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

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?

and, or, and 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 ).

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) - 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?

==, !=, <, >, <=, and >=.

6. How do you tell the difference between the equal to and assignment operators?Describe a condition and when you would use one.

== is the equal to operator that compares two values and evaluates to a Boolean, while = is the assignment operator that stores a value in a variable.

7. Identify the 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 - The three blocks are everything inside the if statement and the lines print('bacon') and print('ham').  
  
print('eggs')  
if spam > 5:  
print('bacon')  
else:  
print('ham')  
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.

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

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

Press CTRL-C to stop a program stuck in an infinite loop.

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

In Python, break and continue statements can alter the flow of a normal loop.

Loops iterate over a block of code until the test expression is false, but sometimes we wish to terminate the current iteration or even the whole loop without checking test expression.

The break and continue statements are used in these cases.

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

**range(10) and Range(0,10)function, range(0,10,1)**returns the sequence of the given number between the given range. all are same.

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.

For loop –

for i in range(0,11):

print(I,end=””)

print()

whle loop –

i = 1

while (i<11):

print(i)

i+=1

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

If you had a function named bacon() inside a module named spam, how would you call it after importing spam ? This function can be called with spam. **bacon()**.