

# Python Assignment - 2

①

A1 Boolean datatype has values ① True  
② False

For True  $\rightarrow$  true  
For False  $\rightarrow$  false } lowercase

A2 Boolean Operators - ① And  
② OR  
③ NOT

<u>A3</u>	<u>Combinations</u>			<u>Output</u>
①	True	and	True	True
②	True	and	False	False
③	False	and	True	False
④	False	and	False	False
⑤	True	or	True	True
⑥	True	or	False	True
⑦	False	or	True	True
⑧	False	or	False	False
⑨	not	True		False
⑩	not	False		True

②

A4Output①  $5 > 4$  and  $3 == 5$ 

True and False

 $\Rightarrow$ 

False

②  $\text{not}(5 > 4)$  $\text{not}(\text{True})$  $\rightarrow$ 

False

③  $\text{not}((5 > 4) \text{ or } (3 == 5))$  $\text{not}(\text{True or False})$  $\Rightarrow$  $\text{not}(\text{True})$  $\Rightarrow$ 

False

④  $(\text{True and True}) \text{ and } (\text{True} == \text{False})$ 

True and False

 $\Rightarrow$ 

False

⑤  $(\text{not False}) \text{ or } (\text{not True})$ 

True or False

 $\Rightarrow$ 

True

A5

Comparison Operators

①  $==$   $\Rightarrow$  Equals to②  $\neq$   $\Rightarrow$  not equals to③  $>$   $\Rightarrow$  Greater than④  $<$   $\Rightarrow$  Lesser than⑤  $>=$   $\Rightarrow$  Greater and Equals to⑥  $<=$   $\Rightarrow$  Lesser and Equals to

A6

Equals to operator ( $==$ ), it is basically a comparison operator and will return the output in form of a Boolean expression.

Now, Assignment Operator ( $=$ ), it is used to define a value to a operator

Equals to  
( $==$ )

$5 == 6$   
output  $\rightarrow$  False

Assignment  
( $=$ )

$a = 6$   
print(a)  
output (6)

A7



(9)

AP

```

if spam == 1:
    print('Hello')
elif spam == 2:
    print('Howdy')
else:
    print('Greetings!')

```

AP

ctrl + Alt + M

AIO

Break  $\Rightarrow$  It is used to end the loop and come outside the loop

Continue  $\Rightarrow$  It is used to ~~skip~~ skip the current iteration.

We can put a counter variable to analyze their working.

AM

The output of all the three expression are same :-

① range(10)  $\Rightarrow$  refers loop ends at 9

② range(0, 10)  $\Rightarrow$  Loop ends at 9  
 Loop starts from 0 which is by default

③ range(0, 10, 1)  $\Rightarrow$  This refers, it count ~~see~~ every first value

Q12 Using for loop

```
for i in range(1, 11):  
    print(i)
```

Using while loop

```
while (i <= 10)  
    print(i)  
    i += 1
```

Q13 After importing spam;  
we will just write

⇒ a.bacon()