A **Boolean** represents one of two values: True or False. Booleans are often used in conditions and logical operations.

**Example -**

is\_raining = True # Boolean value True

is\_sunny = False # Boolean value False

# Using Booleans in a condition

if is\_raining:

print("Take an umbrella!") # Output: Take an umbrella!

else:

print("Enjoy the sunshine!")

# Boolean logic

print(is\_raining and is\_sunny) # Output: False (True AND False)

print(is\_raining or is\_sunny) # Output: True (True OR False)

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

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None is a special constant in Python that represents the **absence of a value** or a **null value**. It is often used to initialize variables or to indicate "no value."

**Example:**

# Initializing a variable with None  
user\_name = None  
  
# Checking if the variable has a value  
if user\_name is None:  
 print("No user name provided.") # Output: No user name provided.  
  
# Assigning a value later  
user\_name = "Karthik"  
if user\_name is not None:  
 print(f"Hello, {user\_name}!") # Output: Hello, Karthik!

A screenshot of a computer program

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