1: The two values of Boolean data type are True and False. We write them using capital T and F, with the rest of the word in lowercase.

2: Three Boolean operators are- AND, OR, NOT.

3: True and True is True

True and False is False

False and True is False

False and False is False

True or True is True

True or False is True

False or True is True

False or False is False

Not True is False

Not False is True

4: False

False

True

False

False

True

5: ==, !=, >, <, >= and <=

6: == is the equal to operator that compares two values and evaluates to a Boolean, while = is the assignment operator that stores a value in a variable.

A condition is an expression used in a flow control statement that evaluates to a Boolean value.

7: The three blocks are everything inside if statement and the lines print (‘bacon’) and print (‘ham’).

print (‘eggs’)

if spam>5:

print(‘bacon’)

else:

print(‘ham’)

print(‘spam’)

8: if spam==1:

print (‘Hello’)

elif spam==2:

print (‘Howdy’)

else:

print (‘Greetings’)

9: CTRL-C

10: When a break keyword is encountered, it will exit the loop. In case of continue keyword, the current iteration that is running will be stopped, and it will proceed with the next iteration.

11: For range(10) means the starting value is initialized to zero by default. Range(0,10) means that the starting value has been initialized to zero by the user. Range(0,10,1) means that the loop runs from 0 to 9 with the jump of 1. In all of these iteration, the output is same.

12: for i in range (1,11):

print (i)

n=1

while (n<11):

print (n)

n+=1

13: This function can be called with spam.bacon().