1. The two values of Boolean data type is True and False. We write it by a = True , b = False
2. Three different types of Boolean operator are AND,OR,NOT

| Or operator  A | B | A or B |
| --- | --- | --- |
| True | True | True |
| True | False | True |
| False | True | True |
| False | False | False |

| AND operator  A | B | A and B | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| True | True | True | |
| True | False | False | |
| False | True | False | |
| False | False | False | |
| NOT operator  A | Not A | |
| True | False | |
| False | True | |

1. (5 > 4) and (3 == 5) -> 0

not (5 > 4) -> 0

(5 > 4) or (3 == 5) -> 1

not ((5 > 4) or (3 == 5)) -> 0

(True and True) and (True == False) -> False

(not False) or (not True) -> True

| **Operator** | **Description** | **Syntax** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| > | Greater than: True if the left operand is greater than the right | x > y |
| < | Less than: True if the left operand is less than the right | x < y |
| == | Equal to: True if both operands are equal | x == y |
| != | Not equal to – True if operands are not equal | x != y |
| >= | Greater than or equal to: True if left operand is greater than or equal to the right | x >= y |
| <= | Less than or equal to: True if left operand is less than or equal to the right | x <= y |

1. Equal to: True if both operands are equal . Syntax : x == y

Assignment operator assigns value to a variable . Syntax : x = 5

1. spam = 0

if spam == 10: # First block

print(‘eggs’)

if spam > 5: # Second block

print(‘bacon’)

else: # Third block

print(‘ham’)

print(‘spam’)

print(‘spam’)

1. spam = 0

if spam == 1:

print(‘Hello’)

elif spam == 2:

print(‘Howdy’)

else:

print(‘Greetings!’)

1. Ctrl + Break
2. Break -> break the loop condition immediately and comes out of the loop

Continue -> whatever we have written for that condition it will skip that and directly it will give the control to the loop

1. range(10), range(0,10) and range(0,10,1) -> all will generate numbers from 0 to 9
2. for n in range(1,11): # for loop

print(n)

n = 0 # While loop

while n < 10:

n = n+1

print(n)

1. We can call it directly bacon()