1 - True and False

2- The three boolean operators are: **AND, OR, and NOT**

3-

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| True | and | True | True |
| True | and | False | False |
| False | and | True | False |
| False | and | False | False |
| True | or | True | True |
| True | or | False | True |
| False | or | True | True |
| False | or | False | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| not | True | False |
| not | False | True |

4-

False

False

True

False

False

True

5-

==, !=, >, <, <=, and >=.

6-

The “=” is an assignment operator is used to assign the value on the right to the variable on the left.

The equal (**'==**') operator checks whether the two given operands are equal or not.

7-

Block 1

spam = 0

if spam == 10:

print('eggs')

block 2

if spam > 5:

print('bacon')

block 3

else:

print('ham')

print('spam')

print('spam')

8-

spam = input("Enter your number :")

if spam == 1:

print('Hello')

elif spam == 2:

print('Howdy')

else :

print("Greeting")

9 –

We press CTRL-C

10 –

The break statement will move the execution outside and just after a loop. The continue statement will move the execution to the start of the loop.

11 –

The range(10) call ranges from 0 up to but not including 10,

Range(0, 10) explicitly tells the loop to start at 0,

and range(0, 10, 1) explicitly tells the loop to increase the variable by 1 on each iteration.

12-

* Using for loop

for i in range(0,10):

print("i", "=" ,i+1)

* Using While Loop

i = 1

while i < = 10 :

print(i)

i += 1

13 –

After importing spam, we’ll call this function as

spam.bacon().