*Level 1*

1. 3+5-2+9-8+3=10
2. 5\*8/3\*6/3\*2=53.33
3. 10/2=5 , 10/3=3.33
4. Round(10/2)=5 , Round(10/3)=3
5. A) Because, = is used for other reasons in coding.

B) = means is, so for example, checking if something is true or false in some

coding languages would be something like CheckFor”…” and it could say =True

or =False and that’s what = is used for and the reason it can’t be used for math problems; used to give output from different input commands

1. A)2+4-2==2\*4/2 , True

B)5+3-2>9/2\*3 , False

1. A) There is no prompt/command signifying what you want the program to do with the information (Apple).

B) Because the quotations prompt the program to just return the information you gave it in the same way that you input it.

1. A)Because the program considers “apple” as one factor whereas “appl” and “e” are 2 different factors that are being put together, e cannot be taken out because

it is part of that whole factor and not considered a separate part.

9. A-0 N-1 I-2 K-3 A-4 T-5

10. Because the fourth index in hello is ‘o’ because ‘H’ is 0 and it counts up from there.

11. Because there is no seventh index in “Hello”

*Level 2*

1. Because “kittens” was not assigned a value and is just a free variable without meaning.
2. You are assigning puppies as 36 then changing its value by dividing it by 6, then showing the final value (36/6=6)
3. -Done
4. First you assign “red” to colour, then assigning 36 to puppies, and finally telling python to put the 2 together essentially making “red 36”.
5. Because order of operations changes the order in which the program interprets the command.
6. Index of ‘r’ is 4 in watermelon, fruit[mynumber +1]
7. = is to assign a variable a value, while == is to check if something is equal or true.
8. Python cannot add a number with actual value to a variable because it does not do anything. The difference between int and str is that one looks for an actual value of a number and a string can be words.
9. A syntax error, print (“Anikat Saini”)
10. It is < class ‘str’ >, It is < class ‘bool’ >, In type(“True”) it had quotation marks around “true” and this would indicate that it is a string. However, in type( True ) there is no quotation marks around “true” so, Python will not classify it as a string.
11. It is important because there is often math involved and this is a good way to check if something to do with that is true or false, also because this has a lot to do with choices.
12. I think there is no maybe because it is a form of randomness and there are other ways to program randomness, so having a maybe for checking decisions or the like is unnecessary, also because it provides little to no consistency.

*Level 3*

1. True and True

It is true.

True and False

It is false.

False and True

It is false.

False and False

It is false.

There can be multiple trues or multiple falses making different combinations.

The and operator checks for two things similar to how math operators compare two values using some form of a function.

2. True or True

It is true.

True or False

It is true.

False or True

It is true.

False or False

It is false.

They are similar because they both check for something, they are different because AND checks if two things are have the same answer (True true or false false), whereas OR checks if either one is the one it is looking for.

3. not (True or True)

It is false.

not (True or False)

it is false.

not (False or True)

It is false.

not (False or False)

It is true.

The NOT and OR operator combination would be similar to an AND operator because is that if there is one false in the combination, the answer would be false. Also, the difference would be that all the answers are the opposite of what they are supposed to be.

4. A distribution-like effect causes them to have different effects as the first one becomes not true or not true, or, not true or true.

It gave the same results for both statements because in AND operators if there is just one false, the answer will be false. Since the NOT operator made a false in each statement, the answers would both be false.

5. 9 == 9 and 9 == 6+4

=>False

"fish" == "fish"

=> True

False or 2 == 2

=> True

6. [“Blue Jays”, “Toronto Raptors”, Maple leaf’s”]

SportsTeams = [“Blue Jays”, “Toronto Raptors”, Maple Leafs”]

SportsTeams => [“Blue Jays”, “Toronto Raptors”, Maple leafs”]

7. 2

Syntax Error

8. colours = ["orange", "blue", "green"]

print(colours[0])

=> orange

print(colours[1])

=> blue

print(colours[2])

=> green

9.name = ["Hi Alfred!", "Hi Steve!", "Hi Jeff!"]

if name == ["Hi Alfred!", "Hi Steve!", "Hi Jeff!"]:

print(myname[0])

10. myname = "Anikat"

if myname == "Ginger":

print("Anikat")

else:

print("Saini")

11. myname = "Dylan"

if myname == "Dylan":

print("Hi Dylan")

elif myname == "Zak":

print("Hi Zak!")

elif myname == "Kudhrit":

print("Hi Kudhrit!")

elif myname == "Cisco":

print("Hi Cisco!")

else:

print("Nice to meet you")