**ANSWERS:-**

1.The two types of Boolean data types are True or False.

2.Three different types of Boolean operators are AND,OR,NOT.

3.

AND Operator

| **A** | **B** | **C=A.B** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

### OR Operator

| **A** | **B** | **C=A+B** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

### XOR Operator

| **A** | **B** | **C = A⊕B** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

### NOR Operator

| **A** | **B** | **C=A ⊽ B** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

### NAND Operator

| **A** | **B** | **C= A ⊼ B** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

### 4. False

### False

### True

### False

### False

### True

### 5. Greater than(>)

### Less than(<)

### Greater than or equal to(>=)

### Less than or equal to(<=)

### Equal to(==)

### Not equal to(!=)

### 6. “=” :- This is an assignment operator used to assign the values on the right to the variable on the left.

### Example:- a=6

### b=7

### a+b

### Run

### Output:- 13

### “==” :-This is an equal to operator checks whether the two different operands are equal or not.If so it returns true or else false.

### Example:- 5==5

### Run

### Output:- True

### 7. block 1:-

### if spam == 10:

### print(‘eggs’)

### block 2:-

### if spam >5:

### print(‘bacon’)

### block 3:-

### else:

### print(‘ham’)

### print(‘spam’)

### print(‘spam’)

### 8. if spam==1:

### print('hello')

### if spam==2:

### print('howdy')

### else:

### print('greetings')

9. ctrl+c

10.Difference between ‘break’ and ‘continue’.

Break- The ‘break’ eliminates the execution of remaining iteration loop.I t stops the continuation of the loop.

Continue-The ‘continue’ will terminate only the current iteration of loop.It doesn’t stop the continuation of loop and it stops the current.

11.There is no difference between range(10),range(0,10) and range(0,10,1).All the three gives the same output that is range(0,10) which means numbers from 0 to 9

12. Using for loop:-

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

Using while loop:-

i =1

while i < 11:

print(i)

i +=1

13. spam.bacon()