1.What are the two values of the Boolean data type? How do you write them?

A variable of the primitive data type boolean can have two values: **true and false** (Boolean literals). or off. Boolean expressions use relational and logical operators. The result of a Boolean expression is either true or false.

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

AND searches find all of the search terms. For example, searching on dengue AND malaria AND zika returns only results that contain all three search terms. ...

OR searches find one term or the other. ...

NOT eliminates items that contain the specified term.

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 ).

OR is written with double "pipes" ||

AND is written with double "ampersands" &&

True is written: true;

False is written: false;

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) - False

(not False) or (not True) - True

5. What are the six comparison operators?

A comparison operator compares two values and returns a Boolean value, either True or False . Python has six comparison operators: less than ( < ), less than or equal to ( <= ), greater than ( > ), greater than or equal to ( >= ), equal to ( == ), and not equal to ( != ).

6. How do you tell the difference between the equal to and assignment operators?Describe a condition and when you would use one.

The “=” is an assignment operator is used to assign the value on the right to the variable on the left. **The '==' operator checks whether the two given operands are equal or not**.

7. Identify the three blocks in this code:

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs') = code

if spam > 5:

print('bacon') = code

else:

print('ham') = code

print('spam')

print('spam')

A block is a piece of python program text that is executed as a unit. The following are block: a module, a function body, and a class definition. Each command typed interactively is a block.

8. Write code that prints Hello if 1 is stored in spam, prints Howdy if 2 is stored in spam, and prints Greetings! if anything else is stored in spam.

spam=input()

if spam == 1:

print('hello')

elif spam == 2:

print('howdy')

else:

print('greetings!')

9.If your programme is stuck in an endless loop, what keys you’ll press?

CTRL+C

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

In break statement , the control exits from the loop while in the continue statement the control remains with the loop.

In break, it is used to stop the execution of the loop at specific condition. While, in continue it is used to skip a particular iteration of the loop.

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

No difference

12. Write a short program that prints the numbers 1 to 10 using a for loop. Then write an equivalent program that prints the numbers 1 to 10 using a while loop.

#for loop

print('Numbers from 1 to 10:')

for n in range(1, 11):

print(n, end=' ')

#while loop

print('Numbers from 1 to 10:')

n = 1

while n <= 10:

print(n, end=' ')

n = n+1

13. If you had a function named bacon() inside a module named spam, how would you call it after importing spam?

Spam.bacon()