ASSIGNMENT 2

1. The two values are True and False
2. Three boolean operator are not, and , or
4. not

| A | not A |
| --- | --- |
| True | False |
| False | True |

1. and

| A | B | A and B |
| --- | --- | --- |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | False |
| False | True | False |
| False | False | False |

1. or

| A | B | A or B |
| --- | --- | --- |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | True |
| False | True | True |
| False | False | False |

4.

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True

5.

1. >
2. <
3. ==
4. !=
5. <=
6. >=

6. Equal to is “ ==”

Assignment is “=”

Equal to is used when we have to compare two variables and it evaluates to True or False. Eg: 6==5 : it gives False since 6 is not equal to 5

Assignment operator is used to assign a value to a variable. Eg: a=6.

7.

Thre blocks are as follows:

1. if spam == 10:

print(‘eggs’)

1. if spam &gt; 5:

print(‘bacon’)

1. else:

print(‘ham’)

print(‘spam’)

print(‘spam’)

8. If (spam==1):

print(“Hello”)

elif (spam==2):

print(“Howdy”)

else:

print(“Greetings!”)

9. Control+C

10. If we use break in a loop then until the condition of break is not reached that loop will iterate and it will end just and the execution will come out of the loop when that condition occurs.

If we use continue then this loop will will iterate and do its functions until that continue continue condition is not reached . When that continue condition is reached then in that iteration the functions of that loop will not occur but are skipped and then again next iteration starts. So here loop doesnot ends but only skipped once.

11. All are executed same. In range(0,10) we explicitly told to start from 0 . In range(0,10,1) we explicitly told to start from 0 and increase 1 in each iteration . In range(10) it is already taken care by the language itself.

12.

USING FOR LOOP

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

USING WHILE LOOP

i=1

while i<11:

print(i)

i+=1

13. spam.bacon()