ITP 125 Lab 02

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Automate the Boring Stuff – Chapter 2

1. The two values of the Boolean data type are True and False. We write them as True and False.
2. The three Boolean operators are not, and, or

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| And |  | Result |
| T | T | T |
| T | F | F |
| F | T | F |
| F | F | F |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Or |  | Result |
| T | T | T |
| T | F | T |
| F | T | T |
| F | F | F |

1. Truth Tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Not | Result |
| not T | F |
| not F | T |

1. (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

1. The six comparison operators are >, >=, <, <=, !=, ==
2. The assignment operator assigns a value to a variable and is used in assignment statements. The equal operator compares the value of the two data types and determines if their values are equivalent.
3. A condition is a type of flow control statement and always evaluates down to a Boolean value. It decides what to do next based on whether its condition is True or False and we use it when we need to decide which action to complete based on a current situation (condition). Most typically used in an if-then statement.
4. Inner if-else block, outer if block, and two outer lines of code that are not part of a conditional statement
5. if (spam == 1)

print(‘Hello’)

else if (spam == 2)

print(‘Howdy’)

else

print(‘Greetings!’)

1. You can press cmd-c
2. The difference between break and continue is that a break statement immediately exists the while loop’s clause. A continue statement makes the program execution jump immediately back to the start of the loop and reevaluates the loop’s condition.
3. The difference between range(10), range(0,10), and range(0,10,1) in a for loop is that range(0,10,1) will count from zero to 10 by intervals of 1, range(10) represents 10 iterations incrementing by 1 always starting at 0, and range(0,10) represents that the loop start at 0 and go to 10 in increments by 1.
4. for i in range(5):

print(i);

while i < 5:

print(i)

i = i + 1

1. spam.bacon()