Second assignment :- On python operators

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Q1. WAP to take two floats as input and print all the permutations of the applicable operators on them.

```
a=float(input("Enter first value "))
b=float(input("Enter second value "))
```

```
Enter first value 10.37
Enter second value 36.99
```

```
#1. Addition (+)
print(a+b)
```

```
47.36
```

```
#2. Subtraction (-)
print(a-b)
```

```
-26.620000000000005
```

```
#3. Multiplication (*)
print(a*b)
```

```
383.5863
```

```
#4. Division (/)
print(a/b)
```

```
0.28034603947012704
```

```
#5. Modulus(%)
print(a%b)
```

```
10.37
```

```
#6. Exponentiation (**)
print(a**b)
```

```
3.746762792880301e+37
```

```
#7. Floor Division (//)
print(a//b)
```

```
0.0
```

2. Assignment Operators:

Assignment operators are used to assign values to variables:

```
# "+=" Operator
a+=b
print(a)
```

```
47.36
```

```
# '-=' Operator
a-=b
print(a)
```

```
10.369999999999997
```

```
# '*=' Operator
a*=b
print(a)
```

```
383.58629999999994
```

```
# '/=' Operator
a/=b
print(a)
```

```
10.369999999999997
```

```
# '%=' Operator
a%=b
print(a)
```

```
10.369999999999997
```

```
# '//=' Operator
a//=b
print(a)
```

```
0.0
```

```
# "**="
a**=b
print(a)
```

```
0.0
```

3. Comparison Operators:

Comparison operators are used to compare two values:

```
# Equal (==) Operator
print(a==b)
```

```
False
```

```
# Not equal (!=) Operator
print(a!=b)
```

```
True
```

```
# Greater than (>) Operator
print(a>b)
```

```
False
```

```
# Less than (<) Operator
print(a<b)
```

```
True
```

```
# Greater than or equal to (>=) Operator
print(a>=b)
```

```
False
```

```
# Less than or equal to (<=) Operator
print(a<=b)
```

```
True
```

4. Logical Operators:

Logical operators are used to combine conditional statements:

```
# 'and' Operator : Returns True if both statements are true
print(a and b)
print(a < 5 and  b < 10)
```

```
0.0
False
```

```
# 'or' Operator : Returns True if one of the statements is true
print(a or b)
print(a < 5 or b < 4)
```

```
36.99
True
```

```
# 'not' Operator: Reverse the result, returns False if the result is
true
print(not(a < 5 and b < 10))
```

```
True
```

Q2. WAP to take 5 integer values as input and print the quotient and remainder when the maximum of them is divided by the minimum of them.

```
MyList=[]


# iterating till the range
for i in range(0, 4):
    ele = int(input())

    MyList.append(ele) # adding the element

maxEle=max(MyList)
minEle=min(MyList)

# The quotient
print(maxEle/minEle)
# The remainder
print(maxEle%minEle)
```

```
3
4
5
2
2.5
1
```