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

**Ans:** {}

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:** Dictonary is the data set where data is stored in the form of key and value pair. In Dictonary keys have to be unique and value can be repetative. Value of can be called by using keys. Dictonary is represented by {}

eg: a ={‘wish’ : ‘Hello’}

print(a[‘wish’]) --> output is ‘Hello’

List is data where store all kind of data in it. It is immutabe kind of data type. Where every item is indexed and respective item is called by using repsective index.

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

**Ans:** It will add value which assigned to it in spam. Final output will be as follow

spam = {‘bar’: 100, ‘foo’:value provided}

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 can be key or value but s’cat’ in spam.keys() means ‘cat’ is key used to store value in it.

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 can be key or value but s’cat’ in spam.values() means ‘cat’ is value stored with some key

7. What is a shortcut for the following code?

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

**Ans:** To add value into dictonary it can be done by following simple

spam[‘color’] = ‘black’

if colour is already exist it update the value of ‘color’

if we want to check logic it can be given as follow

if 'color' not in spam:

spam['color'] = 'black'

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

**Ans:**

Pretty printing in python is done by using module pprint. Using function called pp.print(dictonary name).