**ASSIGNMENT.2**

1)The Python Boolean type has only two possible values: True and False  
True=1 and False=0

2) AND, OR, and NOT

3)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | A&B | A|B | ~A | ~B |
| True | False | False | True | False | True |
| True | True | True | True | False | False |
| False | False | False | False | True | True |
| False | True | False | True | True | False |

4) False,False,True,False,False,True

5) >, >=, <, <=, !=, ==

6)The '=' is the so-called assignment operator and is used to assign the result of the expression on the right side of the operator to the variable on the left side. The '==' is the so-called equality comparison operator and is used to check whether the two expressions on both sides are equal or not.

Ex. 5==5 and a=5 (here a is variable its value is 5)

7) ‘ham

‘spam’

‘spam’

8) spam=10  
 if spam==1:  
 print("Hello")  
 elif spam==2:  
 print("Howdy")

else:  
 print("Greeting!")

9) Ctrl + C

10) 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.

11)

range(10), range(0,10) and range(0,10,1) all are Equal.

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

print(i)

(ii) i=1

while (i<=10):

print(i)

i+=1

13)  This function can be called with spam. bacon().

Spam=def bacon():