**Assignment\_2**

1. Two values of Boolean datatypes are-

True and False

1. Three different types of Boolean operators are-

AND,OR,NOT.

1. OR TABLE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| INPUT | INPUT | OUTPUT |
| TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| TRUE | FALSE | TRUE |
| FALSE | TRUE | TRUE |
| FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |

AND TABLE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| INPUT | INPUT | OUTPUT |
| TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| TRUE | FALSE | FALSE |
| FALSE | TRUE | FALSE |
| FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |

NOT TABLE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INPUT | OUTPUT |
| TRUE | FALSE |
| FALSE | TRUE |

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

not (5>4)----FALSE

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

not ((5 >4) and (3 == 5) )----TRUE

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

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

1. Six comparison operators are-

Less than <

Greater than >

Less than or equal to <=

Greater than or equal to >=

Exactly equal too==

Not equal to !=

1. = is an assignment operator.

For eg. Hello=10, here the value 10 is assigned to hello

Whereas as the “==” will check if the values are equal to or not.

For eg. 10==12 will give False.

1. num=int(input("enter a number"))

if num==1:

print("hello")

elif num==2:

print("howdy")

else:

print("Greetings!")

1. I will restart the kernel.
2. Break: Break is used to terminate the loop and then continue the program statements written after break.

Continue: Continue on the other hand instead of terminating

the loop, forces the loop to continue or execute next iteration.

1. The three of them works the same.
2. **FOR**

for i in range(1,11):

print(i)

**WHILE**

i=1

while i<=10:

print(i)

i=i+1

1. After importing spam, I will call the function by

spam.bacon(). That is we call a function from a module by using dot operator.