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

There two Boolean values those are True and False,

We can write it in the same fashion like: if True: then statement, or if False: statement

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

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 ).

True + True = True

True + False = 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?

<, > ,=,>=,<=,!=

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

Equal to means ==

Assignment operators =

Here a=5 means assigning a values as 5 to a

Whereas a==b means checking if a equals to b.

7. Identify the three blocks in this code:

spam = 0

if spam == 10: Block1

print('eggs')

if spam > 5: Block2

print('bacon')

else: Block3s

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.

spam = 1

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?

Ctrl + C or else in jupyter notebook we can interrupt the kernel or restart the kernel.

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

With the break statement we will get output of the current block or loop and the next statement will be executed.

Whereas in continue if the conditions met then the current statement or expression will be skipped and the same loop will continue again from the next loop value.

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

Range(10) means total 10 number will be considered starting from 0 to 9, here the lower limit (start point) 0 is by default considered

Range(0,10) means the number will be ranged starting from 0 till 9. Here we are explicitly defining the starting point.

Range(0,10,1) means the number will start from 0 till 9 and the step size is of 1. Means the numbers will be increased with 1.

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.

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

While loop:

i=10

while i !=0:

print(i)

i-=1

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

import spam as sp

sp.bacon()

OR

import spam

spam.bacon()