

# operators

## arithmetic operators

In [3]: `28+45`

Out[3]: 73

In [4]: `28-13`

Out[4]: 15

In [5]: `27*5`

Out[5]: 135

In [6]: `25//5`

Out[6]: 5

## assignment operators

In [8]: `x=5`  
`x`

Out[8]: 5

In [9]: `x+=2`  
`x`

Out[9]: 7

In [10]: `x*=2`

In [11]: `x`

Out[11]: 14

In [22]: `x-=2`  
`x`

Out[22]: 12

In [24]: `x//=2`  
`x`

Out[24]: 6

## relation operators

```
In [27]: a=3  
        b=5
```

```
In [29]: a<b
```

```
Out[29]: True
```

```
In [31]: b>a
```

```
Out[31]: True
```

```
In [33]: a==b
```

```
Out[33]: False
```

```
In [35]: a=5
```

```
In [37]: a==b
```

```
Out[37]: True
```

## logical operator

```
In [40]: x=8  
        y=4
```

```
In [42]: x>y and x>y # and table 1+1=1,0+0=0,1+0=0,0+1=0
```

```
Out[42]: True
```

```
In [46]: x==y and y==x
```

```
Out[46]: False
```

```
In [52]: y<x and y>x
```

```
Out[52]: False
```

```
In [54]: y>x and x>y
```

```
Out[54]: False
```

```
In [56]: x>y or x>y # or table 1+1=1,0+0=0,0+1=1,1+0=1
```

```
Out[56]: True
```

```
In [58]: x==y or y==x
```

```
Out[58]: False
```

```
In [60]: y>x or y<x
```

```
Out[60]: True
```

```
In [62]: y<x or y>x
```

```
Out[62]: True
```

```
In [66]: not x>y # not will give the inverted answer
```

```
Out[66]: False
```

## unary operator

```
In [124... n=5 #unary is negation of a number
```

```
In [126... n
```

```
Out[126... 5
```

```
In [128... n=-n  
n
```

```
Out[128... -5
```

```
In [132... n1=-54  
n1
```

```
Out[132... -54
```

```
In [134... n1=-n1  
n1
```

```
Out[134... 54
```

```
In [ ]:
```

## swap

```
In [69]: a=5  
b=10
```

```
In [71]: w=a # swapping using three variable  
a=b  
b=w
```

```
In [73]: print (a)  
print(b)
```

```
10  
5
```

```
In [75]: a1=6  
        b1=9
```

```
In [77]: a1,b1=b1,a1 #rot swapping  
        print(a1)  
        print(b1)
```

```
9  
6
```

## numbers system

```
In [80]: bin(10) # in binary numbers system number lies between 0 and 1
```

```
Out[80]: '0b1010'
```

```
In [82]: 0b010110
```

```
Out[82]: 22
```

```
In [84]: oct(20) #in octal number system numbers lies between 0 to 7
```

```
Out[84]: '0o24'
```

```
In [86]: 0o31
```

```
Out[86]: 25
```

```
In [88]: hex(15) #in hexadecimal number system number starts with 0 and goes till 9 and af
```

```
Out[88]: '0xf'
```

```
In [90]: 0x1a
```

```
Out[90]: 26
```

## bitwise operator

## compliment

```
In [95]: ~35 # compliment converts the 0 s to 1 s and 1 s to 0 s of a binary form of a nu
```

```
Out[95]: -36
```

```
In [97]: ~82
```

```
Out[97]: -83
```

## and

In [100... `25&33` *#and-will compare binary form of both numbers and give new binary form of*

Out[100... 1

In [102... `34&12`

Out[102... 0

In [104... `2&3`

Out[104... 2

In [106... `35&40`

Out[106... 32

## or

In [109... `32|33` *#or-will compare binary form of both numbers and give new binary form of t*

Out[109... 33

In [111... `2|4`

Out[111... 6

In [113... `43|21`

Out[113... 63

## xor

In [116... `20^24` *#xor-will compare binary form of both numbers and give new binary form of*

Out[116... 12

In [118... `16^55`

Out[118... 39

In [120... `2^5`

Out[120... 7

## left shift

In [155... `0b10100`

Out[155... 20

In [157... `0b1010000`

Out[157... 80

In [138... `20<<2` #left shift will add zeros at the end of the binary form of number and give  
#binary form of 20 is 10100 and added two zeros at the end it gives 101000

Out[138... 80

In [140... `2<<1` # 2 in binary is 10 after adding 00 i.e 100 is 4

Out[140... 4

In [142... `43<<3`

Out[142... 344

## right shift

In [145... `0b1010`

Out[145... 10

In [147... `0b10`

Out[147... 2

In [149... `10>>2` #left shift will remove the 1s and 0s at the end of the binary form of num  
#binary form of 10 is 1010 and removed 1,0 at the end it gives 10 i.e 2

Out[149... 2

In [151... `23>>4` #23 in binary is 10111 after removing 0111 it gives 10 i.e 2

Out[151... 1

In [153... `38>>1`

Out[153... 19

## input function

```
In [160... a=input('enter first number') #input always prints results in string data type
b=input('enter second number')
c=a+b
print(c)
```

35

```
In [162... a=int(input('enter first number')) # we can convert the string into integer before
b=int(input('enter second number'))
c=a+b
print(c)
```

86

```
In [168... result=input('enter exp') #the expression will be printed in the string data type  
result
```

```
Out[168... '10+5-4*2'
```

```
In [170... result=eval(input('enter exp')) #by using eval function we can solve the expression  
result
```

```
Out[170... 7
```

```
In [172... char=input('enter the char')  
char
```

```
Out[172... 'hello python'
```

```
In [174... char=input('enter the char')[2] # this will index the string which will print  
char
```

```
Out[174... 'l'
```

```
In [176... char=input('enter the char')[0:5] # this will slice the string which will print  
char
```

```
Out[176... 'hello'
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```