Selvam College of Technology

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Name of the Bundle	Proficient & Advanced Bundle V2	**Subject**	Python Programming V2
Topic	Dictionary	**Last updated on**	22 February 2024

1. What is a dictionary in Python?

    a. An ordered collection of items
    b. A collection of key-value pairs
    c. A collection of unique items
    d. A mutable sequence of characters

Ans:b. A collection of key-value pairs

Explanation: A dictionary in Python is a collection of key-value pairs, where each key is unique and is used to access its corresponding value.

2.Which of the following data types in Python is used to store key-value pairs?

    a. List
    b. Tuple
    c. Set
    d. Dictionary

Ans:d. Dictionary

Explanation: The data type used to store key-value pairs is the dictionary. Dictionaries are very flexible and efficient for quick lookups based on keys.

3.What method is used to check if a key exists in a dictionary and if not, add it with a default value?

    a. newkey()
    b. addkey()
    c. insert()
    d. setdefault()

Ans:d.setdefault()

Explanation: The setdefault() method is used to check if a key exists in a dictionary. If the key is present, it returns the corresponding value. If the key is not present, it inserts the key with a default value into the dictionary and returns this default value.

4.What does the len() function do when applied to a dictionary?

    a. Returns the number of key-value pairs in the dictionary

    b. Returns the sum of all values

    c. Returns the length of the longest key

    d. Returns the length of the longest value

Ans:.a Returns the number of key-value pairs in the dictionary

Explanation: The len() function in Python is used to get the number of items in a collection. For dictionaries, len() returns the number of keys in the dictionary.

5 .Which method is used to get all the key value pairs in a dictionary?

    a. get_items()

    b. items()

    c. all_items()

    d. list_items()

Ans :b. items()

Explanation: The items () method displays a list of a dictionary's key-value tuple pairs.

6.What is the use of dict() method?

    a. Converts a list to a dictionary

    b. Converts a tuple to a dictionary

    c. Creates a new dictionary

    d. Converts a string to a dictionary

Ans: c . Creates a new dictionary

Explanation: dict() is a constructor (built-in function) for creating dictionary objects.

7.Which method is used to remove a key-value pair from a dictionary?

    a. remove()

    b. delete()

    c. discard()

    d. pop()

Ans: d . pop()

Explanation : To remove a key-value pair from a dictionary in Python pop() method is used. It deletes and also returns the deleted value.

8.What is the method used to update one dictionary from the values from another dictionary?

    a. set()
    b. add()
    c. update()
    d. merge()

Ans: c. update()

Explanation: The update() method adds key-value pairs from one dictionary to another. If a key already exists in the target dictionary, the associated value will be updated.

9. What is the purpose of the keys() method in dictionary?

    a. Returns a list of all values in the dictionary

    b. Returns a list of all keys in the dictionary

    c. Returns a list of all items in the dictionary

    d. Returns a list of all keys and values in the dictionary

Ans: b) Returns a list of all keys in the dictionary

Explanation: The keys() method in a dictionary in Python is used to display a list of all the keys in the dictionary

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10. Which method is used to get a list of all values in a dictionary?

    a. values()

    b. get_values()

    c. all_values()

    d. list_values()

Ans: a. values()

Explanation : To get a list of all values in a dictionary in Python, you can use the values() method.

11. Which of the following method is used to create a shallow copy of a dictionary?

    a. clone()

    b. duplicate()

    c. copy()

    d. replicate()

Ans : c. copy()

Explanation : The copy() method used to create a shallow copy of a dictionary. A shallow copy of a dictionary is a new dictionary that is a copy of the original dictionary, but it doesn't create new copies of the objects referenced by the original dictionary's values. Instead, it copies references to the same objects. Therefore, changes to mutable objects within the values will be reflected in both the original and copied dictionaries.

12. What is the purpose of the clear () method?

    a. Adds a key-value pair to the dictionary

    b. Removes all key-value pairs from the dictionary

    c. Removes the last key-value pair

    d. Deletes the dictionary

Ans: b. Adds a key-value pair to the dictionary

Explanation : The clear() method in Python is used to remove all items (key-value pairs) from a dictionary. After calling clear(), the dictionary becomes empty.

