Q1. Since lahat is condition, if wala sa condition 1-4 ung decision, false lahat

Q2. Ung break function, same lng sya sa else. Hindi mo need ng break statement sa case statement, automatic na sya sa python

Q3. If na execute cond1, may ds sa loob (if else), so kahit ano mangyari, lagi sya may ksasma

Q4. Condition 2 is not evaluated if cond1 is false

Q5. False, hindi sya need katulad ng explain ko sa q2

Q6. “And” ung logical op, pero sa case, equivalent nung | is “or”

Q7. False, since may else, and hindi naman conditional unlike q1

Q8. Sa nested if, if ung condition 1 is true, but ung coniditon 2 nagfalse, walang mapriprint out, unlike doon sa if(c1 and c2), if nagfalse ung condition 2, mapriprint ung statement 3

Q9 Cond1 is nagrerely sa cond2, if both are needed to be true, then same lng sya sa if(cond1 and cond2)

Q16 Babasahin mol ng kung ano ung condition n may possible na pnakamaraming print statement, in this case ung condition 1, which is 3. (A B C)

Q19 2. True kasi if makikita mo, naka nested if. If ung condition na num%2==0, doon palang sya magproproceed and ichecheck if multiples of 10, else, ipriprint nya odd and hindi na mae evaluate if multiple sya ng 10

Q24. Bawal ka maglagay ng relational operator sa case statements. Ang pwede mol ng gawin is a | b.

Bawal ung magcocompare ka lang case <100 or case == 100, etc.