = {k: v for k, v in sorted(sample dict.items(), key=lambda item: item[1], reverse=True)}
print("Sorted dictionary in descending order by value:", sorted dict desc)
output:
Sorted dictionary in ascending order by value: {'orange': 20, 'banana': 30, 'grape': 40, 'apple': 50}
Sorted dictionary in descending order by value: {'apple': 50, 'grape': 40, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20}
Write a Python script to add a key to a dictionary. Sample Dictionary : {0: 10, 1: 20} Expected Result : {0: 10, 1: 20, 2: 30}
# Sample dictionary
sample dict = \{0: 10, 1: 20\}
# Adding a new key-value pair to the dictionary
sample dict[2] = 30
# Printing the updated dictionary
print("Updated dictionary:", sample dict)
```

```
Write a Python script to concatenate following dictionaries to create a new one.
Sample Dictionary:
dic1={1:10, 2:20}
dic2={3:30, 4:40}
dic3={5:50,6:60}
Expected Result: {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}
# Sample dictionaries
dic1 = {1: 10, 2: 20}
dic2 = {3: 30, 4: 40}
dic3 = \{5: 50, 6: 60\}
# Concatenating the dictionaries into a new dictionary
new dict = {**dic1, **dic2, **dic3}
# Printing the new dictionary
print("New dictionary:", new dict)
output:
New dictionary: {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}
Write a Python script to check if a given key already exists in a dictionary
# Sample dictionary
sample dict = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40}
# Key to check
key to check = 'banana'
# Checking if the key exists in the dictionary
if key to check in sample dict:
  print(key to check, "exists in the dictionary")
else:
  print(key to check, "does not exist in the dictionary")
output:
banana exists in the dictionary
```

Write a Python program to iterate over dictionaries using for loops

```
# Sample dictionary
sample dict = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40}
# Iterating over keys using for loop
print("Keys:")
for key in sample_dict:
  print(key)
# Iterating over values using for loop
print("\nValues:")
for value in sample_dict.values():
  print(value)
# Iterating over key-value pairs using for loop
print("\nKey-Value Pairs:")
for key, value in sample_dict.items():
  print(key, ":", value)
output:
Keys:
apple
banana
orange
grape
Values:
50
30
20
40
Key-Value Pairs:
apple:50
banana: 30
orange: 20
grape: 40
```

```
Write a Python script to generate and print a dictionary that contains
a number (between 1 and n) in the form (x, x^*x).
Sample Dictionary (n = 5):
Expected Output: {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
# Value of n
n = 5
# Generating the dictionary using a dictionary comprehension
result dict = \{x: x*x \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(1, n+1)\}
# Printing the dictionary
print(result dict)
output:
{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
Write a Python script to merge two Python dictionaries
# Sample dictionaries
dict1 = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20}
dict2 = {'grape': 40, 'kiwi': 10}
# Merging the dictionaries using the update() method
dict1.update(dict2)
# Printing the merged dictionary
print(dict1)
output:
{'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40, 'kiwi': 10}
Write a Python program to sum all the items in a dictionary
# Sample dictionary
sample dict = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40}
# Using the sum() function to calculate the sum of all the values in the dictionary
total sum = sum(sample dict.values())
# Printing the total sum
print("Total sum of values in the dictionary:", total sum)
output:
Total sum of values in the dictionary: 140
```

Write a Python program to multiply all the items in a dictionary # Sample dictionary sample dict = {'apple': 2, 'banana': 3, 'orange': 4, 'grape': 5} # Initializing the product to 1 product = 1 # Looping through all the values in the dictionary and multiplying them with the running product for value in sample dict.values(): product *= value # Printing the final product print("Product of all values in the dictionary:", product) output: Product of all values in the dictionary: 120 Write a Python program to remove a key from a dictionary # Sample dictionary sample dict = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40} # Removing the key 'banana' using the del keyword del sample dict['banana'] # Printing the updated dictionary print(sample dict) output: {'apple': 50, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40} Write a Python program to sort a dictionary by key # Sample dictionary sample dict = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40} # Sorting the dictionary by key using the sorted() function sorted dict = dict(sorted(sample dict.items())) # Printing the sorted dictionary print(sorted dict) output: {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'grape': 40, 'orange': 20}

Write a Python program to get the maximum and minimum value in a dictionary

