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

-- A Boolean data type consists of two values - **True and False**

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

-- operators are **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 ).

-- NOT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Not(A) |
| True | False |
| False | True |

OR

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | O/P |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | True |
| False | True | True |
| False | False | False |

AND

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | O/P |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | False |
| False | True | False |
| False | False | False |

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?

* Less than ( < )
* Less than or equal to ( <= )
* Greater than ( > )
* Greater than or equal to ( >= )
* Equal to ( == )
* Not 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.

-- The ‘==’ operator checks whether the two given operands are equal or not. If so, it

returns true. Otherwise it returns false.

-- ‘=’ It is used for assigning the value to 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’)

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!’)