1.What are the two values of the Boolean data type? How do you write them?

Ans:

Two values of Boolean data type are :

* True
* False

We can write them in there alphabet form with must starting from upper case letter.

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

Ans:

Following are three types of Boolean operators :

* AND – search all of search term .
* OR – search find one or other term .
* NOT – eliminate terms we wan’t to

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 ).

Ans:

Following is list of each Boolean operator’s table :-

* True-False : 1
* False –True :-1
* True-True : 0
* False-False : 0
* True/False : zero division error
* False/False : zero division error
* False\*False+True-False/True :1

4. What are the values of the following expressions?

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

not (5 > 4)

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

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

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

(not False) or (not True)

Ans:

(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 comparison operators?

Ans:

Following are six comparison operators :

* Greater than
* Smaller than
* Equal to
* Not equal to
* Greater than or equal to
* Less than or equal to

6. How do you tell the difference between the equal to and assignment operators? Describe a condition and when you would use one.

Ans:

Assignment operators : It’s used to assign data to the variable .Assignment operator is donated by (= ) . Ex - X=(34,72,’as’,’sd’,83) . Here value of X is assigned as (34,72,’as’,’sd’,83) and whenever we call X above value will pop up .

Equal to operators : It’s used to compare the assigned statement . Equal operator is donated by (==).Ex – If we consider above data X=(34,72,’as’,’sd’,83) . It will pop true as data is correct else if there be anything else it’s going to give False as result .

7. Identify the three blocks in this code:

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs')

if spam > 5:

print('bacon')

else:

print('ham')

print('spam')

print('spam')

Ans:

Following are three blocks in above code :

1. spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs')

1. if spam > 5:

print('bacon')

1. else:

print('ham')

print('spam')

print('spam')

8. Write code that prints Hello if 1 is stored in spam, prints Howdy if 2 is stored in spam, and prints Greetings! if anything else is stored in spam.

Ans:

spam=7

if spam==1:

print('Hello')

elif spam ==2:

print('Howdy')

else:

print('Greetings')

Result : Greetings

9.If your programme is stuck in an endless loop, what keys you’ll press?

Ans:

Ctrl + C ( Cancel )

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

Ans:

When break is used it terminate execution of current loop and passes the control to the main body vs when continue is used it skips current execution and executes the very next available iteration of loop .

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

Ans:

Range(10) means range will start from very starting number which is by default 0 and go till number specified which is 10 excluding last number . Therefore result remain same in all three case . range(10) = range(0,10) = ( 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)

Range(0,10) means range will start from 0 and will stop at 10 excluding the number where need to stop . range(0,10) = (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)

Range(0,10,1) means range will start from 0 , will stop at 10 and every time before going further taking step of 1 ahead each time . The result will remain same as in range(0,10) .

12. Write a short program that prints the numbers 1 to 10 using a for loop. Then write an equivalent program that prints the numbers 1 to 10 using a while loop.

Ans :

1. print 1-10 using for loop :

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

Result : 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10

1. print 1-10 using while loop :

i=1

while(i<=10):

print(i)

i+=1

Result : 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10

13. If you had a function named bacon() inside a module named spam, how would you call it after importing spam?

Ans:

Function can be called by spam.bacon()