Code	Result
\'	Single Quote
\\	Backslash
\n	New Line
\r	Carriage Return
\t	Tab
\b	Back space
\f	Form Feed
\ooo	Octal value
\xhh	Hex Value

Python Booleans

```
print (10==10)      → True
print (10<9)        → False
print (10 == 100)   → False

print (bool("hello"))  → True
print (bool (100))     → True
```

In python almost every value is True that is:

↳ Almost any value is evaluated to True if it has some sort of content.

↳ Any string is True, except empty string.

↳ Any number is True, except 0.

↳ Any list, tuple, set and dictionary are True, except empty ones

```
print (bool ("python"))
print (bool (100))
print (bool (["apple", "cherry",
                    "banana"]))
```

Some will be False

There are not many values that evaluate to false, except empty values, such as (), [], {}, "", the number 0, and the value None. And of course the value false evaluates to false.

```
bool (False)
bool (None)
bool (0)
bool (())
bool ([])
```

We will get one more false value in return which is an object from a class with a — len. function that returns 0 or false. We discuss this in class and object section.

We can create function which can give return an boolean value,

Eg:

```
def myfunction():
    return True
if myfunction():
    print ("YES!")
else:
    print ("NO!")
```

```
X = 200
print (isinstance (x, int))
```