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

Ans:True and False are the values of Boolean data type. Which are special version of 1 and 0.it use logical and relational operators.eg 1==1…..ans is True,1>2…..ans is False.

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

Ans: 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: 1) False and False is False.

False and True is False.

True and False is False.

True and True is True.

2)False or False is False.

False or True is True.

True or False is True.

True and True is True.

3)not True is False

Not False is True

4. What are the values of the following expressions?

1.(5 > 4) and (3 == 5)

Ans:False

2. not (5 > 4)

Ans: False

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

Ans: True

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

Ans: False

5. (True and True) and (True == False)

Ans: False

6.(not False) or (not True)

Ans: True

5. What are the six comparison operators?

Ans: 1) >= True if the no is greater than and equal to another no ,2)<= True if the no is lessthan and equal to another no, 3) == True if two values are equivalent, 4) && true if both values are true, 5).!= True if values are not equivalent, 6) || true if either of the value are true

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

Ans: Assignment operator: The ‘=’ it is called assignment operator used to assign the result of the expression on the right side of the operator to the variable on the left hand side .

Equal to Operator: The ‘==’ it is called equal to comparison operator and it is used to checked whether the two expression on both sides are qual or not, if they are equal it turns True, if they are not equal, turns False.

Eg. a=1

if a==1:

print("ineuron")

else:

print("hello")

o/p: ineuron

This expression evaluate the Boolean value.

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: Three blocks which is inside if are:

1. if spam == 10:

print('eggs')

print('spam')

2) if spam > 5:

print('bacon')

print('spam')

3) else:

print('ham')

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.

Ans: spam=int(input("enter no"))

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: Press Ctrl-C to atop a program which stuck in endless loop.

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

Ans:1)Break: Break keyword, terminates the execution of current loop and passes to the next loop or main body.

2)Continue: Continue keyword skip the current iteration and execute the very next iteration in the loop.

Eg. for i in range(0,10):

if i==2:

break

print(i)

o/p: 0

1

for i in range(0,10):

if i==2:

continue

print(i)

o/p: 0

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

1

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

Ans: They all do the same thing, range(10),call ranges 0 upto 9,range(0,10) it tells loop start from 0 and end at 9 and range(0,10,1) it tells the loop to increase the variable by 1 on each iteration.

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:1. for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

i=1

2. 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: spam.bacon()