cell_type metadata/id

markdown fwU2iooz85jt markdown SzBQQ_ml85j: code UhvE4PBC85j:

markdown ds8G9S8j85j6 code GD_Tls3H85j7 code RRGOKoai85j8

markdown _bBNOu-785j9 code 2TrzmDcS85j-

code s_dQ7_xc85j_ markdown QAKtN7Hh85k code -7dzQDyK85kI code 6m5C0sTW85l markdown 9Ma7M4a185k code vrYAxSYN85k

code FIILSdm485kH markdown FInV_FKB85kl code _VBWf00q85k

markdown zP-j0HZj85kK
code unvEAwjk85kL
code Gb9dspLC85k
markdown gYydb-y085kN
code Q4ldLGV785kl
code EqH6b7yv85kl
markdown AyHQFALC85l
code 6hdc169585kC
code igzsvHb385kO

markdown 3n7jJt4k85kP

code nvXMkvWk85k
code BU_UZcyk85k
code p1AGJ7DM85k
markdown Tie4rC7_kAOC
code R5-CdXSKjacN

markdown -L1aiFqRkF5s code 8ugVoEe0kOs

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```
source/0
## Exercises
** What is 7 to the power of 4?**
** Split this string:**
3
** Given the variables:**
** Given this nested list, use indexing to grab the word "hello" **
lst = [1,2,[3,4],[5,[100,200,['hello']],23,11],1,7]
kΕ
** Given this nest dictionary grab the word "hello". Be prepared, this will be annoying/tricky **
d = {'k1':[1,2,3,{'tricky':['oh','man','inception',{'target':[1,2,3,'hello']}]}]}
** What is the main difference between a tuple and a list? **
** Create a function that grabs the email website domain from a string in the form: **
** Create a basic function that returns True if the word 'dog' is contained in the input string. Don't worry about edge cases
** Create a function that counts the number of times the word "dog" occurs in a string. Again ignore edge cases. **
### Problem
def caught_speeding(speed, is_birthday):
S
Create an employee list with basic salary values(at least 5 values for 5 employees) and using a for loop retreive each em
Create two dictionaries in Python:
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**You are driving a little too fast, and a police officer stops you. Write a function

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| source/2 |
|---|
| Answer the questions or complete the tasks outlined in bold below, use the specific method described if applicable. |
| s = "Hi there Sam!" |
| planet = "Earth" |
| |
| |
| user@domain.com |
| |
| |
| to return one of 3 possible results: "No ticket", "Small ticket", or "Big Ticket". if is_birthday: |
| ii is_biitiiday. |
| First one to contain fields as Empid, Empname, Basicpay |
| |
| |
| |

a05565aa-db43-4716-e87d-41c5c8a6f95e

2401

cc52f0d8-2ed1-4b4d-e956-5bbeb332cdc2 ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

4235fdfb-5591-4dd9-f9d2-77f311977633

c3417d1c-3081-4e24-8489-154cdce1b06b 'hello'

4232540d-95c2-461d-c78d-24ea62398e08'hello'

4216116b-da08-45a2-9545-d6b13bcefaeb 'domain.com'

e7909af1-8df1-4534-fc8c-27b03d7369e5 True

0602a2b5-0b18-48d8-e2d4-fe644cbccf8a

2

699de8ef-a18c-436b-fdd9-60dc44979906 'Big Ticket' ca80629f-5949-4926-8d27-1b61576669ac 'Small Ticket'

outputs/0/execution_count outputs/0/output_type

1 execute_result

3 execute_result

stream

14 execute_result

16 execute_result

26 execute_result

28 execute_result

31 execute_result

6 execute_result 5 execute_result

| | | | | 22 |
|----|------|----|---|----|
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| 71 | 11 1 | | | |

diameter = 12742

If your speed is 60 or less, the result is "No Ticket". If speed is between 61

speeding = speed - 5

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|--|
| source/4 |
| |
| **into a list. ** |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| **So for example, passing "user@domain.com" would return: domain.com** |
| |
| |
| |
| and 80 inclusive, the result is "Small Ticket". If speed is 81 or more, the result is "Big Ticket". Unless it is your birthdatelese: |
| |
| |
| Second dictionary to contain fields as DeptName, DeptId. |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Page 8 |
| |

| metadata/collapsed | source/5 | source/6 |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| | | |

true

** Use .format() to print the following string: **

true

true

true

true

true

cases. **

speeding = speed

true

Combine both dictionaries.

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

stdout

if speeding > 80:

| | 0 1 000 |
|----|-------------|
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outputs/0/text/0 source/8 source/9

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

return 'Big Ticket' elif speeding > 60:

source/10

source/11source/12

return 'Small Ticket' else:

return 'No Ticket'