b) Logical Operator

These are used to Combine Multiple Condition and return either True (or) False.

There are 3 logical operators:

1) AND - Both Conditions should be true
2) OR - Any condition should be true.
3) NOT - Vice Versa

c) Comparision Operator / Relational Operator:

These are used to compare two values. They always return in Boolean (T/F)

Comparision operators are

1) == → equal to
2) != → Not equal to
3) > - Greater than
4) < - Less than
5) >= - Greater than / equal to
6) <= - Less than / equal to

d) Assignment Operators:-
These are used to assign values to variables.

Assignment Operators are:-
1) += - Add & Assign
2) -= - sub & Assign
3) *= - multiply & Assign
4) /= - divide & Assign
5) //= - floor divide & Assign
6) %= - Modulus & Assign
7) **= - power & Assign

e) Bitwise Operator:-
These are used to perform operations on the "Binary" (Bit-level) representation of numbers.
→ In Computer every number is stored in 0's & 1's
→ Bitwise operator allows us to work direct on this Basis.

Types of Bitwise Operator:-
1) AND (&)
a & b
2) OR (|)
a | b
3) XOR (^)
a ^ b
4) NOT (~)
~a
5) Left shift
a << 1
6) Right shift
a >> 1

Date
Page

f) Identity Operators :-
These are used to check whether two variables refer to the same object in Memory.
→ is
→ is not

```
a = [1,2,3]
b = a
print (a is b)
```

o/p - b = [1,2,3]

```
a = 8
b = 8
print (a is b)
print (a is not b)
```

o/p :- True
False

g) Membership Operators :-
Used to check existence in a sequence and returns True or False.
→ In Operator :- is present in
→ Not in operator :- is not present in

ex:-
```
Name = "Priya"
print ("p" in Name)
```
o/p : True