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

Ans- True()

False()

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

Ans- And

Or

Not

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 ).

Ans- True and True = True

True and False = 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)

5. What are the six comparison operators?

Ans- less than, greater than, less than or equal to, greater than or equal to, equal to, and 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.

Ans- In mathematics and algebra, = is an equal to operator. In programming = is an assignment operator, which means that it assigns a 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')

Ans- egg

bacon

8.

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- In the break statement, the control exits from the loop and In the break statement, the control exits from the loop.

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

Ans- all three versions will generate the same sequence of numbers from 0 to 9.

0 for the starting value and 1 for the step size.

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.

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

Ans- spam. bacon()