Operators:

• Operators are special symbols or keywords used to perform operation on one or more values (operands).

Arithmetic assignment operators:

	Operators	Example	Same as
=	(Assignment)	x = 5	x = 5
+=	(Add and assign)	x += 3	x = x + 3
-=	(Subtract and assign)	x -= 3	x = x - 3
*=	(Multiply and assign)	x *= 3	x = x * 3
/=	(Divide and assign)	x /= 3	x = x / 3
%=	(Modulus and assign)	x %= 3	x = x % 3
**=	(Exponentiation and assign)	x **= 3	x = x ** 3
//=	(Floor divide and assign)	x //= 3	x = x // 3

• Comparison Operators:

Used to compare two values, returning a Boolean (True or False) results.

Let
$$x = 4$$
 and $y = 5$

Operators	Example	Result
==	x == y	False
!=	x != y	True
>	x > y	False
<	x < y	True
>=	x >= y	False
<=	x <= y	True

OLogical Operators:

Used to conditional statements

Opei	rator	Example	Description
and	(Logical AND)	(condition1) and (condition2)	TRUE → If both conditions satisfies FALSE → if any of the condition(s) is/are False
or	(Logical OR)	(condition1) or (condition2)	TRUE → of any or all conditions are satisfied FALSE → if all conditions are not satisfied
not	(Logical NOT)	not (condition)	Invert the Boolean result

OMembership Operators:

Used to test if a sequence contains a specific value for e.g. strings, lists

Operato	or	Example	Description
in	(Is present in)	x in y	Returns TRUE if a sequence with the specified value is present in the object, otherwise FALSE
not in	(Is not present in)	x not in y	Returns TRUE if a sequence with the specified value is not present in the object, otherwise FALSE

Oldentity Operators:

Used to check of two variables refers to the same object in memory

Operat	or	Example	Description
is	(is the same object)	x is y	Returns TRUE if both variables are the same object, otherwise FALSE
is not	(is not the same object)	x is not y	Returns TRUE if both variables are not the same object, otherwise FALSE