1.

The boolean data type has 2 values: 1)True 2)False

They are written as True and False

2.

The boolean operators are: 1) and 2) or 3) not

3.

not

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| input | output |
| True | False |
| False | True |

and

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Input 1 | Input 2 | Output |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | False |
| False | True | False |
| False | False | False |

or

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Input 1 | Input 2 | Output |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | True |
| False | True | True |
| False | False | False |

4.

False

False

True

False

False

True

5.

The six comparison operators are ==, !=, <, >, <=, >=

a == b is True if a and b are equal

a != b is True if a and b are not equal

a >= b is True if a is greater than or equal to b

a > b is True if a is greater than b

a <= b is True if a is less than or equal to b

a < b is True if a is less than b

6.

The assignment operator is a single =. The equal to operator is double =.

To assign a value to a variable we use assignment operator e.g. a = 2

To check if 2 values are equal we use equal to operator e.g. 2 == 3

7.

First block:

if spam == 10:

print (‘eggs’)

Second block:

if spam > 5:

print(‘bacon’)

Third block:

else:

print(‘ham’)

8.

If spam == 1:

print(‘Hello’)

elif spam== 2:

print(‘Howdy’)

else:

print(‘Greetings’)

9.

10.

A break statement stops the execution of the loop inside which it is called. Then the execution resumes from outside the loop from the next line.

A continue statement stops the execution of the current iteration and resumes execution from the next iteration of the loop.

11.

range(10), range(0,10) and range(0,10,1) all mean the same: [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

12.

for i in range(1,11):

print i

i = 1

while i <= 10:

print i

i += 1

13.

spam.bacon()