## Assignment 5

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

```
Explanation:
```

In python, Empty dictionary looks like curly braces without any values.

**Snippet:** 

```
my_dict = {}
print(my_dict)
.
```

**Output:** 

**{}** 

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

```
Snippet:
```

```
my_dict = {'foo':42 }
print(my_dict.values())
```

**Output:** 

42

3. What is the most significant distinction between a dictionary and a list?

List	Dictionary
<ul> <li>Lists are ordered collection of items.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dictionaries are unordered collections till python 3.7 after that it is ordered collection of items.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Elements in list can be accessed by index.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Elements in a dictionary are accessed by their keys.</li> </ul>
Lists preserve insertion order.	<ul> <li>Dictionary does not preserve insertion order.</li> </ul>
• My_list =[1,2,3,4,5]	<ul><li>My_dict={'name':'surya','age':25}</li></ul>
List can contain duplicate values.	Dictionary contains unique values.

**4.** What happens if you try to access spam['foo'] if spam is {'bar': 100}?

If try to access spam['foo'] if spam is {'bar': 100}. We will get keyError. This will occur error because spam[foo] key is not in the dictionary.

```
Snippet:
spam = {'bar':100}
print(spam['foo'])
```

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

```
'cat' in spam
```

When dictionary stored in a variable 'spam' the expression 'cat' in spam will check for the existence of the key 'cat'.

```
Snippet:
```

```
spam = {"dog" : "jimmy" , "cat" : "timmy"}
print('cat' in spam)
```

```
Output:
True

'cat' in spam.keys()
It will checks only the keys whether 'cat' key is found or not.
Snippet:
print('cat' in spam.keys())
Output:
True
```

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

```
'cat' in spam

When dictionary stored in a variable 'spam' the expression 'cat' in spam will check for the existence of the key 'cat'.

Snippet:

spam = {"dog" : "jimmy" , "cat" : "timmy"}

print('cat' in spam)

Output:

True

'cat' in spam.values()

It will checks only the values whether 'cat' key is found or not.

Snippet:

print('cat' in spam.values())

Output:
```

**7.** What is a shortcut for the following code?

```
if 'color' not in spam:
spam['color'] = 'black';
```

```
The shortcut for this code are: spam.setdefault('color','black')
```

**False** 

The above code will checks for existence of key color in the dictionary if the key exists it will return the corresponding value if key does not exist key-value pairs are added to the dictionary.

8. How do you 'pretty print' dictionary values using which module and function?

```
Snippet:
import pprint
pprint.pprint(spam)
Explanation:
```

Pprint module will provides a way to display the complex dictionaries into simpler format. Pprint function will format the dictionary in a easier way.