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

Ans:-boolean data type are true and false and we can write theam comparssion between two variable and comparssion of expression.

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

Ans:-three Boolean operattors 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:-A B A and B AorB notA

0 0 0 0 1

0 1 0 1 1

1 0 0 1 0

1 1 1 1 0

4. What are the values of the following expressions?

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

Ans:-False

not (5 > 4)

Ans:-Flase

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

Ans:-False

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

Ans:-False

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

(not False) or (not True)

Ans:-True

5. What are the six comparison operators?

Ans:- equal to, not equal to, greater than, greater than or equal to, less than, and less than or 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:-Equal to operator is == and assignment is = Equal to operators is used for comparing two values. It returns 1 if both the values are equal otherwise returns 0 and assignment operators is It is used for assigning the 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')

And:-spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs') # indent increased, block A

if spam > 5: # still block A

print('bacon') # still block A, indent increased, block B inside block A

else: # still block A, indent decreased, block B ended in line above

print('ham') # still block A, indent increased, block C inside block A

print('spam') # still block A, indent decreased, block C ended in line above

print('spam') # indent decreased, block A ended in line above

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.

Ans:- 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?

Ans :-Ctrl+C

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

Ans: Break leaves the loop completely and executes the statements after the loop. Whereas Continue leaves the current iteration and executes with the next value in the loop. break completely exits the loop. continue skips the statements after the continue statement and keeps looping

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

Ans : In for loop string is converted in sequence out put and range (10) is last stop point from where we take “0” is starting point and range(0,10) where is was mentation in that “0” is starting point and “10” last ending point and (0,10,0) is “0” is staring point and “10” ending and” 0 “ is step taking to data

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.

Ans: Using for loop

for i in range(1, 11):

print(i)

Using while loop

i = 1

while(i<=10):

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?

Ans:- This function can be called with spam. bacon()