1. There are two values of boolean data type True, and False.

We write them as

Example → flag = True

1. Three boolean operators are AND, OR, and NOT
2. List of boolean operator truth table

NOT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **NOT A** |
| True | False |
| False | True |

AND

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** | **A AND B** |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | False |
| False | True | False |
| False | False | False |

OR

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** | **A OR B** |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | True |
| False | True | True |
| False | False | False |

1. The answers are:

(1) (5>4) and (3==5) is FALSE

(2) not (5>4) is FALSE

(3) (5>4) or (3==5) is TRUE

(4) (True and True) and (True == False) is FALSE

(5) (not False) or (not True) is TRUE

1. The six comparission operators are:

(1) < less than

(2) > greater than

(3) == equal to

(4) != not equal to

(5) <= less than or equal to

(6) >= greater than or equal to

1. The basic difference between equal to and assignment operator is, equal to has two == signs, while assignment operator has only one = sign.

The use case for assignment is var\_name = ‘India’

The use case for equal to operator is print(5 == 4)

1. Did not understand the question clearly
2. spam = 2

if spam == 1:

print('Hello')

elif spam == 2:

print('Howdy')

else:

print('Greetings!')

1. if we stuck into an infinite while loop, we can presss ctrl + c button to stop it.
2. The keyword break is used to break the flow of a loop, while the keywork continue is used to continue the flow of the loop

11. range(10), this will loop over 0 to 9, with a step size of 1

range(0, 10), will do the same thing as range(10), loop over 0 to 9

range(0, 10, 1), will loop over 0 to 9

the function range has three arguments,

start number, stop number, and step size

12. for i in range(10):

print(i)

i = 0

while(i < 10):

print(i)

i += 1

13. we can import a function from a mdule using

from modulename import functionname

from spam import beacon

or we can do

import spam

then

spam.beacon()