**Level 1**

* 1. 5+2=7
  2. 5-2=3
  3. 5\*3=15
  4. 15/5=3
  5. 15/5=3
  6. 15/2=7.5

1. round(15/2) = 8
   1. Equal is “==” instead of “=” because it is used for comparison.
   2. “=” most likely “is”. If you put “Ram=26”, it means that Ram is 26.
2. a)1-1+1\*0/3\*2==0 is true b) 1-1+1\*0/3\*2==1 is false
   1. Apple is not a command while “apple” makes it a variable
   2. “25” is adding the numbers while “2”+”5” is combining the variables. Therefore “2”+”5” will equal 25 instead of 7
   3. Python is not able to decipher the singular letter segment from the whole word apple.
   4. The variable is repeated 10 times while it cannot be made into smaller amounts.
3. Indent/tab makes a list show up with commands that start with the letter
   1. The letter “o” is the forth letter in the variable. The variable always starts with 0 therefore “H” is 0..
   2. [4] is B, [3] is “,” , and [5] is o.
4. a) There is no seventh variable.

**Level 2**

* 1. An error
  2. Kittens has no value

1. Puppies is given a value of 36 therefore puppies/6 would work. The answer would be 6.
2. No Questions
   1. “red” currently does not have a value therefore an error would appear.
   2. The commands give different answers because they follow the rule of orders of operations.
   3. The index of “r” in watermelon is 4
   4. “==” compares both answers to see if it is the same or different. “=” adds a value to whatever to set it as.
   5. An error occurs because “friend” has no value and one is a string while the other is an integer.
   6. Int is an integer which is number while a string is combination of letters which is usually a word.
3. “Friend” is a syntax error because you cannot add an integer and a string.
4. The print command can be used to print various things like someone's name or a location.
   1. String
   2. Boolean
   3. The quotes around the “true” means it is a string. The quotes tell python what is what.
5. Boolean data is important because different things will have values like if there were 10 dogs and 5 cats. You are able to add value to the string dogs and cat and do any operation like that.
6. Personally I think there is no “maybe” because numbers are one certain answer. Math has one correct answer therefore there should be no maybe.

**Level 3**

* 1. 1) True, 2) False 3)False, 4)False
  2. There are only 4 combinations because there are only two options. 2\*2 equals 4.
  3. “And” acts like “=”. It compares both options and if both are true, it would output true. But if any of them are false, the answer would be false.
  4. 1)True, 2)True, 3)True, 4)False
  5. “Or” makes the program see both options and outputs true if any of them are true. It would only be false if there was only false options and no true options.
  6. Since one is true, it would output true because python chooses true prefers false. So if there is at least one true, it would appear true. If there were no true answer, then false would appear.
  7. 1) False, 2)False, 3)False, 4)True
  8. The operator makes python see if there is any true. If there is any true, it would appear false. It would only appear true when there is no true.
  9. The brackets make the operator see the variable as one thing as opposed to seeing it as two different things.
  10. The “no” expression changes both the options to false making them one of them false not matching anymore, making the expression false and the integers inside the brackets both false making false.
  11. 5==5-True
  12. True and False-True
  13. False and False= False

1. Things=(“food, games, and random things”)
2. It is a index error because there is no index of 3