1. Two value types of Boolean are True or False.

a=2, b=3

a<b

The result will be True as a is less than b

1. Three types of Boolean operators are and, or and not
2. True or False = True

False or True = True

True or True = True

False or False = False

True and False = False

False and False = False

True and True = True

False and False = False

True not False = False

False not True = False

True not True = False

False not False = True

1. False

False

True

False

True

1. Six comparison operators are , equal to, not equal to, greater than, lesser than, greater than or equal to, andless than or equal to.
2. Equal to is used to compare two values and assignment operator is used to assign an value.

For eg:

a == b, here it is comparing whether a is equal to b or not

a=b, here a is assigned the value of b

1. ham

spam

spam

This will the output

1. spam=int(input(“ Enter value”))

if spam == 1:

print(‘Hello ‘)

if spam == 2:

print(‘ Howdy’)

else:

print(‘ Greetings’)

1. I,I to interrupt in macbook
2. Break will stop the execution of the loop, there is no need for any body to execute in the loop.

Continue will skip the current loop and go to the next loop

1. Range(10), to get the range until 10th position

Range(0 ,10), to get range from 0th position to 10th position

Range(0 ,10 ,1) to get range from 0th position to 10th position, every 1 position from starting is showed as result.

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

print(i)

i=1

while(i<=10):

print(i)

i=i+1

1. It can be called by using . operator

Eg: spam.bacon()