1. Two values of Boolean data are 0 and 1
2. Three types of Boolean operators are: AND, OR NOT
3. Boolean operator truth table:

And operator Or operator

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | A and B |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | A or B |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

Not operator

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Not A |
| 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 |

1. Values are:

(5 > 4) and (3 == 5) = > true and false = **False**

not (5> 4) = **False**

(5 > 4) or (3 == 5)=> true or false = **True**

not ((5 > 4) or (3 == 5)) =>not(true or false) = not(true) = **False**

(True and True) and (True == False)=> True and False = **False**

(not False) or (not True) = true or false = **True**

1. The six comparison operators are:

>

<

==

>=

<=

!=

1. Equal to is used as a comparison operator uses double equal sign (==) which is used to compare two values whether they are equal or not and return a Boolean value whereas assignment operator uses only single equal sign (=) and is used to assign a value to a variable.
2. Spam = 0 //block A

If spam == 10: //block A

Print(‘eggs’) // block A and block B inside block A

If spam > 5: // block A and block B inside block A

Print(‘bacon’) // block A, block B inside block A and block C inside block B

Else: // block A and block B inside block A

Print(‘ham’) // block A, block B inside block A and block C inside block B

Print(‘spam’) // block A and block B inside block A

Print(‘spam’) //block A

1. x = input ("enter value : ")

spam = int(x)

if spam == 1:

print("Hello")

elif spam == 2:

print("Howdy")

else:

print("Greetings")

1. ctrl + C
2. Break: will break the loop and move to the next statement.

Continue : will skip the value in condition but will continue executing the loop

1. Range(x) – means value will have range from ‘0’ to ‘x’ value

Range(y,x) = means range is from start point y to end point x

Range(x,y,z) – means range is from start point x to end point y with each step size of z or the increment after each value

1. For loop –

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

While loop –

j = 10

while j >= 1:

print(j)

j = j-1

1. Spam.bacon()