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| 1 | What are the two values of the Boolean data type? How do you write them? |
| Ans. | True and False and notation is True and False ( upper case T and F followed by lower case letter) |
| 2 | What are the three different types of Boolean operators? |
| Ans. | 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 ). |
| Ans. | True **and** True => True.  True **and** False =>False.  False **and** True =>False.  False **and** False =>False.  True **or** True =>True.  True **or** False =>True.  False **or** True =>True.  False **or** False =>False.  **not** True =>False.  **not** False =>True. |
| 4 | What are the values of the following expressions?  (5 > 4) and (3 == 5)  not (5 > 4)  (5 > 4) or (3 == 5)  not ((5 > 4) or (3 == 5))  (True and True) and (True == False)  (not False) or (not True) |
| Ans. | (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? |
| Ans | ==, !=, <, >, <=, and >=. |
| 6 | How do you tell the difference between the equal to and assignment operators? Describe a condition and when you would use one. |
| Ans. | == 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 |
| Ans. | 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? |
| Ans. | CTRL + C |
| 10 | How can you tell the difference between break and continue? |
| Ans. | 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)? |
| Ans. | 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. |
| Ans. | for i in range(1, 11):  print(i)  2) 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? |
| Ans. | spam.bacon(). |