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

Boolean data type has only two values . True and False

It is used to write the condition and condition has only two possibility write and wrong.

Write condition has stored True value instead Wrong condition has False values.

A=5

Print(A<5)

False

# it will give you False output because condition is wrong

Print(A==5)

True

# it will give you True output because condition is correct

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

Boolean operator has three type. These are all operators give only two value that is True and False.

Boolean operator can use to where at least two or more condition is joined at a time.

1. And : It is use to give the answer on the basis of all condition has correct otherwise it will give you False output.

A=2

B=3

Print(A<2 and B==3) # answer is the False

False

False and True = False

1. OR: It is use to give the answer on the basis of at least one condition is true.

False or True = True

Print(A<2 and B==3) # answer is the True

True

1. NOT : It is use to give the answer on the basis of all the condition is wrong then it will give you true output and it is represent by !.

Print(A!=4) # the answer is correct True

True

**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 ).**

Boolean possible combination of operator is :

True and True = True

True or True = True

False and True = False

False or True = True

False not True = True

False not False= False

False and True or False= False

False and False or False= False

True and True or False= True

True and True or True= True

True and True not False= True

True and False not False =False

True and True or False not True = False

True and True or True not False = True

**4. What are the values of the following expressions?**

**(5 > 4) and (3 == 5)** : True

**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?**

a. Equal : ==

It is use, when I compare for equalisation

b. Not Equal : !=

It is use , when I compare for not equal

c. Greater : >

It is use, when want to use check greater things. Like wise a> b

If a is greater, then you will get the True values otherwise False

d. Less : <

It is use, When we want to check a Iesser things. Likeiwse a<b

If a is greater, then you will get the False values otherwise True

e. Greater and Equal : >=

It is use, when number might equal or greater in both condition answer is True.

f. Greater and Equal : <=

It is use, when number might equal or lesser in both condition answer is True.

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

Assignment operators is use as a single “=” sign instead equal operators is defined by “==”

And assignment operators uses only to show the value of variable but equal operators is use to check the 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')**

ham

spam

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.**

If spam==1:

Print(‘Hello’)

Elif spam==2:

Print(“Howdy”)

Else:

Print(“Greating”)

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

CLT+C : to break the infinite loop.

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

Break command is use to last the loop for the given condition instead Continue can be used for skip the that condition in the loop and go ahead.

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

All are same but in range(10) can be start by default from 0, but range(0,10) has predefined the loop by programmer to start from 0 it might be 1 or any number less than 10

And in last condition range(0,10,1) : Its defined to start from 0 and go up to 10 but skipping one unit it might be change on the basis of requirement 2 or so on less …..

**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)

and

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?**

spam.bacon()