The variable nested contains a nested list. Assign ‘snake’ to the variable output using indexing.

nested = [['dog', 'cat', 'horse'], ['frog', 'turtle', 'snake', 'gecko'], ['hamster', 'gerbil', 'rat', 'ferret']]

output =nested[1][2]

Below, a list of lists is provided. Use in and not in tests to create variables with Boolean values. See comments for further instructions.

lst = [['apple', 'orange', 'banana'], [5, 6, 7, 8, 9.9, 10], ['green', 'yellow', 'purple', 'red']]

#Test to see if 'yellow' is in the third list of lst. Save to variable ``yellow``

if 'yellow' in lst[2]:

yellow =True

#Test to see if 4 is in the second list of lst. Save to variable ``four``

if 4 not in lst[2]:

four=False

#Test to see if 'orange' is in the first element of lst. Save to variable ``orange``

if 'orange' in lst[0]:

orange=True

Below, we’ve provided a list of lists. Use in statements to create variables with Boolean values - see the ActiveCode window for further directions.

L = [[5, 8, 7], ['hello', 'hi', 'hola'], [6.6, 1.54, 3.99], ['small', 'large']]

# Test if 'hola' is in the list L. Save to variable name test1

if 'hola' in L[1]:

test1=False

# Test if [5, 8, 7] is in the list L. Save to variable name test2

if [5, 8, 7] in L:

test2=True

# Test if 6.6 is in the third element of list L. Save to variable name test3

if 6.6 in L[2]:

test3=True

Provided is a nested data structure. Follow the instructions in the comments below. Do not hard code.

nested = {'data': ['finding', 23, ['exercises', 'hangout', 34]], 'window': ['part', 'whole', [], 'sum', ['math', 'calculus', 'algebra', 'geometry', 'statistics',['physics', 'chemistry', 'biology']]]}

# Check to see if the string data is a key in nested, if it is, assign True to the variable data, otherwise assign False.

if "data" in nested.keys():

data= True

# Check to see if the integer 24 is in the value of the key data, if it is then assign to the variable twentyfour the value of True, otherwise False.

if 24 not in nested['data']:

twentyfour= False

# Check to see that the string 'whole' is not in the value of the key window. If it's not, then assign to the variable whole the value of True, otherwise False.

if 'whole' in nested['window']:

whole= False

# Check to see if the string 'physics' is a key in the dictionary nested. If it is, assign to the variable physics, the value of True, otherwise False.

if 'physics' not in nested.keys():

physics= False

The variable nested\_d contains a nested dictionary with the gold medal counts for the top four countries in the past three Olympics. Assign the value of Great Britain’s gold medal count from the London Olympics to the variable london\_gold. Use indexing. Do not hardcode.

nested\_d = {'Beijing':{'China':51, 'USA':36, 'Russia':22, 'Great Britain':19}, 'London':{'USA':46, 'China':38, 'Great Britain':29, 'Russia':22}, 'Rio':{'USA':35, 'Great Britain':22, 'China':20, 'Germany':13}}

london\_gold= nested\_d["London"]['Great Britain']

Below, we have provided a nested dictionary. Index into the dictionary to create variables that we have listed in the ActiveCode window.

sports = {'swimming': ['butterfly', 'breaststroke', 'backstroke', 'freestyle'], 'diving': ['springboard', 'platform', 'synchronized'], 'track': ['sprint', 'distance', 'jumps', 'throws'], 'gymnastics': {'women':['vault', 'floor', 'uneven bars', 'balance beam'], 'men': ['vault', 'parallel bars', 'floor', 'rings']}}

# Assign the string 'backstroke' to the name v1

v1=sports['swimming'][2]

# Assign the string 'platform' to the name v2

v2=sports['diving'][1]

# Assign the list ['vault', 'floor', 'uneven bars', 'balance beam'] to the name v3

v3 =sports['gymnastics']['women']

# Assign the string 'rings' to the name v4

v4=sports['gymnastics']['men'][3]

Given the dictionary, nested\_d, save the medal count for the USA from all three Olympics in the dictionary to the list US\_count.

nested\_d = {'Beijing':{'China':51, 'USA':36, 'Russia':22, 'Great Britain':19}, 'London':{'USA':46, 'China':38, 'Great Britain':29, 'Russia':22}, 'Rio':{'USA':35, 'Great Britain':22, 'China':20, 'Germany':13}}

US\_count = []

for l1 in nested\_d:

US\_count.append(nested\_d[l1]['USA'])

Iterate through the contents of l\_of\_l and assign the third element of sublist to a new list called third.

l\_of\_l = [['purple', 'mauve', 'blue'], ['red', 'maroon', 'blood orange', 'crimson'], ['sea green', 'cornflower', 'lavender', 'indigo'], ['yellow', 'amarillo', 'mac n cheese', 'golden rod']]

third=[]

for i in l\_of\_l:

third.append(i[2])

Given below is a list of lists of athletes. Create a list, t, that saves only the athlete’s name if it contains the letter “t”. If it does not contain the letter “t”, save the athlete name into list other.

athletes = [['Phelps', 'Lochte', 'Schooling', 'Ledecky', 'Franklin'], ['Felix', 'Bolt', 'Gardner', 'Eaton'], ['Biles', 'Douglas', 'Hamm', 'Raisman', 'Mikulak', 'Dalton']]

t=[]

other=[]

for i in athletes:

for j in i:

if 't' in j:

t.append(j)

else:

other.append(j)