1. True and False are two values of Boolean data type.
2. Three Boolean operators are OR ,AND and NOT.  
   AND – return True if both statements are true.  
   OR – return True if one of the statement is true.  
   NOT – reverse the result, return False if the result is true.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A(INPUT) | B(INPUT) | AND | NAND | OR | NOR | EX-OR | EX-NOR |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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

not (5 > 4)---------------False

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

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

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

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

1. Equal to, not equal to, greater than, greater than or equal to, less than, and less than or equal to.
2. Equal to used for assigning the value to a variable while assignment operator is used to compare two values and return 0 or 1.
3. Output:

ham  
spam  
spam



spam= int(input("enter value"))

if spam==1:

print('Hello')

elif spam==2:

print('Howdy')

else:

print('Greeting!')

1. CTRL + C
2. break :break is used for immediate termination of loop.

Continue: it is used to terminate the current iteration and resumes the control to the next iteration of the loop.

1. In range() it takes three value range(start\_value, stop\_value, step\_size).

Start\_value by default consider zero, step\_size generate sequence by increment the start value using step size and by default it is 1.

So the output in all range(10), range(0,10), range(0,10,1) will be same.

Using for loop-

for i in range(0,11):  
 print(i)

using while loop-

i=1

while(i<=10):

print(i)  
 i+=1

1. spam.bacon()