1. **What are the two values of the Boolean data type? How do you write them?**
   Answer: True and False. We can write them using capital **T** and **F** with the rest of the word in lowercase.

2. **What are the three different types of Boolean operators?**
   Answer: AND, OR, 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)**
   Answer:
   - **AND:**

True	True	True
True	False	False
False	True	False
False	False	False

   - **OR:**

True	True	True
True	False	True
False	True	True
False	False	False

   - **NOT:**
     Not True is **False**
     Not False is **True**

4. **What are the values of the following expressions?**
   Answer:

(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?**
   Answer:

Equal	==
Not Equal	!=
Greater than	>
Less than	<
Greater than or equal to	>=
Less than or equal to	<=

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

   == 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')
   Answer:
   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**
   Answer:

```
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?**
   Answer:
   Ctrl-C

10. **How can you tell the difference between break and continue?**
    Answer:
    The **break** statement will move the execution outside and just after a loop.
    The **continue** statement will move the execution to the start of the loop.

11. **In a for loop, what is the difference between range (10), range (0, 10), and range (0, 10, 1)?**
    Answer:
    They all do the same thing. The range (10) call ranges from 0 up to (but not including) 10, range (0, 10) explicitly tells the loop to start at 0, and range (0, 10, 1) explicitly tells the loop to increase the variable by 1 on each iteration.

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.**
    Answer:

```
for i in range(1,11):
    print (i)
    i=1
    while i <= 10:
        print (i)
        i = i+1
```

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