Operations with 0 and 1:
1. \(X + 0 = X\)  
   1D. \(X \cdot 1 = X\)
2. \(X + 1 = 1\)  
   2D. \(X \cdot 0 = 0\)

Idempotent laws:
3. \(X + X = X\)  
   3D. \(X \cdot X = X\)

Involution law:
4. \((X')' = X\)

Laws of complementarity:
5. \(X + X' = 1\)  
   5D. \(X \cdot X' = 0\)

Commutative laws:
6. \(X + Y = Y + X\)  
   6D. \(XY = YX\)

Associative laws:
7. \((X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)\)  
   7D. \((XY)Z = X(YZ) = XYZ\)
   \[= X + Y + Z\]

Distributive laws:
8. \(X(Y + Z) = XY + XZ\)  
   8D. \(X + YZ = (X + Y)(X + Z)\)

Simplification theorems:
9. \(XY + XY' = X\)  
   9D. \((X + Y)(X + Y') = X\)
10. \(X + XY = X\)  
    10D. \(X(X + Y) = X\)
11. \((X + Y')Y = XY\)  
    11D. \(XY' + Y = X + Y\)

DeMorgan's laws:
12. \((X + Y + Z +...)') = X'Y'Z'...\)
12D. \((XYZ...)') = X' + Y' + Z' +...\)

The **duality principle** states that every algebraic expression deducible from the postulates of Boolean algebra remains valid if the operators and identity elements are interchanged.