```
# Sample dictionary
sample dict = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40}
# Getting the maximum value in the dictionary using the max() function
max value = max(sample dict.values())
# Getting the key associated with the maximum value in the dictionary
max_key = max(sample_dict, key=sample_dict.get)
# Getting the minimum value in the dictionary using the min() function
min value = min(sample dict.values())
# Getting the key associated with the minimum value in the dictionary
min_key = min(sample_dict, key=sample_dict.get)
# Printing the maximum and minimum values and their respective keys
print(f"Maximum value: {max value} (Key: {max key})")
print(f"Minimum value: {min value} (Key: {min key})")
output:
Maximum value: 50 (Key: apple)
Minimum value: 20 (Key: orange)
Write a Python program to remove duplicates from Dictionary
# Sample dictionary with duplicates
sample_dict = {'apple': 50, 'banana': 30, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40, 'banana': 10}
# Creating a new dictionary without duplicates
unique dict = {}
# Looping through the key-value pairs in the original dictionary
for key, value in sample dict.items():
  # Checking if the value is already in the new dictionary
  if value not in unique dict.values():
    # If not, add the key-value pair to the new dictionary
    unique dict[key] = value
# Printing the new dictionary without duplicates
print(unique dict)
output:
{'apple': 50, 'banana': 10, 'orange': 20, 'grape': 40}
```

```
Write a Python program to check a dictionary is empty or not
# Sample dictionary
sample_dict = {}
# Check if the dictionary is empty
if not bool(sample_dict):
  print("The dictionary is empty.")
else:
  print("The dictionary is not empty.")
output:
The dictionary is empty.
Write a Python program to combine two dictionary adding values for
common keys.
d1 = {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c':300}
d2 = {'a': 300, 'b': 200, 'd':400}
Sample output: Counter({'a': 400, 'b': 400, 'd': 400, 'c': 300})
from collections import Counter
# Sample dictionaries
d1 = {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c': 300}
d2 = {'a': 300, 'b': 200, 'd': 400}
# Combine dictionaries using Counter
result = Counter(d1) + Counter(d2)
# Print the combined dictionary
print(result)
output:
Counter({'a': 400, 'b': 400, 'd': 400, 'c': 300})
```

Write a Python program to find the highest 3 values in a dictionary import heapq # Sample dictionary sample dict = {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c': 300, 'd': 400, 'e': 500} # Find the highest 3 values using heapq.nlargest() highest values = heapq.nlargest(3, sample dict.values()) # Print the highest 3 values print("The highest 3 values are:", highest values) output: The highest 3 values are: [500, 400, 300] Write a Python program to match key values in two dictionaries. Sample dictionary: {'key1': 1, 'key2': 3, 'key3': 2}, {'key1': 1, 'key2': 2} Expected output: key1: 1 is present in both x and y $x = \{ \text{key1': 1, key2': 3, key3': 2} \}$ y = {'key1': 1, 'key2': 2} for key in x: if key in y and x[key] == y[key]: print(key + ": " + str(x[key]) + " is present in both x and y") output: key1: 1 is present in both x and y Write a Python program to check if all dictionaries in a list are empty or not. Sample list : [{},{},{}] Return value: True Sample list : [{1,2},{},{}] Return value: False def check empty dicts(lst): for d in lst: if bool(d): return False return True # Example usage $lst1 = [{},{},{}]$ Ist2 = [{1,2},{},{}]

print(check_empty_dicts(lst1)) # Output: True
print(check_empty_dicts(lst2)) # Output: False

```
Write a Python program to remove duplicates from a list of lists.
Sample list : [[10, 20], [40], [30, 56, 25], [10, 20], [33], [40]]
New List : [[10, 20], [30, 56, 25], [33], [40]]
def remove_duplicates(lst):
  return [list(x) for x in set(tuple(x) for x in lst)]
# Example usage
lst = [[10, 20], [40], [30, 56, 25], [10, 20], [33], [40]]
new lst = remove duplicates(lst)
print(new lst)
Output: [[33], [40], [10, 20], [30, 56, 25]]
Write a Python program to extend a list without append.
Sample data: [10, 20, 30]
[40, 50, 60]
Expected output : [40, 50, 60, 10, 20, 30]
def extend_list(lst1, lst2):
  for elem in lst2:
     lst1.insert(0, elem)
  return lst1
# Example usage
Ist1 = [10, 20, 30]
lst2 = [40, 50, 60]
new_lst = extend_list(lst1, lst2)
print(new_lst)
Output: [40, 50, 60, 10, 20, 30]
```