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

True and False

Var = True

Var = False

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

True, False, 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 ).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Var 1 | Operator | Var 2 | result |
| True | And | True | True |
| True | And | False | False |
| False | And | True | False |
| True | Or | True | True |
| True | Or | False | False |
| False | Or | False | False |
| Not true |  |  | false |
| Not false |  |  | True |
|  |  |  |  |

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.

Assignments operator is used to assign value to a variable and equal to operator is used to evaluate comparison between variables and return value..

For example, if I want take an input from user and store it in to variable will use assignment variable..

usertype = str(input(“enter user type”))

If want to check input is correct to a specific values than will use equal to operator..

If (usertype ==’’student’)

Print(“hello student, welcome…..”)

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')

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’)

else if spam == 2:

print('Howdy')

else:

print(‘Greetings.. hru…’)

9.If your programme is stuck in an endless loop, what keys you’ll press?

Ctrl + c

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

Break – means compiler need to break the loop and exit from loop no need to complete loop and rest statement within loops..

Continue – means compiler need to continue with next loop without running next statement after continue word.. and continue loop in next stage…

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

Range(10) – this loop continue by 0 to 9 iterator – default start position is 0 in this function

range(0, 10) - this loop continue by 0 to 9 iterator - start position is defined as 0 in this function

range(0, 10, 1) - - this loop continue by 0 to 9 iterator - start position is defined as 0 in this function and skipping by 1 in iterator..

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(1,10):

print(i)

-----------------------------------------

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?

Class spam:

Def bacon()

Print(“ASf”)

Import spam

Obj = spam()

Obj.bacon()