



By Deepak

Java's Operators: Unlocking the Mysteries of Expression Evaluation

A black scientific calculator with a silver display, a pen, a smartphone, and a keyboard on a dark surface. The calculator is positioned diagonally, showing its keypad with various mathematical functions and a numeric keypad. A silver pen lies above it. A smartphone is partially visible below the calculator. A portion of a black keyboard is visible in the bottom left corner.

Arithmetic Operator

Arithmetic operators are used to perform basic math operations, such as addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), and division (/). Understanding how these operators work is fundamental to programming in Java.

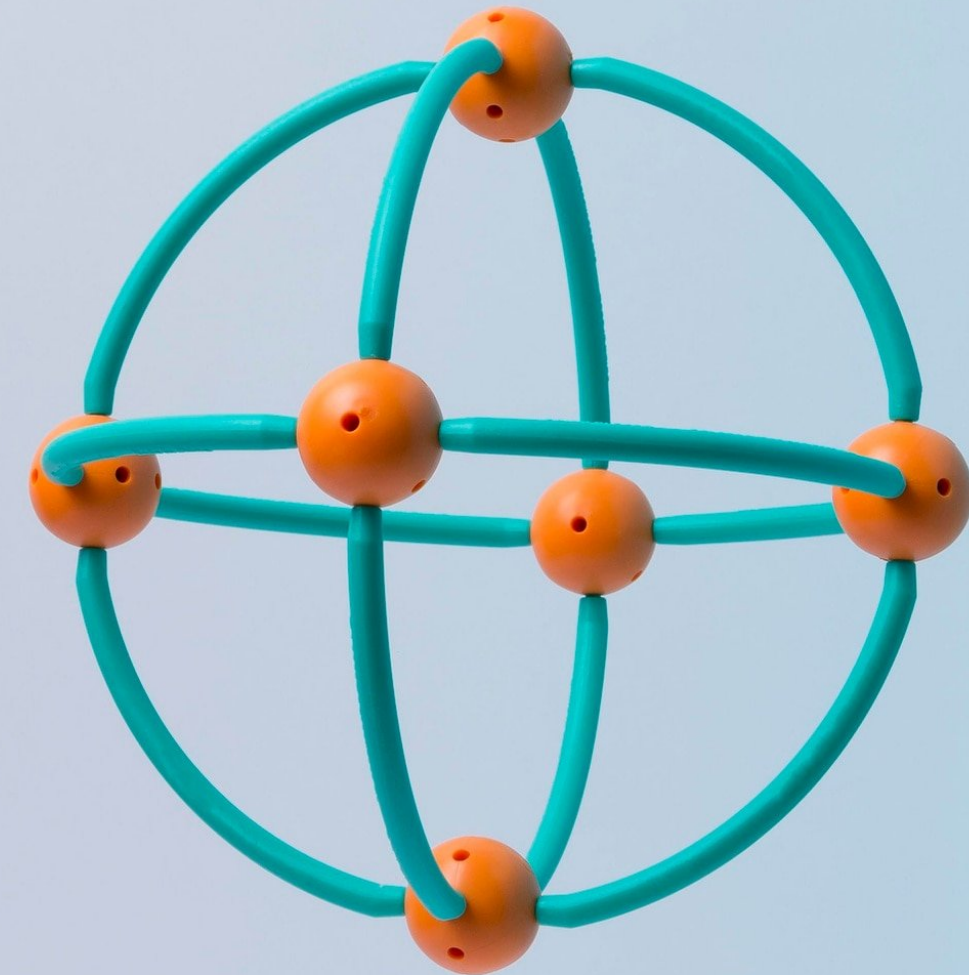


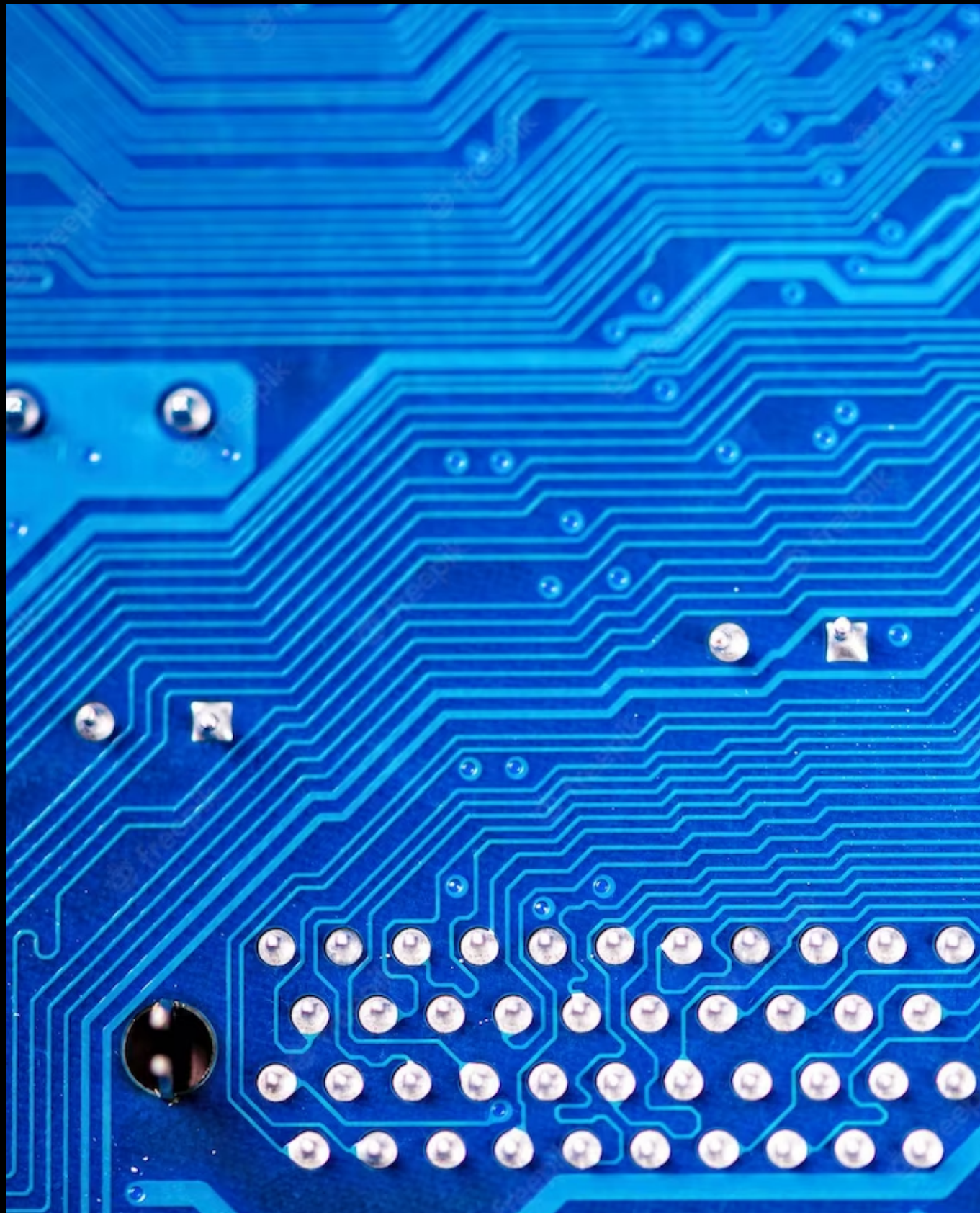
Relational Operators

Relational operators are used to compare values and return a boolean result. The most common relational operators are: less than ($<$), greater than ($>$), less than or equal to (\leq), greater than or equal to (\geq), equal to ($==$), and not equal to ($!=$).

Logical Operators

Logical operators are used to combine multiple boolean expressions and return a boolean result. The three logical operators in Java are: logical AND (&&), logical OR (||), and logical NOT (!).





Bitwise Operators

Bitwise operators are used to perform operations on individual bits of binary numbers. The six bitwise operators in Java are: bitwise AND (&), bitwise OR (|), bitwise XOR (^), bitwise complement (~), left shift (<<), and right shift (>>).

Conclusion

Java's operators may seem mysterious at first, but with practice and understanding, you can unlock their power to write efficient and effective code. Keep exploring and experimenting!

Thanks!

