1. True and False, using capital T and F, with the rest of the word in lowercase.
2. AND, OR, NOT.
3. AND operator Truth table. Read as A AND B gives Q

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | Q |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

OR OPERATOR Truth Table. Read as A OR B gives Q

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | Q |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

NOT OPERATOR Truth Table. Read as inversion of A gives Q

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Q |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |

1. 1. 0

2.

3. 1

4.

5. 0

6.

1. The six comparison operators are less than ( < ), less than or equal to ( <= ), greater than ( > ), greater than or equal to ( >= ), equal to ( == ), and not equal to ( != ).
2. The assignment operator = assigns the value of its right-hand operand to a variable.Whereas equality operator (==) is used to compare two values or expressions.

A=5 Assigns the value 5

If A==5: …..equality operator

Print(“found it”)

7. stop the kernel. Press contrl+c

8. spam=int(input())

if spam==1:

    print("Hello")

elif spam==2:

    print("Howdy")

else:

    print("Greetings")

9. control+C.

10. The break stop the continuation of the loop. The continue does not stop the continuation of loop and it stops the current.

11. All are same.

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

    print(i)

a=1

b=11

while a<b:

    print(a)

    a=a+1

13.  spam. bacon()