13 .What is the use of the from keys() method for dictionaries?

    a. Adds new keys to the dictionary

    b. Copies keys and values from another dictionary

    c. Creates a new dictionary with specified keys and a default value

    d. Removes specified keys from the dictionary

Ans:c.Creates a new dictionary with specified keys and a default value

Explanation : The fromkeys() method in Python is used to create a new dictionary with specified keys and a default value for all the keys.

14. How to get a list of all keys in a dictionary?

    a. keys()

    b. get_keys()

    c. all_keys()

    d. list_keys()

Ans : a.keys()

Explanation : To get a list of all keys in a dictionary in Python, you can use the keys() method.

15. What is the use of the popitem() method for dictionaries?

    a. Removes and returns the last key-value pair in the dictionary

    b. Removes and returns a random key-value pair from the dictionary

    c. Removes and returns the first key-value pair in the dictionary

    d. Removes and returns the specified key-value pair from the dictionary

Ans: b.Removes and returns a random key-value pair from the dictionary

Explanation : The popitem() method in Python is used to remove and return a key-value pair from a dictionary. This method removes and returns an arbitrary (often the last) key-value pair from the dictionary as a tuple.

16. What is the method and syntax to add a new key-value pair to a existing dictionary?

    a. my_dict['new_key'] = new_value

    b. add('new_key', new_value)

    c. insert('new_key', new_value)

    d. append('new_key', new_value)

Ans: a) my_dict['new_key'] = new_value

Explanation : dict_name['new_key'] = new_value is the syntax.

17. How to create an empty dictionary in Python?

    a. {}
    b. empty_dict()
    c. new_dict()
    d. dict()

Ans:d. dict()

Explanation : Constructor dict() can be used to create an empty dictionary. empty_dict = {}, empty pair of curly braces can also be used to achieve the same. Thus created empty dictionaries can be populated later.

18. What is the purpose of the values() method in dictionary?

    a. Returns a list of all values in the dictionary

    b. Returns a list of all keys in the dictionary

    c. Returns a list of key-value pairs in the dictionary

    d. Returns a list of items in the dictionary

Ans: a. Returns a list of all values in the dictionary

Explanation : The values() method is used to displays a list of all values in the dictionary.

19. What is the output of the following code?

```
dict1 ={'a':1,'b':2,'c':3}
dict1.pop('b')
print(dict1)
```

    a. {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

    b. {'a': 1, 'c': 3}

    c. {'a': 1, 'b': 2}

    d. {'c': 3}

Ans: b) {'a': 1, 'c': 3}

Explanation : The pop() method removes the element specified with its key from the dictionary. If no key is specified, it raises an type error.

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20.What is the output of the following code?

    dict1 ={'a':1,'b':2}

    dict1['c']=3

    print(dict1)

    a.   {'a': 1, 'b': 2}

    b.   {'a': 1, 'c': 3}

    c.   {'c': 3}

    d.   {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

Ans :b. {'a': 1, 'c': 3}

Explanation : Assigning a value to a key which is not not present adds a new pair of key and value to the dictionary.

21.How to check if a dictionary is empty or not?

    a.   len(my_dict) == 0

    b.   my_dict == {}

    c.   isEmpty(my_dict)

    d.   Both a and b

Ans : d.Both a and b

Explanation : To check if a dictionary is empty of not, we can check if its length is 0 or we can check if it is equal to {}, an empty dictionary.

22.How to create a dictionary from two separate keys and values lists – keys = ['a', 'b', 'c'] and values = [1, 2, 3]?

      a. dict(keys, values)

      b. zip(keys, values)

      c. dict(zip(keys, values))

      d. {keys: values}

Ans:c.dict(zip(keys, values))

Explanation: The zip() function is used to combine two lists into a single iterator of tuples, which can be converted into a dictionary using the dict() function.

23 .What does the popitem() method do on a dictionary?

      a. Removes an arbitrary key-value pair

      b. Removes the last added key-value pair

      c. Pops the first key-value pair

      d. Pops a specified key-value pair

Ans: a. Removes an arbitrary key-value pair

Explanation: The popitem() method removes and returns a (key, value) pair as a 2-tuple. Pairs are returned in LIFO order.

