



- 4) True
- 5) `>>> 10==True`
- 6) False
- 7) `>>> False==False`
- 8) True
- 9) `>>> "durga"=="durga"`
- 10) True
- 11) `>>> 10=="durga"`
- 12) False

Note: Chaining concept is applicable for equality operators. If atleast one comparison returns False then the result is False. otherwise the result is True.

Eg:

- 1) `>>> 10==20==30==40`
- 2) False
- 3) `>>> 10==10==10==10`
- 4) True

Logical Operators:

and, or ,not

We can apply for all types.

For boolean types behaviour:

and ==>If both arguments are True then only result is True
or ==>If atleast one arugemnt is True then result is True
not ==>complement

True and False ==>False

True or False ==>True

not False ==>True

For non-boolean types behaviour:

0 means False

non-zero means True

empty string is always treated as False

x and y:

==>if x is evaluates to false return x otherwise return y