Python Basics: Assignment 2

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1. True and False. True-1, False-0.
2. AND, OR, NOT.
3. Pass
4. False

False

True

False

False

Error

5. Less than ( < )

Less than or equal to ( <= )

Greater than ( > )

Greater than or equal to ( >= )

Equal to ( == )

Not equal to ( != )

1. Assignment operator ‘=’, used to assign values to a variable. Eg. a =10

Equal to ‘==’, relational or comparison operator. Eg. (3==5)-->o/p- False

1. Block 1:

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print(‘eggs’)

Block 2:

if spam > 5:

print(‘bacon’)

Block 3:

else:

print(‘ham’)

print(‘spam’)

print(‘spam’)

1. spam=0

if spam==1:

print(‘Hello’)

elif spam==2:

print(‘Howdy’)

else:

print(‘Greetings!’)

1. The main difference between both the statements is that when break keyword comes, it terminates the execution of the current loop and passes the control over the next loop or main body, whereas when continue keyword is encountered, it skips the current iteration and executes the very next iteration in the loop.
2. range(10)- range(stop)

o/p- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

range(0,10)- range(start, stop)

o/p- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

range(0,10,1)- range(start, stop, step)

o/p- 0 2 4 6 8

1. Using for loop:

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

Using while loop:

i=1

while i<=10:

print(i)

i+=1

1. spam.bacon()