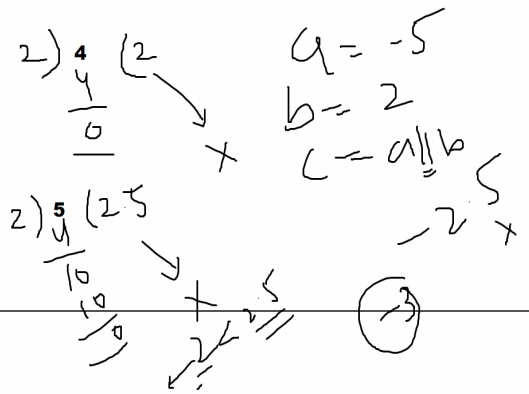
/	Float division Operator
	
	This operator divides two numbers and return result in float.
	This operator returns quotient.
	
	>>> a=4
	>>> b=2
	>>> c=a/b
	>>> print(a,b,c)
	4 2 2.0
	>>> x=5
	>>> y=2
	>>> z=x/y
	>>> print(x,y,z)
	5 2 2.5
	>>> 1+2j/1+3j
	(1+5j)
	>>> (1+2j)/(1+3j)
	(0.7000000000000001-0.1j)
	
	Example
	
	# Write a program to find simple interest
	# si=ptr/100
	
	p=float(input("Enter Amount :"))
	t=int(input("Enter Time :"))
	r=float(input("Enter Rate :"))
	
	si=p*t*r/100
	
	print("Simple Interest is ",si)
	
	Output
	Enter Amount :5000
	Enter Time :12
	Enter Rate :2
	Simple Interest is 1200.0
	
	Enter Amount :6000

	Enter Time :6 Enter Rate :1.5 Simple Interest is 540.0 **Example:** # Write a program to convert dollar to rs dollar=int(input("Enter Dollar: ")) rs=dollar*80 print(dollar,rs) # Write a program to convert rs to dollar rs=int(input("Enter Rs :")) dollar=rs/80 print(rs,int(dollar)) Enter Dollar: 2 2 160 Enter Rs :160 160 2.0 Enter Dollar: 2 2 160 Enter Rs :160 160 2
//	Floor division Operator This operator divides two numbers and return result in integer (quotient). Return the floor of x, the largest integer less than or equal to x a=4 b=2 c=a//b a=5 b=2 c=a//b 

	Example:
	>>> a=4
	>>> b=2
	>>> c=a//b
	>>> print(a,b,c)
	4 2 2
	>>> x=5
	>>> y=2
	>>> z=x//y
	>>> print(x,y,z)
	5 2 2
	>>> p=-5
	>>> q=2
	>>> r=p//q
	>>> print(p,q,r)
	-5 2 -3

%	Modulo Operator
	This operator divides two numbers and returns remainder.
	
	>>> a=4
	>>> b=2
	>>> c=a%b
	>>> print(a,b,c)
	4 2 0
	>>> x=9
	>>> y=5
	>>> z=x%y
	>>> print(x,y,z)
	9 5 4

**	Exponent operator
	
	This operator finds the power of a number
	
	>>> a=5
	>>> b=a**3
	>>> print(a,b)
	5 125

	>>> c=6
	>>> d=c**2
	>>> print(c,d)
	6 36

	Precedence of Arithmetic Operators 1. ** 2. * / // % 3. + - Operators with same precedence is evaluated from left to right except for **, which is evaluated from right to left. **Example:** a=3+5*5-3 print(a) b=(3+5)*(5-3) print(b) c=6*3/2//4 print(c) d=1**2**3 print(d) **Output** 25 16 2.0 1

Relational Operators

Relational operators are used for comparing values. The expression created using relational operators is called Boolean expression. This expression returns Boolean value (True/False)

>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
!=	Not equal
==	Equal

eval(): It is a predefined function of python. This function evaluates the expression represented as string.

Example:

```
r1=eval("1+2*3")
print(r1)
r2=eval("4*2/3")
print(r2)
r3=eval("1.5")
print(r3,type(r3))
r4=eval("10")
print(r4,type(r4))
r5=eval("1+2j")
print(r5,type(r5))
```

Output

```
7
2.6666666666666665
1.5 <class 'float'>
10 <class 'int'>
(1+2j) <class 'complex'>
```

Example:

```
# Write a program to add two numbers

n1=eval(input("Enter First Number "))
n2=eval(input("Enter Second Number "))
n3=n1+n2
print(n1,n2,n3)
print(type(n1),type(n2),type(n3))
```

Output

```
Enter First Number 5
Enter Second Number 2.0
5 2.0 7.0
<class 'int'> <class 'float'> <class 'float'>

Enter First Number 1+2j
Enter Second Number 1+1j
```

(1+2j) (1+1j) (2+3j)
<class 'complex'> <class 'complex'> <class 'complex'>

In python relational operators are used to compare numbers and sequences.

>	Greater than Opr1>opr2 If opr1 greater than opr2, returns True If opr1 not greater than opr2, returns False

	Example:
	>>> a=10
	>>> b=5
	>>> c=a>b
	>>> print(a,b,c)
	10 5 True
	>>> d=b>a
	>>> print(a,b,d)
	10 5 False
	>>> x=10>5>2
	>>> print(x)
	True
	>>> y=10>5>20
	>>> print(y)
	False

<	Less than operator

Home Work

1. Write a program to find area of triangle
2. Write a program to find compound interest
3. Write a program to input two numbers and perform all arithmetic operations
4. Write a program convert temperature

Celsius to Fahrenheit and Fahrenheit to Celsius

5. Write a program to find power of input two numbers

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