1. What are the Boolean data type's two values? How do you go about writing them?

A.. True and False, we can write capital *T* and *F*, with the rest of the word are in lowercase.

2. What are the three different types of Boolean operators?

A. “and”, ”or”, and ” not”

3. Make a list of each Boolean operator's truth tables (i.e. every possible combination of Boolean values for the operator and what it evaluate ).

A. True and True is True.

True and False is False.

False and True is False.

False and False is False.

True or True is True.

True or False is True.

False or True is True.

False or False is False.

not True is False.

not False is True.

4. What are the values of the following expressions?

(5 > 4) and (3 == 5)= false

not (5 > 4)=false

(5 > 4) or (3 == 5)=true

not ((5 > 4) or (3 == 5))=false

(True and True) and (True == False)=false

(not False) or (not True)=true

5. What are the six different types of reference operators?

A.[== (equal)](https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/operators/equal.html)Returns a Boolean stating whether two expressions are equal.

[!= (not equal)](https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/operators/not_equal.html)Returns a Boolean stating whether two expressions are not equal.

[> (greater than)](https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/operators/greater_than.html)Returns a Boolean stating whether one expression is greater than the other.

[>= (greater than or equal**)**](https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/operators/greater_eq.html)Returns a Boolean stating whether one expression is greater than or equal the other.

[< (less than)](https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/operators/less_than.html)Returns a Boolean stating whether one expression is less than the other.

[<= (less than or equal)](https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/operators/less_eq.html)Returns a Boolean stating whether one expression is less than or equal the other.

6. How do you tell the difference between the equal to and assignment operators?

A. Equal is used to compare two values in a condition like S==1

Assignment is used assign the values to a variable like S=1

7. Describe a condition and when you would use one.

A. A condition is an expression used in a statement thatis used to a state

a value which is true or not.

8. Recognize the following three blocks in this code:

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs')

if spam > 5:

print('bacon')

else:

print('ham')

print('spam')

print('spam')

A. spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs')

elif spam > 5:

print('bacon')

else:

print('ham')

print('spam')

print('spam')

9. Create a programme that prints. If 1 is stored in spam, prints Hello; if 2 is stored in spam, prints Howdy; and if 3 is stored in spam, prints Salutations! if there's something else in spam.

A. s=int(input("enter ur number"))

if s==1:

print("Hello")

elif s==2:

print("Howdy")

elif s==3:

print("salutions")

else:

print("hi")

10.If your programme is stuck in an endless loop, what keys can you press?

A. Ctrl+c where c is “cancel”

11. How can you tell the difference between break and continue?

A.”break” is used to terminate entire loop once condition is matched

“continue”is used to skip the current loop[ and goto continue from next loop

12. In a for loop, what is the difference between range(10), range(0, 10), and range(0, 10, 1)?

A. range(10) gives values from 0 to 10 like range(0, 10) by excluding 10.

range(0, 10) means it gives values by starting 0 to 10 by excluding 10.

range(0,10,1) means it gives values by starting 0 to 10 by excluding 10 by increasing step 1.

13. Using a for loop, write a short programme that prints the numbers 1 to 10 Then, using a while loop, create an identical programme that prints the numbers 1 to 10.

A. s=range(11)

for i in s:

print(i,end="")

output is = 012345678910

with While loop:

s=0

while s <= 10:

print(s,end="")

s+=1

output is= 012345678910

14. If you had a bacon() function within a spam module, how would you call it after importing spam?

A. spam.bacon()