1. Its True and False
2. Three types of Boolean operators are AND , OR and NOT
3. AND :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | OUTPUT: A and B |
| T | T | T |
| T | F | F |
| F | T | F |
| F | F | F |

OR:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | OUTPUT: A or B |
| T | T | T |
| T | F | T |
| F | T | T |
| F | F | F |

NOT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | OUTPUT : NOT A |
| T | F |
| F | T |

1. False

False

True

False

False

True

1. 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 (!=).
2. Assignment operator (=) is used to assign a certain value to a variable for example

A = 20 , whereas equal to operator (==) is used in conditional statements for comparison , example : if( A==20 ):

Statement …

1. First block :

If spam ==10 :

2nd block :

If spam >5 :

3rd block :

Else :

1. spam = input("enter value of spam")

if spam=='1':

print('hello')

elif spam=='2':

print('howdy')

else:

print('greetings!')

1. ctrl + c
2. The primary difference between break and continue statement is that the break statement leads to an immediate exit of the switch or enclosing loop. On the other hand, the continue statement begins the next iteration of the while, enclosing for, or do loop.
3. Range (10) , range(0,10) and range(0,10,1) will all print the same output , that is

0 , 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

1. for i in range (1,11):

print(i)

i=1

while i<11:

print(i)

i=i+1

1. var = spam.bacon()