1. Two Boolean data types are True and False. In python the keyword for boolean datatype Is True and False. Here starting with a capital letter is important.
2. 3 different types of boolean operators are **AND, OR** and **NOT**
3. AND

| A | B | Output |
| --- | --- | --- |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | True |
| False | True | True |
| False | False | False |

OR

| A | B | Output |
| --- | --- | --- |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | False |
| False | True | False |
| False | False | False |

NOT

| Input | Output |
| --- | --- |
| True | False |
| False | True |

4.

* True
* False
* False
* False
* True
* False

5.

* Less than (<)
* Greater than (>)
* Less than or equal to (<=)
* Greater than or equal to (>=)
* Equal to (==)
* Not equal to (!=)

6. In python equal to is denoted as ‘==’ and is used to specify if values or expressions on both sides are equal. On the other hand assignment operator is denoted as ‘=’ to assign a particular value to expression. If I want to assign a value of 25 to a variable named A’ then it can be represented as ‘ A = 25 ‘. If I want to tell that 24 is equal to 12\*2 I can express it as ‘ 24 == 12\*2 ‘

7. 3 blocks in code are IF, IF and ELSE

8. spam = int(input())

if spam == 1:

print("Hello")

elif spam == 2:

print("Howdy")

else:

print("Greetings")

9. Control + C

10. Break will eliminate the execution of the remaining iteration of the loop. But continue will terminate only the current iteration of the loop.

11. range(10) will be give me numbers from 0 to 9

range(0,10) will also give the same but we are specifying the starting point

range(0,10,1) will also give the same result but we are also specifying how steps it should take in between each digit.

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

print (i)

i = 1

while(i<=10):

print(i)

i += 1

13. spam.bacon