Assignment\_2

1) The two values of the Boolean data type are True and False. It is written as T capital and remaining small i.e True where F as capital and remaining small i.e False.

2) The three different types of Boolean operators are and ,or and not.

3) True and True = True.

True and False = False.

False and True = False.

False and False = False.

True or True = True.

True or False = True.

False or True = True.

False or False = False.

not True = False.

not False = True.

4) False

False

True

False

False

True

5) ==, !=, <, >, <=, and >=.

6) == is the equal to operator that compares two values and returns a Boolean value, while = is the assignment operator that stores a value in a variable.

7) The three blocks of code is

print(‘ham’)

print(‘spam’)

print(‘spam’)

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print(“eggs”) #1

if spam >5:

print(“bacon”;) #2

else:

print(“ham”) #3

8) The code is:

if spam == 1:

print('Hello')

elif spam == 2:

print('Howdy')

else:

print('Greetings!')

9) Ctrl-c is pressed in order to escape from endless loop.

10) The Break statement will move the execution outside and just after a loop. The Continue statement will move the execution to the start of the loop.

11) They all do the same thing. The range(10) call ranges from 0 up to 9 with length of 10 , range(0, 10) start at 0, and range(0, 10, 1) makes an increment by 1 till 9 starting from 0.

12) for loop:

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

while loop:

i = 1

while i <= 10:

print(i)

i = i + 1

13) It is called as spam.bacon().