24.What is the result of {'a': 1, 'b': 2} + {'c': 3} in Python?

      a. {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

      b. TypeError

      c. {'a': 1, 'b': 2}

      d. {'c': 3}

Ans: b. TypeError

Explanation: The + operator is not defined for dictionaries in Python.

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25. What is the output of len({'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3})?

    a. 3

    b. 6

    c. 1

    d. 2

Ans: a. 3

Explanation: The len() function returns the number of key-value pairs in a dictionary.

26. How do you remove all items from a dictionary 'data'?

    a. data.remove()

    b. data.clear()

    c. del data

    d. data.delete()

Ans: b. data.clear()

Explanation: The clear() method removes all items from a dictionary, leaving it empty.

27. How do you check if a key 'name' exists in a dictionary 'person'?

    a. 'name' in person

    b. person.has_key('name')

    c. person.containsKey('name')

    d. 'name' exists in person

Ans: a. 'name' in person

Explanation: The in operator is used to check if a key exists in a dictionary.

28.Which method merges two dictionaries into one?

    a. merge()

    b. join()

    c. update()

    d. concatenate()

Ans:c .update()

Explanation: The update() method adds the key-value pairs from one dictionary into another.

29.How do you retrieve all values from a dictionary 'my_dict'?

    a. my_dict.values()

    b. my_dict.getValues()

    c. my_dict.keys()

    d. my_dict.items()

Ans: a. my_dict.values()

Explanation: The values() method returns a view object that displays a list of all the values in the dictionary.

30.What is the correct way to copy a dictionary 'dict1' to 'dict2'?

    a. dict2 = dict1

    b. dict2 = dict1.copy()

    c. dict2 = copy(dict1)

    d. dict2 = dict(dict1)

Ans: b) dict2 = dict1.copy()

Explanation: The copy() method creates a shallow copy of the dictionary.

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31.In the dictionary which part holds the unique elements:

    a. Key

    b. Pair

    c. Value

    d. number

Ans: a. Key

Explanation: In the dictionary, keys are always unique.

32.Which of the following statement is true about tuples and lists?

    a. lists and tuples can be included as pairs in the dictionary

    b. lists and tuples cannot be included as pairs in the dictionary

    c. only lists can be included as pairs in the dictionary

    d. only lists can be included as pairs in the dictionary

Ans: a. lists and tuples can be included as pairs in the dictionary

Explanation: Yes, we can include lists and tuples as pairs in the dictionary.

33.What will be the output of the following code?

    dict1={1:7,2:"hello"}

    print(dict1[2])

        a. 7

        b. 1

        c. 2

        d. hello

Ans: d. hello

Explanation: Whenever you will write an index it will start from 1 and according to the index provided it will provide you the respected pair value. For example, in the above

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code, dict1[2] states the index 2 which means it will give you the pair value of the second key.

34. Other than indexing which function is used to access the pair value?

    a. pair()

    b. key()

    c. get()

    d. num()

Ans: c.get()

Explanation: The get() function is the alternative method to access the pair values, it will provide us the same result as we get from the indexing method.

35. Which of the following statement is true about dictionary?

    a. New items can be added to a dictionary

    b. New items cannot be added to a dictionary

    c. Dictionary is Immutable

    d. Both b and c

Ans: a. New items can be added to a dictionary

Explanation: Yes, new items can be added to the existing dictionary. Dictionaries are mutable.

36. Which of the following statement is true about dictionary?

    a. If a key in the dictionary is deleted, will the associated pair with the key will be also get deleted

    b. If a key in the dictionary is deleted, will the associated pair with the key will not get deleted

    c. Key alone can be deleted

    d. Value alone cannot be deleted

Ans: a. If a key in the dictionary is deleted, will the associated pair with the key will be also get deleted

Explanation: In the dictionary if a key is deleted, the associated pair with that key will also get deleted.

37. Which of the following statement is true about a key in the dictionary ?

    a. A list can be made a key in the dictionary

    b. A list cannot be made a key in the dictionary

    c. A tuple cannot be made a key in the dictionary

    d. A set can be made a key in the dictionary

Ans: b. A list cannot be made a key in the dictionary

Explanation: No, in the dictionary keys can never be a list. key can only be a single element like a number, string, character, etc.

