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**Operators**

Operator is a symbol that performs certain operations. Python provides the following set of operators

1. **Arithmetic Operators**
2. **Relational Operators or Comparison Operators**
3. **Logical operators**
4. **Bitwise oeprators**
5. **Assignment operators**
6. **Special operators**

## 1. Arithmetic Operators:

+ ==>Addition

- ==>Subtraction

\* ==>Multiplication

/ ==>Division operator

% ===>Modulo operator

// ==>Floor Division operator

\*\* ==>Exponent operator or power operator Eg: test.py:

  

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1)** | **Python test.py** | **or py test.py** |
| **2)** | **a+b= 12** | |
| **3)** | **a-b= 8** | |
| **4)** | **a\*b= 20** | |
| **5)** | **a/b= 5.0** | |
| **6)** | **a//b= 5** | |
| **7)** | **a%b= 0** | |
| **8)** | **a\*\*b= 100** | |

Eg:

|  |
| --- |
| **1) a = 10.5** |
| **2) b=2** |
| **3)** |
| **4) a+b= 12.5** |
| **5) a-b= 8.5** |
| **6) a\*b= 21.0** |
| **7) a/b= 5.25** |
| **8) a//b= 5.0** |
| **9) a%b= 0.5** |
| **10) a\*\*b= 110.25** |

Eg:

10/2==>5.0

10//2==>5

10.0/2===>5.0

10.0//2===>5.0

Note: / operator always performs floating point arithmetic. Hence it will always returns float value.

But Floor division (//) can perform both floating point and integral arithmetic. If arguments are int type then result is int type. If atleast one argument is float type then result is float type.

### Note:

We can use +,\* operators for str type also.

If we want to use + operator for str type then compulsory both arguments should be str type only otherwise we will get error.

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|  |
| --- |
| **1) >>> "durga"+10** |
| **2) TypeError: must be str, not int** |
| **3) >>> "durga"+"10"** |
| **4) 'durga10'** |

  

If we use \* operator for str type then compulsory one argument should be int and other argument should be str type.

2\*"durga" "durga"\*2

2.5\*"durga" ==>TypeError: can't multiply sequence by non-int of type 'float' "durga"\*"durga"==>TypeError: can't multiply sequence by non-int of type 'str'

+====>String concatenation operator

\* ===>String multiplication operator

**Note: For any number x,**

x/0 and x%0 always raises "ZeroDivisionError" 10/0

10.0/0

.....

## Relational Operators:

>,>=,<,<= Eg 1:

|  |
| --- |
| **1) a=10** |
| **2) b=20** |
| **3) print("a > b is ",a>b)** |
| **4) print("a >= b is ",a>=b)** |
| **5) print("a < b is ",a<b)** |
| **6) print("a <= b is ",a<=b)** |
| **7)** |
| **8) a > b is False** |
| **9) a >= b is False** |
| **10) a < b is True** |
| 11) **a <= b is True** |

We can apply relational operators for str types also Eg 2:

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1)** | **a="durga"** |
| **2)** | **b="durga"** |
| **3)** | **print("a > b is ",a>b)** |
| **4)** | **print("a >= b is ",a>=b)** |
| **5)** | **print("a < b is ",a<b)** |

  

|  |
| --- |
| **6) print("a <= b is ",a<=b)** |
| **7)** |
| **8) a > b is False** |
| **9) a >= b is True** |
| **10) a < b is False** |
| **11) a <= b is True** |

Eg:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1)** | **print(True>True) False** |
| **2)** | **print(True>=True) True** |
| **3)** | **print(10 >True) True** |
| **4)** | **print(False > True) False** |
| **5)** | |
| **6)** | **print(10>'durga')** |
| **7)** | **TypeError: '>' not supported between instances of 'int' and 'str'** |

Eg:

|  |
| --- |
| **1) a=10** |
| **2) b=20** |
| **3) if(a>b):** |
| **4) print("a is greater than b")** |
| **5) else:** |
| **6) print("a is not greater than b")** |

Outputa is not greater than b

Note: Chaining of relational operators is possible. In the chaining, if all comparisons returns True then only result is True. If atleast one comparison returns False then the result is False

Eg:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1)** | **10<20 ==>True** |
| **2)** | **10<20<30 ==>True** |
| **3)** | **10<20<30<40 ==>True** |
| **4)** | **10<20<30<40>50 ==>False** |

## equality operators:

== , !=

We can apply these operators for any type even for incompatible types also

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1)** | **>>> 10==20** |
| **2)** | **False** |
| **3)** | **>>> 10!= 20** |

  

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **4)** | **True** |
| **5)** | **>>> 10==True** |
| **6)** | **False** |
| **7)** | **>>> False==False** |
| **8)** | **True** |
| **9)** | **>>> "durga"=="durga"** |
| **10) True** | |
| **11) >>> 10=="durga"** | |
| 12) | **False** |

Note: Chaining concept is applicable for equality operators. If atleast one comparison returns False then the result is False. otherwise the result is True.

