

# OPERATORS

## 1. Arithmetic Operators

Used for mathematical operations:

- + (Addition)  $a + b$
- - (Subtraction)  $a - b$
- \* (Multiplication)  $a * b$
- / (Division)  $a / b$  (float division)
- // (Floor Division)  $a // b$  (integer division)
- % (Modulus)  $a \% b$  (remainder)
- \*\* (Exponentiation)  $a ** b$  (power)

## 2. Comparison (Relational) Operators

Used to compare values and return True or False:

- == (Equal)  $a == b$
- != (Not Equal)  $a != b$
- > (Greater than)  $a > b$
- < (Less than)  $a < b$
- >= (Greater than or equal to)  $a >= b$
- <= (Less than or equal to)  $a <= b$

## 3. Logical Operators

Used for logical operations (return True or False):

- and (Logical AND)  $a \text{ and } b$
- or (Logical OR)  $a \text{ or } b$
- not (Logical NOT)  $\text{not } a$

## 4. Bitwise Operators

Used for bit-level operations:

- & (Bitwise AND)                       $a \& b$
- | (Bitwise OR)                         $a | b$
- ^ (Bitwise XOR)                       $a \wedge b$
- ~ (Bitwise NOT)                       $\sim a$
- << (Left Shift)                        $a \ll n$
- >> (Right Shift)                       $a \gg n$

## 5. Assignment Operators

Used to assign values to variables:

- = (Assign)                               $a = 10$
- += (Add and assign)                    $a += 5$  (same as  $a = a + 5$ )
- -= (Subtract and assign)              $a -= 5$
- \*= (Multiply and assign)               $a *= 5$
- /= (Divide and assign)                 $a /= 5$
- //= (Floor divide and assign)         $a //= 5$
- %= (Modulus and assign)               $a \% = 5$
- \*\*= (Exponentiation and assign)      $a ** = 5$
- &= (Bitwise AND and assign)          $a \& = 5$
- |= (Bitwise OR and assign)            $a | = 5$
- ^= (Bitwise XOR and assign)          $a \wedge = 5$
- <<= (Left shift and assign)            $a \ll = 5$
- >>= (Right shift and assign)          $a \gg = 5$

## 6. Identity Operators

Used to compare memory locations of objects:

- is                       $a \text{ is } b$  (True if a and b refer to the same object)
- is not                 $a \text{ is not } b$  (True if a and b are different objects)

## 7. Membership Operators

Used to check if a value exists in a sequence:

- `in`            `a in list` (True if `a` is in the list)
- `not in`        `a not in list` (True if `a` is not in the list)