1. What are the Boolean data type's two values? How do you go about writing them?

Ans : True and False, using capital T and F, with the rest of the word in lowercase

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

Ans : 1. and 2. Or 3. Not.

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 :

True and True is True.  
  
True and False is False.  
  
False and True is False.  
  
False and False is False.  
  
True or True is True.  
  
True or False is True.  
  
False or True is True.  
  
False or False is False.  
  
not True is False.  
  
not False is True.

4. What are the values of the following expressions?

(5 > 4) and (3 == 5) Ans : False.

not (5 > 4) = Ans : False

(5 > 4) or (3 == 5) = Ans : True.

not ((5 > 4) or (3 == 5)) = Ans : False

(True and True) and (True == False) = Ans : False

(not False) or (not True) = Ans : True.

5. What are the six different types of reference operators?

Ans :

1. >=.
2. <=.
3. >.
4. <.
5. ==.

6. How do you tell the difference between the equal to and assignment operators?

Ans : == is the equal operator. Compare two value and evaluate Boolean value. = is the assignment operator, value store in a variable.

7. Describe a condition and when you would use one.

Condition is an expression, it is used to “**flow control statement**” evaluating “**Boolean**” value.

8. Recognize the following 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 : All values was inside of if statement, but lines print(‘bacon’) and print (‘ham’).

print('eggs')

if spam > 5:

print('bacon')

else:

print('ham')

print('spam')

9. Create a programme that prints. If 1 is stored in spam, prints Hello; if 2 is stored in spam, prints Howdy; and if 3 is stored in spam, prints Salutations! if there's something else in spam.

Ans:

spam = int(input("Enter the Spam values"))

if spam == 1:

print('Hello')

elif spam == 2:

print('Howdy')

else:

print('Salutations!')

10.If your programme is stuck in an endless loop, what keys can you press?

Ans : Ctrl (C).

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

Ans : Break is executed outside and after a loop condition but continue will execute the start of the loop.

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

Ans: Range is (10) call ranges from 0 up to but not including 10, but range(0, 10) loop to start at 0, and range(0, 10, 1) loop is increase the variable by 1 of each iteration.

13. Using a for loop, write a short programme that prints the numbers 1 to 10 Then, using a while loop, create an identical programme that prints the numbers 1 to 10.

**For Loop:**

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

**While Loop:**

i = 1

while(i<=10):

print(i)

i += 1

14. If you had a bacon() function within a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

Ans : spam.bacon()