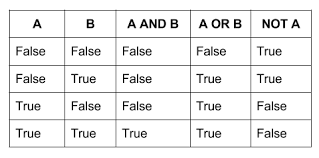
1. **What are the two values of the Boolean data type? How do you write them?**

**Ans.**A variable of the primitive data type boolean can have two values: true and false . To declare a Boolean variable, we use the keyword bool.

1. **What are the three different types of Boolean operators?**

**Ans.**The three basic boolean operators are: AND, OR, and NOT.

1. **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.**

**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 comparison operators?**

**Ans.** The six comparison operators: less than ( < ), less than or equal to ( <= ), greater than ( > ), greater than or equal to ( >= ), equal to ( == ), and not 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.**The “=” is an assignment operator is used to assign the value on the right to the variable on the left. The '==' operator checks whether the two given operands are equal or not**.**

Age=45; Here age is assigned 45.

Name==’bis’ here it will check if name is ‘bis’ or not

**7. Identify the three blocks in this code:**

**spam = 0**

**if spam == 10: first block**

**print('eggs')**

**if spam > 5: second block**

**print('bacon')**

**else: third block**

**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 = int(input())

if spam == 1:

print('Hello')

else if spam == 2:

print('Howdy')

else:

print('Greetings! ')

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

**Ans.**Itonly stops with external intervention or when a break statement is found.

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

**Ans.**In the break statement, the control exits from the loop whereas In the continue statement, the control remains within the loop.

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

**Ans.** Range(10) : When the user call range() with one argument, the user will get a series of numbers that starts at 0 and includes every whole number up to but not including, the number that the user has provided as the stop.

Range(0,10) : When the user call range() with two arguments, the user gets to decide not only where the series of numbers stops but also where it starts, so the user don’t have to start at 0 all the time.

Range(0,10,1) : When the user call range() with three arguments, the user can choose not only where the series of numbers will start and stop but also how big the difference will be between one number and the next.

**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.**for i in range(1, 11):

print(i)

i = 1

while(i<=10):

print(i)

i += 1

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

**Ans.**This function can be called with spam.bacon()