38. Which of the following statement is true about the dictionary?

    a. The keys of dictionary must be unique

    b. The values of dictionary must be unique

    c. Both the keys and values of dictionary must be unique

    d. Both the keys and values of dictionary need not be unique

Ans: a The keys of dictionary must be unique

Explanation: keys must be unique because dictionaries use keys as identifiers to uniquely identify and access values.

39.Write the output of the following:

D={1:'Amit',2:'Suman',3:'Ravi',4:'Anuj'}

print(tuple(D))

    a. ((1:"Amit",(2:"Suman"),(3:"Ravi"),(4,"Anuj"))
    b. (1,2,3,4)
    c. {'Amit','Suman','Ravi','Anuj'}
    d. No output

Ans:b.(1,2,3,4)

Explanation: The keys of the dictionary are converted into a tuple and get printed.

40.What kind of a data type is a dictionary?

    a. Sequence
    b. Mapping
    c. Ordered
    d. Random

Ans: b. Mapping

Explanation: The key-value pairs in a dictionary establish a mapping between keys and values, creating an association or relationship

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41. In dictionary keys and values are separated by _____

    a. Semicolon(;)

    b. Comma (,)

    c. Colon (:)

    d. Dot(.)

Ans: c. Colon (:)

Explanation: Colon (:) is used for separating keys and values.

42. What error will be generated if the following code is executed?

    d = {"a":1, "b":2,"c":3,"d":4}

    print(d["k"])

    a. Syntax Error

    b. Name Error

    c. Key Error

    d. Index Error

Ans: c. Key Error

Explanation: If we try to access a key that does not exist, a Key Error will be generated.

43. Which is the suitable data type for keys of dictionary?

    a. Integer

    b. String

    c. Tuple

    d. All the above

Ans: d .All the above

Explanation: The key of a dictionary can be of any data type.

44. Which of the following statements about the dictionary are true?

   a. keys are unique within dictionary

   b. keys must be of an immutable data type

   c. dictionary is mutable

   d. all the above

Ans: d. all the above

Explanation: Keys must be unique and must be of an immutable data type (strings, numbers and tuples). Dictionary is mutable. i.e., their values could be changed or modified.

45. What is the output of the following code?

```
my_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2}
my_dict['a'] = 10
print(my_dict)
```

   a. {'a': 1, 'b': 2}

   b. {'a': 10, 'b': 2}

   c. {'b': 2}

   d. Error

Ans: b. {'a': 10, 'b': 2}

Explanation: Assigning a new value to an existing key in a dictionary updates the value associated with that key.

46. What happens if a duplicate key is added to a dictionary?

    a. It is allowed.

    b. It overwrites the existing entry.

    c. An error is raised.

    d. It is ignored.

Ans: b. It overwrites the existing entry.

Explanation: If a duplicate key is added to a dictionary, the new value overwrites the existing value associated with that key.

47. What is the output of the following code?

    d1 = {"john":40, "peter":45}

    d2 = {"john":466, "peter":45}

    d1 > d2

    a. True

    b. False

    c. Error

    d. No output

Ans: c. Error

Explanation: The '>' operator cannot be used with dictionaries.

48.Which of these about a dictionary is false?

    a. The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys

    b. The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values

    c. Dictionaries aren't ordered

    d. Dictionaries are mutable

Ans: b. The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values

Explanation: The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys but the keys of a dictionary can't be accessed using values

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49.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}

print(a.get(5,4))

    a. Error, invalid syntax

    b. A

    c. 5

    d. 4

Ans: d. 4

Explanation: The get() method returns the default value(second parameter) if the key isn't present in the dictionary

50.What will be the output of the following Python code?

a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}

b=a.copy()

b[2]="D"

print(a)

    a. Error, copy() method doesn't exist for dictionaries

    b. {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}

    c. {1: 'A', 2: 'D', 3: 'C'}

    d. "None" is printed

Ans: b. {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}

Explanation: Changes made in the copy of the dictionary isn't reflected in the original one.

51. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

d ={"john":40, "peter":45}

print(d)

    a. "john", 40, 45, and "peter"
    b. "john" and "peter"
    c. 40 and 45
    d. {'john': 40, 'peter': 45}

Ans: d. {'john': 40, 'peter': 45}

Explanation : { } creates a dictionary in Python. The key and value pairs within these braces are considered as the elements of created dictionary.

52. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

d = {"john":40, "peter":45}

print("john" in d)

    a. True
    b. False
    c. None
    d. Error

Ans: a . True

Explanation : The membership operator checks whether the key "john" is a member of the dictionary d.

53. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
d1 = {"john":40, "peter":45}

d2 = {"john":466, "peter":45}

d1 == d2
```

a. True
b. False
c. None
d. Error

Ans: b. False

Explanation: If d2 was initialized as d2 = d1 the answer would be true.

54. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
d1 = {"john":40, "peter":45}

d2 = {"john":466, "peter":45}

d1 > d2
```

a. True
b. False
c. Error
d. None

Ans: c. Error

Explanation: Arithmetic operator " > "cannot be used with dictionaries.

55. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

    d = {"john":40, "peter":45}

    print(d["john"])

   a. 40
   b. 45
   c. "john"
   d. "peter"

Ans: a.40

Explanation : The print statement prints the value associated with the key "john"

56. Suppose d = {"john":40, "peter":45}, which following command deletes the entry for "john"?

   a. d.delete("john":40)
   b. d.delete("john")
   c. del d["john"]
   d. del d("john":40)

Ans: c. del d["john"]

Explanation: del keyword is used to delete the dictionary entry. "john" is the key in the item pair to be deleted.

57. How do you store dictionary elements?

   a. ()
   b. {}
   c. []
   d. <>

Ans: b.{ }

Explanation: Dictionary elements are stored in curly brackets {}.

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58. How do you use the get() function to access the pair values?

    a. D={1:7,2:"everyone"}
       print(D.get(2))
    b. D={1:7,2:"everyone"}
       print(D=get(2))
    c. D={1:7,2:"everyone"}
       print(get(2))
    d. All are correct

Ans:a . D={1:7,2:"everyone"}
      print(D.get(2))

Explanation: The correct syntax to use the get() function is:

value = my_dict.get(key, default_value)

59. Select the correct syntax to remove the element from the dictionary:

dict is the dictionary and you want to remove the 2nd element.

dict = {1:"include helps",2:"welcomes",3:"you"}

    a. del dict ["2"]
    b. del dict=["2"]
    c. del dict(2)
    d. del dict 2

Ans: a. del dict ["2"]

Explanation: The del dict ["2"] will delete the second element, where 2 represents the key name.

60. What does the dict.values() method do?

   a. It returns all the keys of the dictionary as a tuple
   b. It returns all the keys and pairs of the dictionary as a tuple
   c. It returns all the pairs of the dictionary as a tuple
   d. It returns all the numbers of the dictionary as a tuple

Ans: c .It returns all the pairs of the dictionary as a tuple

Explanation : dict.values()returns all the pairs of the dictionary as a tuple. Its a view of all the pairs in the dictionary.

61.What does the dict.keys() method do?

   a. It returns all the keys of the dictionary as a tuple
   b. It returns all the keys and pairs of the dictionary as a tuple
   c. It returns all the pairs of the dictionary as a tuple
   d. It returns all the numbers of the dictionary as a tuple

Ans: a. It returns all the keys of the dictionary as a tuple

Explanation: The dict.keys() returns all keys of the dictionary as a tuple.

62.What will be the output of the following code?

d = {'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'z': 3}

a = d.pop('y')

print(a, d)

   a. 2 {'x': 1, 'z': 3}
   b. 0 {'x': 1, 'z': 3}
   c. 2 {'x': 1, 'y' : 2, 'z': 3}
   d. {'x':1}

Ans: a. 2 {'x': 1, 'z': 3}

Explanation: The pop() method will remove the element, and returns the value. Here, we are removing the element whose key is 'y'. The method will return it value which is 2

63. 1,2,3 are the _____ in the following dictionary.

D = {1:"one", 2:" two ,3:" Three"}

a. Keys
b. Values
c. Items
d. index

Ans: a. Keys

Explanation: The first part of the item pair is the key. The keys should be unique in a dictionary.

64. What type of error is returned by the following code :

a={'a':"Apple" , 'b':"Banana" , 'c':"Cat"}

print(a[1])

a. Key Error
b. Key Not Found Error
c. Not Found Error
d. Syntax Error

Ans: a. Key Error

Explanation: When a non existing key is accessed, KeyError is generated.

