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

ANS A Boolean data type has one of two possible values (usually denoted true and false), intended to represent the two truth values of logic and Boolean algebra. It is named after George Boole, who first defined an algebraic system of logic in the mid 19th century.

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

ANS Boolean operators are the words "AND", "OR" and "NOT". When used in library databases (typed between your keywords) they can make each search more precise

3. Make a list of each Boolean operator&#39;s truth tables (i.e. every possible combination of Boolean

values for the operator and what it evaluate ).

ANS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| == | Equal to | True False |
| != | Not equal to | True True |
| < | Less than | False False |
| > | Greater than | False True |

4. What are the values of the following expressions?

(5 &gt; 4) and (3 == 5)

not (5 &gt; 4)

(5 &gt; 4) or (3 == 5)

not ((5 &gt; 4) or (3 == 5))

(True and True) and (True == False)

(not False) or (not True)

ANS The result of a Boolean expression is either true or false. Boolean expressions allow us to write programs that decide whether to execute some code or not. These decisions changes the flow of the program execution.

5. What are the six comparison operators?

ANS The six comparison operators are 1) == or equal to, 2) != or not equal to, 3) > or greater than, 4) >= or greater than or equal to, 5) < or less than, and 6) <= or less than or equal to. They can be used to compare different values in Python, such as integers or strings.

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

condition and when you would use one.

ANS The '=' is the so-called assignment operator and is used to assign the result of the expression on the right side of the operator to the variable on the left side. The '==' is the so-called equality comparison operator and is used to check whether the two expressions on both sides are equal or not.

7. Identify the three blocks in this code:

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print(&#39;eggs&#39;)

if spam &gt; 5:

print(&#39;bacon&#39;)

else:

print(&#39;ham&#39;)

print(&#39;spam&#39;)

print(&#39;spam&#39;)

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.

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

ANS The keyboard interrupt method is useful when we want to manually stop an infinite loop while it's running. We can do this by pressing Ctrl + C on our keyboard, which sends a signal to the program to stop executing.

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

ANS The main difference between Break and Continue statement in C is that the Break statement stops the entire loop process. Whereas the Continue statement only stops the current iteration of the loop.

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

ANS The main difference between Break and Continue statement in C is that the Break statement stops the entire loop process. Whereas the Continue statement only stops the current iteration of the loop.

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.

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

importing spam?

ANS 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().

FINISH\*\*\*\*