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

Ans:They are True and False.

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

Ans: They are 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:

and operator:

55<66 and 44>33 : True and True : True

55>66 and 44<66 :False and True:False

55>66 and 44>66 : False and False :False

or operator:

55<66 or 44>33 True or True: True

55>66 or 44<66 False or True:True

55>66 and 44>66 False or False:False

not opertor:

a=10

not(a==10) False

not(55<66) and 44>33 not(True) and True:False

55<66 and not(44>33) True and not(True):False

not(0) True

not(1) False

not(100 False)

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 different types of reference operators?

Ans:Assignment,Arithmatic,Relatinal,boolean,condtional,Bitwise.

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

Ans: i=10 Assignment operation

i==10 equal(to check both are same,return value bool)

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

Ans: for i in range(10):

if (i>5):

print(i)

Will only print value of i when it is greater than 5 till 9.

8. Recognize the following 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: only "spam" will be the output as if block wont execute at all and control will got to last print statement.

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:

if spam==1:

print("hello")

elif spam==2:

print("Howdy")

elif spam==3:

print("salutations")

else:

continue

note: no justification in que for else condition.

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

Ans: In jupyter interrupt the kernel or restart it.From command line press ctrl+c

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

Ans when break is hit in loop it will come out of loop but when continue is hit it will skip the current iteration at that point and will go to next

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

Ans:All will do the same thing.

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:

using for loop

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

using while loop

i=1

while(i<=10):

print(i)

i+=1

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

Ans: from spam import bacon

bacon(\*args)