Eg:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1)** | **>>> 10==20==30==40** |
| **2)** | **False** |
| **3)** | **>>> 10==10==10==10** |
| **4)** | **True** |

## Logical Operators:

and, or ,not

We can apply for all types.

### For boolean types behaviour:

and ==>If both arguments are True then only result is True or ====>If atleast one arugemnt is True then result is True not ==>complement

True and False ==>False True or False ===>True not False ==>True

### For non-boolean types behaviour:

0 means False

non-zero means True

empty string is always treated as False

### x and y:

==>if x is evaluates to false return x otherwise return y

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Eg:

10 and 20

0 and 20

If first argument is zero then result is zero otherwise result is y

### x or y:

If x evaluates to True then result is x otherwise result is y

10 or 20 ==> 10

0 or 20 ==> 20

### not x:

If x is evalutates to False then result is True otherwise False not 10 ==>False

not 0 ==>True Eg:

## Bitwise Operators:

We can apply these operators bitwise.

These operators are applicable only for int and boolean types.

By mistake if we are trying to apply for any other type then we will get Error. &,|,^,~,<<,>>

print(4&5) ==>valid print(10.5 & 5.6) ==>

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for &: 'float' and 'float' print(True & True) ==>valid

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& ==> If both bits are 1 then only result is 1 otherwise result is 0

| ==> If atleast one bit is 1 then result is 1 otherwise result is 0

^ ==>If bits are different then only result is 1 otherwise result is 0

~ ==>bitwise complement operator 1==>0 & 0==>1

<< ==>Bitwise Left shift

>> ==>Bitwise Right Shift

print(4&5) ==>4

print(4|5) ==>5

print(4^5) ==>1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** |
| **&** | **If both bits are 1 then only result is 1 otherwise result is 0** |
| **|** | **If atleast one bit is 1 then result is 1 otherwise result is 0** |
| **^** | **If bits are different then only result is 1 otherwise result is 0** |
| **~** | **bitwise complement operator i.e 1 means 0 and 0 means 1** |
| **>>** | **Bitwise Left shift Operator** |
| **<<** | **Bitwise Right shift Operator** |

### bitwise complement operator(~):

We have to apply complement for total bits. Eg: print(~5) ==>-6

### Note:

The most significant bit acts as sign bit. 0 value represents +ve number where as 1 represents -ve value.

positive numbers will be repesented directly in the memory where as -ve numbers will be represented indirectly in 2's complement form.

## Shift Operators:

### << Left shift operator

After shifting the empty cells we have to fill with zero print(10<<2)==>40

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **0** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

  

### >> Right Shift operator

After shifting the empty cells we have to fill with sign bit.( 0 for +ve and 1 for -ve) print(10>>2) ==>2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **0** |

We can apply bitwise operators for boolean types also print(True & False) ==>False

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** |

print(True | False) ===>True print(True ^ False) ==>True print(~True) ==>-2

print(True<<2) ==>4

print(True>>2) ==>0

## Assignment Operators:

We can use assignment operator to assign value to the variable.

Eg:

x=10

We can combine asignment operator with some other operator to form compound assignment operator.

Eg: x+=10 ====> x = x+10

The following is the list of all possible compound assignment operators in Python

+=

-=

\*=

/=

%=

//=

\*\*= &=

|=

^=

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>>=

<<=

Eg:

Eg:

# Ternary Operator:

Syntax:

**x = firstValue if condition else secondValue**

**If condition is True then firstValue will be considered else secondValue will be considered.**

Eg 1:

**Eg 2: Read two numbers from the keyboard and print minimum value**

|  |
| --- |
| **1) a=int(input("Enter First Number:"))** |
| **2) b=int(input("Enter Second Number:"))** |
| **3) min=a if a<b else b** |
| **4) print("Minimum Value:",min)** |

Output:

**Enter First Number:10 Enter Second Number:30 Minimum Value: 10**

**Note: Nesting of ternary operator is possible.**

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### Q. Program for minimum of 3 numbers

**Q. Program for maximum of 3 numbers**

Eg:

