

Lesson 5

1. Make a list of 5 or more usernames, including an admin account. Imagine you are writing code that will welcome people to your application on login. Loop through the list and print your greeting.
 - a. If the admin account logs in, give them a special greeting. They're the admin, after all!
 - b. Other users can get the generic greeting

2. Store numbers 1-10 in a list
 - a. Loop through the list
 - b. Use an if-elif-else chain inside your loop to print the ordinal ending for each number – for example – 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd ... etc.

Lesson 6

1. Create a simple dictionary that stores 2 variables, for example: first and last name.

```
▶ simple_dict = {'first_name': 'john', 'last_name': 'kramer'}  
print(simple_dict)  
  
{'first_name': 'john', 'last_name': 'kramer'}
```

2. Print out those variables stored in your previous dictionary.

```
▶ simple_dict = {'first_name': 'john', 'last_name': 'kramer'}  
print(simple_dict)  
  
{'first_name': 'john', 'last_name': 'kramer'}
```

3. Add a message to those variables on printing: for example: “Hello, firstname lastname!”

4. Create a dictionary that holds 2 key: value pairs:
 - a. Look through your dictionary and print each pair,

5. Create a nested dictionary containing three dictionaries – these dictionaries could be anything (favorite pets, travel locations, etc.)
 - a. a. Loop through the dictionaries and print a message for each.

```
employees = {1: {'name': 'Scott'},
             2: {'name': 'Kim'},
             3: {'name': 'Michael'},
             4: {'name': 'Shriner'}}

for key, value in employees.items():
    print("\nEmployee ID:", key)

    for key in value:
        print(key.title()+":", value[key] + " is a key employee.")
```



```
Employee ID: 1
Name: Scott is a key employee.

Employee ID: 2
Name: Kim is a key employee.

Employee ID: 3
Name: Michael is a key employee.

Employee ID: 4
Name: Shriner is a key employee.
```