

Dhirubhai Ambani University

(Formerly known as DA-IICT)

Topic: Operators

Course: Programming Lab

Course Code- PC503

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Operators

- An operator is a symbol that represents an operation that may be performed on one or more operands.
- An operand is a value that a given operator is applied to.
- Example: $4+3*k$, $+$ and $*$ are the operators and 4, 3, and k are the operands
- Types of Operator
 - ❖ Arithmetic Operators
 - ❖ Comparison Operators
 - ❖ Logical Operators
 - ❖ Bitwise operators
 - ❖ Membership Operators
 - ❖ Identity Operators

Arithmetic Operators

Arithmetic operators are used with numeric values to perform common mathematical operations:

Operator	Name	Example
+	Addition	$x + y$
-	Subtraction	$x - y$
*	Multiplication	$x * y$
/	Division	x / y
%	Modulus	$x \% y$
**	Exponentiation	$x ** y$
//	Floor division	$x // y$

Arithmetic Operators

Program to Accept Two Integer Values from the user and Perform Arithmetic Operations

```
a=int(input("Input a"))  
b=int(input("Input b"))  
c=a+b  
print(c)
```

Input a-2
Input b2
0

```
a=int(input("Input a"))  
b=int(input("Input b"))  
c=a-b  
print(c)
```

Input a7
Input b5
2

```
a=int(input("Input a"))  
b=int(input("Input b"))  
c=a*b  
print(c)
```

Input a2
Input b3
6

```
a=int(input("Input a"))  
b=int(input("Input b"))  
c=a/b  
print(c)
```

Input a5
Input b2
2.5

```
a=int(input("Input a"))  
b=int(input("Input b"))  
c=a%b  
print(c)
```

Input a5
Input b2
1

```
a=int(input("Input a"))  
b=int(input("Input b"))  
c=a//b  
print(c)
```

Input a5
Input b2
2

Comparison/Relational Operators

Comparison operators are used to compare two values:

Operator	Name	Example
==	Equal	x == y
!=	Not equal	x != y
>	Greater than	x > y
<	Less than	x < y
>=	Greater than or equal to	x >= y
<=	Less than or equal to	x <= y

Comparison/Relational Operators

Program to Accept Two Integer Values from the user and Perform Comparison Operations

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if a==b:
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a5
Input b3
2

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if a<b:
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a3
Input b2
1

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if a!=b:
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a5
Input b3
8

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if a>=b:
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a3
Input b3
6

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if a>b:
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a3
Input b2
5

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if a<=b:
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a3
Input b2
1

Logical Operators

Logical operators are used to combine conditional statements:

Operator	Description	Example
and	Returns True if both statements are true	<code>x < 5 and x < 10</code>
or	Returns True if one of the statements is true	<code>x < 5 or x < 4</code>
not	Reverse the result, returns False if the result is true	<code>not(x < 5 and x < 10)</code>

Logical Operators

Program to Accept Two Integer Values from the user and Perform Logical Operations

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if a>5 and b<5:
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a9
Input b6
3

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if a>5 or b<5:
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a9
Input b6
15

```
a=int(input("Input a"))
b=int(input("Input b"))
if not(a>5 or b<5):
    print(a+b)
else:
    print(a-b)
```

Input a9
Input b6
3

Bitwise Operators

- ❖ Bitwise operators act on operands as if they are a string of binary digits.
- ❖ It operates bit by bit.

Operator	Meaning
&	Bitwise AND
	Bitwise OR
~	Bitwise NOT
^	Bitwise XOR
>>	Bitwise right shift
<<	Bitwise left shift

Bitwise Operators

Program to Accept Two Integer Values from the user and Perform Bitwise Operations

```
a = int(input("Input a: "))
b = int(input("Input b: "))

print("Bitwise AND (a & b):", a & b)
print("Bitwise OR (a | b):", a | b)
print("Bitwise XOR (a ^ b):", a ^ b)
print("Bitwise NOT (~a):", ~a)
print("Bitwise Left Shift (a << 1):", a << 1)
print("Bitwise Right Shift (a >> 1):", a >> 1)
```

```
Input a: 5
Input b: 2
Bitwise AND (a & b): 0
Bitwise OR (a | b): 7
Bitwise XOR (a ^ b): 7
Bitwise NOT (~a): -6
Bitwise Left Shift (a << 1): 10
Bitwise Right Shift (a >> 1): 2
```

In binary

5= 0101

2= 0010

AND: 0000 =0

OR: 0111=7

XOR: 0111=7

NOT: 1010= -6 (2's
Complement)

Left: 1010=10

Right: 0010=2

Membership Operators

❖ **in** and **not in** are the membership operators in Python. They are used to test whether a value or variable is found in a sequence (string, list, tuple, set and dictionary).

```
In [20]: x = 'Hello world'
         print('h' in x)
```

False

```
In [19]: print('H' in x)
```

True

```
In [21]: print('K' not in x)
```

True

Exercise- 3

Write a program that checks if a given character exists in a string. Take input from the user for the string and the character.

```
: text=input("Enter the text")
  char=input("Enter a character to check")
  print(char in text)
```

Enter the text hi shyam

Enter a character to check a

True

Identity Operators

- ❖ **is** and **is not** are the identity operators in Python, not the equality operator. They check whether **two variables refer to the exact same object in memory**, not just if their contents are equal.

In [22]:

```
x = ["apple", "banana"]
y = ["apple", "banana"]
z = x
print(x is z)
```

True

In [23]:

```
print(x is y)
```

False

```
x=["apple", "banana"]
y=["apple", "banana"]
z=x
print(id(x)) # Memory address of x
print(id(y)) # Memory address of y
print(id(z)) # Memory address of z
```

2063128871104

2063182771264

2063128871104