**Output: D:\python\_classes>py test.py Enter First Number:10**

**Enter Second Number:10 Both numbers are equal**

**D:\python\_classes>py test.py Enter First Number:10**

**Enter Second Number:20**

**First Number is Less than Second Number**

**D:\python\_classes>py test.py Enter First Number:20**

**Enter Second Number:10**

**First Number Greater than Second Number**

  

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# Special operators:

Python defines the following 2 special operators

1. **Identity Operators**
2. **Membership operators**

## 1. Identity Operators

We can use identity operators for address comparison. 2 identity operators are available

1. **is**
2. **is not**

r1 is r2 returns True if both r1 and r2 are pointing to the same object

r1 is not r2 returns True if both r1 and r2 are not pointing to the same object Eg:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1)** | **a=10** | |
| **2)** | **b=10** | |
| **3)** | **print(a is b)** | **True** |
| **4)** | **x=True** |  |
| **5)** | **y=True** |  |
| **6)** | **print( x is y)** | **True** |

Eg:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1)** | **a="durga"** |
| **2)** | **b="durga"** |
| **3)** | **print(id(a))** |
| **4)** | **print(id(b))** |
| **5)** | **print(a is b)** |

Eg:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1)** | **list1=["one","two","three"]** |
| **2)** | **list2=["one","two","three"]** |
| **3)** | **print(id(list1))** |
| **4)** | **print(id(list2))** |
| **5)** | **print(list1 is list2) False** |
| **6)** | **print(list1 is not list2) True** |
| 7) | **print(list1 == list2) True** |

  

### Note:

We can use is operator for address comparison where as == operator for content comparison.

## 2. Membership operators:

We can use Membership operators to check whether the given object present in the given collection.(It may be String,List,Set,Tuple or Dict)

in  Returns True if the given object present in the specified Collection

not in  Retruns True if the given object not present in the specified Collection Eg:

Eg:

|  |
| --- |
| **1) list1=["sunny","bunny","chinny","pinny"]** |
| **2) print("sunny" in list1) True** |
| **3) print("tunny" in list1) False** |
| **4) print("tunny" not in list1) True** |

# Operator Precedence:

If multiple operators present then which operator will be evaluated first is decided by operator precedence.

Eg:

print(3+10\*2)  23

print((3+10)\*2)  26

The following list describes operator precedence in Python ()  Parenthesis

\*\*  exponential operator

~,-  Bitwise complement operator,unary minus operator

\*,/,%,//  multiplication,division,modulo,floor division

+,-  addition,subtraction

<<,>>  Left and Right Shift &  bitwise And

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^  Bitwise X-OR

|  Bitwise OR

>,>=,<,<=, ==, != ==>Relational or Comparison operators

=,+=,-=,\*=... ==>Assignment operators is , is not  Identity Operators

in , not in  Membership operators not  Logical not

and  Logical and or  Logical or

Eg:

|  |
| --- |
| **1) a=30** |
| **2) b=20** |
| **3) c=10** |
| **4) d=5** |
| **5) print((a+b)\*c/d) 100.0** |
| **6) print((a+b)\*(c/d)) 100.0** |
| **7) print(a+(b\*c)/d) 70.0** |
| **8)** |
| **9)** |
| **10) 3/2\*4+3+(10/5)\*\*3-2** |
| **11) 3/2\*4+3+2.0\*\*3-2** |
| **12) 3/2\*4+3+8.0-2** |
| **13) 1.5\*4+3+8.0-2** |
| **14) 6.0+3+8.0-2** |
| **15) 15.0** |

  

**Mathematical Functions (math Module)**

A Module is collection of functions, variables and classes etc.

math is a module that contains several functions to perform mathematical operations If we want to use any module in Python, first we have to import that module.

import math

Once we import a module then we can call any function of that module. import math

print(math.sqrt(16))

print(math.pi)

4.0

3.141592653589793

We can create alias name by using as keyword. import math as m

Once we create alias name, by using that we can access functions and variables of that module

import math as m print(m.sqrt(16)) print(m.pi)

We can import a particular member of a module explicitly as follows from math import sqrt

from math import sqrt,pi

If we import a member explicitly then it is not required to use module name while accessing.

from math import sqrt,pi print(sqrt(16))

print(pi)

print(math.pi)  NameError: name 'math' is not defined

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## important functions of math module:

ceil(x) floor(x) pow(x,y) factorial(x) trunc(x) gcd(x,y) sin(x)

cos(x)

tan(x)

....

## important variables of math module:

pi3.14 e===>2.71

inf ==>infinity

nan ==>not a number

**Q. Write a Python program to find area of circle**

pi\*r\*\*2

from math import pi r=16

print("Area of Circle is :",pi\*r\*\*2) OutputArea of Circle is : 804.247719318987