Module B.2: Level 2 Booleans and Variables

1. Puppies/3 =12
   1. Kittens /3 does not work because a string and an integer can not be divided.
2. Puppies=36 is making puppies a variable for 36.
   1. Puppies/36 is placing the variable into an expression.
   2. Typing puppies into python shows the value of the variable. Ex. Puppies is equal to 36.
3. Color =“red” is assigning color as a variable to represent the string “red”.
   1. Puppies=36 is making puppies a variable for the integer 36.
   2. Color + puppies is taking the two variables and adding them together to make red 36.
4. Color + day \*fishes gives a different result than (color+day)\*fishes because the brackets tells python to concatenate color and day then multiply the strings together.
5. The index of r in “watermelon” is 4.
   1. “Watermelon” [mynumber +1]
6. The = sign is used to assign a value and an == sign is used as a comparison.
7. “Friend” + 5 doesn’t work because python cannot concatenate two different types of data.
   1. Int is an integer and str is a string.
8. The value of type(“true”) is string because it has quotations which indicate that it is a string and the value of type(True) is a boolean because it has a capital t.
9. “Friend” + 5 is a syntax error.
10. Print (“Leya Abubaker”)
11. Having a boolean data type is important because it helps for making decisions.
12. I think there is no maybe in Boolean data because Boolean is used to make decisions and the maybe will not help in making decisions.