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

**Ans:**

It consists of empty keys and its value pair.

Example:

country={}

print(**country)**

**Output** :

{}

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

**Ans:**

42

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

**Ans:**

both lists and dictionaries are used for storing and organizing data, lists are ordered and accessed by index, while dictionaries use unique keys to access their values.

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

**Example :**

spam = {'bar': 100}

print(spam['foo'])

**Output :**

KeyError: 'foo'

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

**Ans:**

'cat' in spam.keys() : it checks if the key 'cat' exists in the keys of the dictionary spam.

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

**Ans:**

'cat' in spam checks if 'cat' exists as a key in spam.

'cat' in spam.values() checks if 'cat' exists as a value in spam.

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

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

**Ans:**

spam={}

spam.setdefault('color', 'black')

print(spam)

**Output:**

{'color': 'black'}

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

**Ans:**

We can use either the pprint module or the json library to pretty print a nested dictionary.

**Example :**

import pprint

cricket\_worldcup\_wins = {'aus': 3, 'ind': 2, 'england': 2}

pprint.pprint(cricket\_worldcup\_wins)