Python basics assingments-2

1. The two values of the Boolean data type are True and False. They are written with an uppercase T and F, respectively.
2. The three different types of Boolean operators are AND, OR, and NOT.
3. The truth tables for each Boolean operator are as follows:

AND: True and True = True True and False = False False and True = False False and False = False

OR: True or True = True True or False = True False or True = True False or False = False

NOT: True = False False = True

1. The values of the following expressions are: (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
2. The six comparison operators are: == (equal to), != (not equal to), > (greater than), < (less than), >= (greater than or equal to), <= (less than or equal to).
3. The equal to operator is written with two equals signs (==), while the assignment operator is written with a single equals sign (=). You would use the equal to operator when you want to compare the value of a variable to another value. For example: "if x == 4:". You would use the assignment operator when you want to assign a value to a variable. For example: "x = 4".
4. The three blocks in this code are:

* spam = 0
* if spam == 10: print('eggs')
* if spam > 5: print('bacon') else: print('ham') print('spam') print('spam')

1. Here is the code that would print Hello if 1 is stored in spam, Howdy if 2 is stored in spam, and Greetings! if anything else is stored in spam:

if spam == 1: print('Hello') elif spam == 2: print('Howdy') else: print('Greetings!')

1. To exit an endless loop, you can press the "CTRL" + "C" keys on your keyboard.
2. The difference between the "break" and "continue" statements is that "break" will exit the current loop and move on to the next statement, while "continue" will skip the rest of the current iteration and move on to the next iteration.
3. In a for loop, "range(10)" will iterate from 0 to 9, "range(0, 10)" will iterate from 0 to 9, and "range(0, 10, 1)" will also iterate from 0 to 9. The first number in the range function is the start value, the second number is the stop value, and the third number is the step value.
4. Here is a for loop that prints the numbers 1 to 10:

for i in range(1, 11): print(i)

And here is a while loop that does the same thing:

i = 1 while i <= 10: print(i) i += 1

1. To call the function bacon() inside the module spam, you would use the following syntax: "spam.bacon()".