1. What are the Boolean data type's two values? How do you go about writing them?

Answer : True and False

<variable name> = True

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

Answer : And, Or and 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 ).

Answer :

A B A and B A or B

True True True True

False True False True

True False False True

False False False False

4. What are the values of the following expressions?

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

Ans : False

not (5 > 4)

Ans : False

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

Ans : True

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

Ans : True

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

Ans : False

(not False) or (not True)

Ans : True

5. What are the six different types of reference operators?

Answer : Arithmetic operators,Relational operators,Logical Operators ,Bitwise operators,Assignment Operators,Identity operators

6. How do you tell the difference between the equal to and assignment operators?

Answer : ‘=’ is an assignment operator with the value on the right side is assigned with variable on the left.

‘==’ Operator checks if both the operands are equal and return Boolean value

7. Describe a condition and when you would use one.

Answer : equal to will be used when a value been assigned to a variable name

‘==’ when we need to check the operands are equal or not , as a comparison operator.

8. Recognize the following three blocks in this code:

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs')

if spam > 5:

print('bacon')

else:

print('ham')

print('spam')

print('spam')

Answer :

if spam is equal to 10 execute the block else execute the ‘else’ block

If spam is equal to 10 , enter another if block else execute the ‘else’ block.

9. Create a programme that prints. If 1 is stored in spam, prints Hello; if 2 is stored in spam, prints Howdy; and if 3 is stored in spam, prints Salutations! if there's something else in spam.

Answer :

spam=3

if spam == 1:

print('Hello')

elif spam ==2:

print('Howdy')

elif spam ==3:

print('Salutations!')

else:

print('something else')

10.If your programme is stuck in an endless loop, what keys can you press?

Answer : CTRL+C

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

Answer : Break – will exit the loop , if used inside nested loop ,the current loop will be exited.

Continue : The current iteration will be stopped and proceed to the next iteration.

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

Answer :

range(10) - create sequence of number and in for loop it can be iterated and print the sequence.

o/p- 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Range(0,10) – This will create sequence starting from 0 till 10.

o/p- 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Range(0,10,1) – Create sequence with starting number 0 and ending 10 with interval 1.

o/p- 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

13. Using a for loop, write a short programme that prints the numbers 1 to 10 Then, using a while loop, create an identical programme that prints the numbers 1 to 10.

Answer :

For loop :

for n in range(1,10):

print(n, end =" ")

o/p - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

While loop:

i = 1

y = range(1, 10)

while i in y:

print(i, end=" ")

i = i + 1

o/p - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

14. If you had a bacon() function within a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

Answer:

Import spam

spam.bacon()