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

Ans. Two type: True and False. We write comparison operators to get them in return like

100==100 ◊ True, 100!=100 ◊ False , True And True ◊, True And False ◊ 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. AND-(true true is true rest is false) OR- (only false false is false rest is true) NOT- opposite.

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

(5 > 4) and (3 == 5) ◊False not (5 > 4) ◊ False (5 > 4) or (3 == 5) ◊ True not ((5 > 4) or (3 == 5)) ◊ False (True and True) and (True == False) ◊ True (not False) or (not True) ◊ True

**5. What are the six different types of comparison operators?**

Ans. : Those operators which compares the values and return True or False

, Greater than < , Less than = , Greater than equal to <= , Less than equal to == , Equal to != Not equal to

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

Ans. Equal to(==): This is equal to operator in python. It will check the True value of the variable whether it’s value is that or not. E.g: if a==10: print(‘It exist’) Assignment Operator(=): This is assignment operator. This is use to initialise the value in some variable. That mean that variable will get a space in the memory where it will have that value. E.g: b=10 Here b is initialised with the value 10. This value will get allocated in the memory

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

Ans. Condition is something like an eligibility criteria. If you pass that criteria, you will get into next step else you will fail. Example: Num1=10 Num2=2 If (Num1%Num2==0): Print(‘Divisible’) else: Print(‘Not divisible’) Here if statement is a condition. If the condition is satisfy and it is True then the code will proceed further else it will come into else block

**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')

Ans. It will print the last statement i.e. ‘spam’

**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.**

And. spam=int(input(‘Enter the number’) If spam==1: Print(‘Hello’) elif spam==2: print(‘Howdy’) elif spam==3: print(‘Salutation!’) else: print(‘Something else’)

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

Ans. CTRL+C

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

Ans. Break: This will terminate the whole program as soon as it encounter. Continue: This will skip only that particular condition after which the continue is placed

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

Ans. Output wise there is no difference. It is just a different notation however result will be same. Example: range(10) ◊ This will start from 0 till 9 with jump of just 1 Range(0,10) ◊ This will start from 0 till 9 with jump of just 1 Range(0,10,1) ◊ This will start from 0 till 9 with jump of just 1

**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.**

Ans. for i in range(1,11): print(i) & i=1 while i<=10: print(i) i+=1

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

Ans. Import spam spam.bacon()

In [ ]: