1. What are the Boolean data type's two values? How do you go about writing them?

Ans: True or False

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

Ans: AND (&& , and)

OR (||)

NOT(not)

3. Make list of each Boolean operator's truth tables (i.e. every possible combination of Boolean values for the operator and what it evaluate ).

Ans:



4. What are the values of the following expressions?

(5 > 4) and (3 == 5)

Ans: False

not (5 > 4)

Ans: False

(5 > 4) or (3 == 5)

Ans: True

not ((5 > 4) or (3 == 5))

Ans: False

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

Ans: False

(not False) or (not True)

Ans: True

5. What are the six different types of reference operators?

Ans: We have different type of operators in pyton , such are below.

1)Arithmetic Operators

2)Assignment Operators

3)Relational Operators

4)Boolean Operators

5)Conditional Operators

6) Identity

7)Membership

8) Deletion

9)Callables Operators

10)Bitwise Operators

11)Bitwise Assignment Operators

12)Misc

13)String and Sequence Operators

14)Sequence Assignment Operators

If this question is about **Relational Operators.** Please find below Relational Operators

== (equal)

!= (not equal)

> (greater than)

>= (greater than or equal)

< (less than)

<= (less than or equal)

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

Ans:

== (equal) - It returns boolean value stating whether two expressions are equal.

= - Assigns a value to a variable.

7. Describe a condition and when you would use one.

Ans: Condition statement perfoms different computations or actions depending on whether a specific Boolean constraint evaluates to true or false.

ex :

a = 43

b = 33

if b > a:

print("b is greater than a")

elif a == b:

print("a and b are equal")

Here we are checking the values of varaibles and prinitng which value id greater value.

8. Recognize the following three blocks in this code:

spam = 0

if spam == 10:-----------------------------> 1 st Block

print('eggs')

if spam > 5:-----------------------------> 2nd Block

print('bacon')

else: ----------------------------> 3rd Block

print('ham')

print('spam')

print('spam')

9. Create a programme that prints. If 1 is stored in spam, prints Hello; if 2 is stored in spam, prints Howdy; and if 3 is stored in spam, prints Salutations! if there's something else in spam.

Ans:

spam = input("Enter your value: ")

if spam == '1':

print('Hellow')

elif spam == '2':

print('Howdy')

elif spam == '3':

print('Salutations!')

else:

print('There is something ')

10.If your programme is stuck in an endless loop, what keys can you press?

Ans: CTRL+C

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

Ans: Difference between both is that when break keyword is used it will exit the loop and

when continue is used present iteration will be stopped and proceed to next iteration.

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

Ans: There is no difference in creating sequence of numbers from 0 to 9

13. Using a for loop, write a short programme that prints the numbers 1 to 10 Then, using a while loop, create an identical programme that prints the numbers 1 to 10.

Ans:

For loop:

x = range(0,10)

for n in x:

print(n)

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While loop:

count=0

while count<10:

print(count)

count= count+1

14. If you had a bacon() function within a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

Ans: After importing spam module we have to call like below.

import spam

spam.bacon()