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

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

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 ).

4. What are the values of the following expressions?

(5 > 4) and (3 == 5)

not (5 > 4)

(5 > 4) or (3 == 5)

not ((5 > 4) or (3 == 5))

(True and True) and (True == False)

(not False) or (not True)

5. What are the six comparison operators?

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

7. Identify the three blocks in this code:

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs')

if spam > 5:

print('bacon')

else:

print('ham')

print('spam')

print('spam')

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

Ans:  
1. The two values of the Boolean data type are True and False. They are written as "True" and "False" in Python, respectively.

2. The three different types of Boolean operators are:

- AND (logical conjunction)

- OR (logical disjunction)

- NOT (logical negation)

3. Boolean operator truth tables:

- AND:

True AND True = True

True AND False = False

False AND True = False

False AND False = False

- OR:

True OR True = True

True OR False = True

False OR True = True

False OR False = False

- NOT:

NOT True = False

NOT False = True

4. Values of the given 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. The six comparison operators are:

- Equal to (==)

- Not equal to (!=)

- Greater than (>)

- Less than (<)

- Greater than or equal to (>=)

- Less than or equal to (<=)

6. The equal to operator (==) is used to compare whether two values are equal. The assignment operator (=) is used to assign a value to a variable. For example:

- Equal to: if x == y:

- Assignment: x = y

7. The three blocks in the code are:

- Assignment block: spam = 0

- Conditional block: if spam == 10:

- Conditional block: if spam > 5:

8. Code to print different messages based on the value of spam:

```python

spam = 0

if spam == 1:

print('Hello')

elif spam == 2:

print('Howdy')

else:

print('Greetings!')

```

9. If a program is stuck in an endless loop, you can press Ctrl + C to interrupt the execution and stop the program.

10. In Python, "break" is used to exit the loop prematurely, while "continue" is used to skip the rest of the current iteration and proceed to the next iteration of the loop.

11. In a for loop:

- range(10) generates numbers from 0 to 9.

- range(0, 10) explicitly starts from 0 and ends at 9.

- range(0, 10, 1) explicitly starts from 0, ends at 9, and steps by 1.

12. Program using a for loop:

```python

for i in range(1, 11):

print(i)

```

Equivalent program using a while loop:

```python

i = 1

while i <= 10:

print(i)

i += 1

```

13. After importing the spam module, you'd call the bacon function using `spam.bacon()`.