**1. TRUE**  - represented as 1

**FALSE** - represented as 0

2., AND,OR, NOT

3. **AND**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

**OR**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

**NOT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 |

4. a. 0

b. 0

c. 1

d. 0

e. 0

f. 1

5. < : less than

> : greater than

<= less than or equal to

>= greater than or equal to

!= not equal to

== equal to

.

6. Assignment operators assign a value to a variable.Represented by “=”

Equal to compares the known value to unknown value.Represented by “==”

Eg : i=6 (assignment)

if(i==6) : (equal to)

print(i+2)

9. **Ctrl**+C.

10. Break statement is used to break the iteration and come out of the loop.

Commands provided below the break won’t be executed.Uses keyword ‘break’

Continue statement is used to skip the existing iteration and starts the next

Iteration of loop..Uses keyword ‘continue’.

11. range(10) - iteration begins from 0 and ends at 10.

range(0, 10)- 0 is the start value and 10 is end value and iteration occurs till 10

But do not include 10

.

range(0, 10,1) - 1 is the step size. Starting from the initial point,user can

decide the pattern in which iterations occur.Step size

denotes the pattern in which the elements are picked.

13. Import spam

from spam import bacon()