

OUTPUT OF DICTIONARY

<pre>dictionary = {"geek":10, "for":45, "geeks": 90} print("geek" in dictionary)</pre>	<pre>test={1:'A', 2:'B', 3:'C'} del test[1] test[1] = 'D' del test[2] print(len(test))</pre>
<pre>a = {} a[1] = 1 a['1'] = 2 a[1]= a[1]+1 count = 0 for i in a: count += a[i] print(count)</pre>	<hr/> <pre>a = {} a['a']= 1 a['b']=[2, 3, 4] print(a)</pre>
<pre>dictionary1 = {'Google' : 1,'Facebook' : 2,'Microsoft' : 3} dictionary2 = {'GFG' : 1,'Microsoft' : 2,'Youtube' : 3} dictionary1.update(dictionary2); for key, values in dictionary1.items(): print(key, values)</pre>	<p>Items are accessed by their position in a dictionary and all the keys in a dictionary must be of the same type (True/False)</p>
<pre>dictionary1 = {'GFG' : 1, 'Google' : 2,'GFG' : 3} print(dictionary1['GFG'])</pre>	<pre>d={"Albert":70, "Suzan":85} d["Albert"]</pre>
<pre>dictionary ={"1:"geek", 2:"for", 3:"geeks"} del dictionary</pre> <hr/> <pre>d = {"Albert":70, "Suzan":85} write command to delete the entry "Albert"</pre>	<pre>Python = {'Geeks': 100, 'For': 200, 'Geeks': 300}</pre> <p>what function call will delete the entry whose value is 100</p>
<pre>temp = {'GFG' : 1,'Facebook' : 2,'Google' : 3} for (key, values) in temp.items(): print(key, values, end = " ")</pre> <hr/> <pre>temp = dict() temp['key1'] = {'key1' : 44, 'key2' : 566} temp['key2'] = [1, 2, 3, 4] for (key, values) in temp.items(): print(values, end = "")</pre>	
<p>suppose you have a dictionary d1. Which of the following effectively creates a variable d2 which contains a copy of d1?</p> <p>(a) d2=dict(d1.keys()) (b) d2=dict(d1.values()) (c) d2=d1 (d) d2=dict(d1.items())</p>	
<pre>dict1 = {"name": "Mike", "salary": 8000} temp = dict1.pop("age") print(temp)</pre>	

<pre>dict1 = {"key1":1, "key2":2} dict2 = {"key2":2, "key1":1} print(dict1 == dict2)</pre>	<pre># Create a new dictionary d = dict() # or d = {}</pre>
<pre>dict1 = {"name": "Mike", "salary": 8000} temp = dict1.get("age") print(temp)</pre>	<pre># Add a key - value pairs to dictionary d['xyz'] = 123 d['abc'] = 345</pre>
<pre>dict2 = {"key2":2, "key1":1} write the command to empty the dictionary</pre>	<pre># print the whole dictionary print (d)</pre>
<p>Select correct ways to create an empty dictionary</p> <p>(a) sampleDict = {} (b) sampleDict = {} (c) sampleDict = dict{}</p>	<pre># print only the keys print (d.keys())</pre>
<pre>student = {1: {'name': 'Emma', 'age': '27', 'sex': 'Female'}, 2: {'name': 'Mike', 'age': '22', 'sex': 'Male'}} Select the correct way to print Emma's age.</pre> <p>(a) student[0][1] (b) student[1]["age"] (c) student[0]["age"]</p>	<pre># print only values print (d.values())</pre> <pre># iterate over dictionary for i in d : print ((i, d[i]))</pre>
<p>Select the correct way to access the value of a history subject</p> <pre>sampledict={"class":{"student":{"name":"mike","marks":{"physics":70,"history":80}}}}</pre> <p>(a) sampleDict['class']['student']['marks']['history'] (b) sampleDict['class']['student']['marks'][1] (c) sampleDict['class'][0]['marks']['history']</p>	<pre># check if key exist print ('xyz' in d)</pre> <pre># delete the key-value pair del d['xyz']</pre>
<pre>dict2 = {"key2":2, "key1":1} select all correct ways to copy a dictionary in python</pre> <p>(a) dict1=dict2.copy() (b) dict1=dict(dict2) (c) dict1=dict2</p>	<pre># check again print ("xyz" in d)</pre>

Traversing a Python Dictionary It means to access each element of dictionary by using loop.

```
A = {1 : "One", 2 : "Two", 3 : "Three"}
for k in A:
    print(k, "-->", A[k])
```

k counter variable will store the keys of dictionary

Write a program to store book id, book name and price of three books and store the data in dictionary named "dict"

```
dict = {}
for i in range(3):
    b_id = int(input("Enter book id : "))
    b_name = input("Enter book name : ")
    b_price = int(input("Enter price of book : "))
    temp=[b_name,b_price]
    dict[b_id] = temp
print(dict)
```