65. Write the output of the following code:

a={'a':"Apple",'b':"Banana",'c':"cat"}

a['a']="Anar"

print(a)

a. {'a':'Anar','b':'Banana','c':'Cat'}
b. Error
c. {'a':'Anar','a':'Anar','b':'Banana','c':'Cat'}
d. {'b':'Anar','a':'Banana','c':'Cat'}

Ans: a. {'a':'Anar','b':'Banana','c':'Cat'}

Explanation: Assigning a different value to an already existing key, changes the value of that key.

66. Traversing a dictionary can be done using _____.

a. If statement
b. Loop
c. Jump statement
d. goto statement

Ans: b. Loop

Explanation: Both for and while can be used. You can use a while loop with an iterator to traverse a dictionary. However, for loops are generally more convenient for this purpose

67.Write the output of the following:

A={1:"one",2:"two",3:"Three"}

for i in A:

print(i, end=' ')

a. 1 2 3
b. One two three
c. A B C
d. Apple Bat Cat

Ans: a. 1 2 3

Explanation: It prints the keys in the dictionary A. Dictionary is used in the for loop without range because it is an iterable.

68. The pop() function delete and _____ the element of dictionary.

a. display
b. return
c. not return
d. add

Ans: b. return

Explanation: The pop() function deletes and return the deleted element for further use. The other delete methods just discard the deleted item pair.

69.Write the output of the following:

A={1:"One",2:"Two",3:"Three"}

Print(A[2]+A[1])

a. Error
b. TwoOne
c. 21
d. {1:"One",2:"Two",3:"Three"}

Ans: b.TwoOne

Explanation: A[2] is Two and A[1] is One. Note: 1 and 2 are key values and not indices.

70.The key-value pair in dictionary is called _____.

a. item
b. pair item
c. paired value
d. value

Ans: a.item

Explanation: The element in a dictionary with both the key and the value is also called an item.

71._____is the suitable datatype for keys of dictionary in python.

a. Number
b. String
c. Tuple
d. All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

Explanation: The key value should be an immutable type.

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72.Write the output of the following:

A= {1:"one",2:" Two",3:" Three""}

print("one" in A)

a. True
b. False
c. Error
d. One

Ans : b.False

Explanation: In Python dictionaries, the in operator is used to check for the presence

of a key, not a value. It checks whether a specified key is present in the dictionary or

not.

73.Write the output of the following:

A= {'A':" Apple", 'B':" Ball",'C':" Cat""}

print(A in A)

a. True
b. False
c. Error
d. One

Ans: c. Error

Explanation: Both the dictionary name and the key name are the same. It is like trying

to use the entire dictionary as a key, and dictionaries are not hashable.

74. Which of the following is feature of Dictionary?

    a. Keys are unique within a dictionary.
    b. Keys must be of an immutable data type.
    c. Dictionary is mutable.
    d. All of the above.s

Ans: d. All of the above

Explanation: All the above options are the features of dictionary in Python.

75. Which of the following are immutable data type?

    a. String
    b. Tuple
    c. List
    d. Dictionary
        a. a and c
        b. b and d
        c. a and b
        d. c and d

Ans: c. a and b

Explanation: An immutable data type is a type of object whose state cannot be modified after it is created. Immutable objects are generally safer to use as keys in dictionary.

76._____ function returns the value corresponding to the key passed as argument.

a. get()
b. values()
c. update()
d. del()

Ans: a.get()

Explanation: The get() method is used to retrieve the value associated with a specified key. It allows the access a value without raising an error if the key is not present.

77.Write the output of the following:

A= {'A':" Apple", 'B':" Ball",'C':" Cat"}

print(A.get("D"))

a. KeyError
b. Name Error
c. Type Error
d. None

Ans: d. None

Explanation: When a non existing key is tried to access, KeyError is generated.

78.Write the output of the following:

A= {'A':" Apple", 'B':" Ball",'C':" Cat""}

print (A.pop("C"))

    a. Error
    b. None
    c. Cat
    d. {'A':" Apple", 'B':" Ball",'C':" Cat"}

Ans: c. Cat

Explanation: The value for the key "C" is returned.