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True or False

1. Basic conditionals are done with an if statement.
    a. True.
2. In python, not equal to is written as /=.
    a. False. Not equal is !=
3. Strings are compared in lexicographic order.
    a. True.
4. A two way decision is implemented with an if-elif.
    a. False. A two way decision is made with an if-else.
5. The math.sqrt() can't calculate the root of negatives.
    a. True. It will return a number domain error because for any positive number x, (-x)^(½) is undefined.
6. A single try statement can catch multiple errors.
    a. True.
7. Multi-way decision can be handled by **nesting** multiple if else statements.
    a. True. Although it isn't the best way to do it, it is possible. Nesting IFs in an ELSEs can be done with an elif.
8. There is only one way to do certain decisions.
    a. False. Almost always, there are alternative methods to solving problems.
9. In python, x <= y <=z is valid.
    a. False. Compound inequalities are not valid in Python.
10. Input validation means prompting users for input.
    a. False. Input validation means using if statements or try-except statements to fix errors that could occur.

Multiple Choice

1. A statement that controls the execution of other statements is called
    c. control-structure controls the execution.
2. The best structure for multi way decisions is
    c. if-elif-else is the best structure.
3. An expression that evaluates to true or false is
    b. a boolean expression.
4. When a program is being run, the value of __name__ is
    c. __main__
5. The literals for a boolean are
    b. True, False are the literals
6. A decision inside of a decision is
    c. nesting is an example
7. In python, the body of the decision is indicated by
    a. indentation
8. A decision structure where decisions lead to others is called a
    c. tree

9. Taking the square root using math.sqrt produces
   a.ValueError is produced
10. A multiple choice question is most similar to
   c. multi-way decision