Operators:

1)Arithmetic operators:

a) addition(+), which gives sum as output for given numbers.
b) subtraction(-), which gives difference as output for given numbers.
c) multiplication (*), which gives product as output for given numbers.
d) division(/), which gives floating point quotients as output for given numbers.
e) Modulo division(%), which gives remainder as output for given numbers.
f) Floor division(//), which gives integer quotients as output for given numbers.
g) exponent (**), which gives power as output for given numbers.
h) Concatenation operator, which changes strings to database.

2)Relation operators:

a) lesser(<)
b) greater(>)
c) Lesser than equal to(<=)
d) Greater than equal to(>=)
e) Equal to(==)
f) Not equal to(!=)

3)Assignment operators:

a) (+=), addition
b) (-=), subtraction
c) (*=), multiplication
d) (/=), division
e) (%=), modulo
f) (//=), floor division
g) (**=), power

4)Logical operators:

a) And
b) OR

5)<u>Bitwise operator</u>:

a) (&), which returns ‘1’. When both the bits are ‘1’.
b) (|), which returns ‘1’, if atleast one of the bits is ‘1’.
c) (^), which return’1’, when the both bits are different.
d) (~), which reverses the given values and gives the output by adding normal and reversed numbers.
e) (<<), which shifts the values from the left side.
f) (>>), which shifts the values from the right side.

6)<u>Ternary operator</u>:

<u>Syntax</u>:

<expression,operand1>condition<operand2>

<u>Example</u>:

Marks = 75

print(‘student is good’ if marks>80 else ‘student is average’)

7)<u>Special operators</u>:

a) Identity operators
    1. Is
    2. Is not
b) Membership operators
    1. In not
    2. In