

Operators and Expressions

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Introduction



- 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.
- An expression is a combination of symbols that evaluates to a value.
- Expressions, most commonly, consist of a combination of operators and operands 4 + (3 * k)
- It can also consist of a single literal or variable. Thus, 4, 3, and k are each expressions
- Expressions that evaluate to a numeric type are called arithmetic expressions

Categories of Operators



1. Based on the type of Operation

•	Arithmetic Operators	(+		*	/	. /	1	, %	**
	7 William Calc Operators		, ,	, ,		, /	/	, / 0	,

- Boolean (Logical)
 Operators
- Bitwise operators
- Identity Operators
- Assignment operators
 - shorthand operators (+=,-=,*=,/=,//=,%=,**=)

, or , not)

(is, is not)

(&,|,^,>>,<<,~)

2. Based on the number of operands

- Unary
- Binary
- Ternary

Operators



Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Expression	<u>Name</u>
-	-X	Negation
+	x + y	Addition
-	x - y	Subtraction
*	x * y	Multiplication
**	x ** y	Exponentiation
/	x / y	Division
//	x // y	Truncation Division
%	x % y	Modulus

Operators



Arithmetic Operators – Division

Python provides two forms of division:

"True" division is denoted by a single slash, /
 Thus, 25 / 10 evaluates to 2.5

"Truncating" division is denoted by a double slash, //
 Thus, 25 // 10 evaluates to 2

Operators



Arithmetic Operators – Division

Truncating division provides a truncated result based on the type of operands applied to

- When both operands are integer values, the result is a truncated integer referred to as **integer division**.
- When as least one of the operands is a float type, the result is a truncated floating point.

Example:

>>> 5//2

2

>>> 5//2.0

2.0

Operators



Arithmetic Operators - Division

	Operands	result type	example	result
/ Division operator	int, int	float	7 / 5	1.4
	int, float	float	7 / 5.0	1.4
	float, float	float	7.0 / 5.0	1.4
// runcating division	int, int	truncated int ("integer division")	7 // 5	1
	int, float	truncated float	7 // 5.0	1.0
operator	float, float	truncated float	7.0 // 5.0	1.0

Operators



Arithmetic Operators - Modulus Operator

Modulus operator (%) gives the remainder of the division of its operands, resulting in a cycle of values

Modulo 7	'	Modulo 10		Modulo 100
0 % 7	0)	0 % 10	0 \	0 % 100 0
1 % 7	1	1 % 10	1	1 % 100 1
2 % 7	2	2 % 10	2	2 % 100 2
3 % 7	3 >	3 % 10	3	3 % 100 3
4 % 7	4	4 % 10	4	•
5 % 7	5	5 % 10	5	
6 % 7	6	6 % 10	6	96 % 100 96
7 % 7	0	7 % 10	7	97 % 100 97
8 % 7	1	8 % 10	8	98 % 100 98
9 % 7	2	9 % 10	9	99 % 100 99
10 % 7	3	10 % 10	0	100 % 100 0
11 % 7	4	11 % 10	1	101 % 100 1
12 % 7	5	12 % 10	2	102 % 100 2

Think! - Does % operator works on float values and negative values?

Operators



Relational Operators

Used to compare two values.

Relational expressions are a type of **Boolean expression**, since they evaluate to a Boolean result

Relational Operators	Example	Result
== equal	10 == 10	True
!= not equal	10 != 10	False
< less than	10 < 20	True
> greater than	'Alan' > 'Brenda'	False
<= less than or equal to	10 <= 10	True
>= greater than or equal to	'A' >= 'D'	False

Operators



Relational Operators

• Simple comparison

3 > 2 True

Cascading comparison

a op1 **b** op2 **c** is the same as (a op1 b) and (b op2 c)

3 > 2 > 1 is the same as (3>2) and (2>1) True

Operators



Relational Operators

String comparison:

- Compares the corresponding characters based on the ASCII value.
- The ord() function returns the number representing the unicode code of a specified character.

```
"cat" > "car" # True : "t" > "r"

"cat" > "cattle" # False : Second string is longer

"cat" == "Cat" # False : "C" < "c"

"apple" > "z" # False : Comparison not based on the length

"zebra" > "abcedefgh" # True " z " > a "
```

Operators



Relational Operators

• List comparison:

Rules are same as that of string - compare the corresponding elements until a mismatch or one or both ends

[10, 20, 30] > [10, 25] # False 20 > 25 is false

[(10, 20), "abcd"] >[(10, 20), "abcc"] # True d of abcd > last c of abcc

Operators



Membership Operators

• These operators can be used to determine if a particular value occurs within a specified collection of values.

Membership Operators	Examples	Result
in	10 in (10, 20, 30)	True
	red in ('red', 'green', 'blue')	True
not in	10 not in (10, 20, 30)	False

• The membership operators can also be used to check if a given string occurs within another string

>>> 'E' in 'PES'

True

Operators



Boolean (Logical) Operators

- Boolean algebra contains a set of Boolean (logical) operators
- Denoted by and, or, and not.
- These logical operators can be used to construct arbitrarily complex Boolean expressions

X	У	x and y	x or y	not x
False	False	False	False	True
True	False	False	True	False
alse	True	False	True	
Γrue	True	True	True	

Operators



Boolean (Logical) Operators

- False Values: 0, " (Empty String), [], {}, () (Empty Collections), None, False
- True Values: non Zero numbers, Non Empty String, Non Empty Collections, True

Operators



Boolean (Logical) Operators

Short Circuit Evaluation

- logical and, if the first operand evaluates to false, then regardless of the value of the second operand, the expression is false
- logical or, if the first operand evaluates to true, regardless of the value of the second operand, the expression is true.
- Python interpreter does not evaluate the second operand when the result is known by the first operand alone
- This is called short-circuit (lazy) evaluation

Operators



Bitwise Operators

Operations are performed at the bit level

Operator	Name	Result
&	AND	result is 1 if the corresponding bits are one
I	OR	result is 1 if even at least one of the bits is one
^	Exclusive OR	result is 1 if and only if one of the bits is 1
<<	LEFT SHIFT	multiply by 2 for each left shift
>>	RIGHT SHIFT	divide by 2 for each right shift
~	ONE'S COMPLIMENT	change 0 to 1 and 1 to 0

Operators



Bitwise Operators

& AND

a = 5	# 0101	
b = 6	#0110	
c = a & b	#0100	=4

OR

a = 5	# 0101	
b = 6	#0110	
c = a b	# 0111	=7

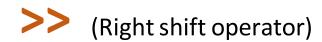
^ XOR

a = 5	# 0101	
b = 6	# 0110	
c = a ^ b	# 0011	=3

Operators



Bitwise Operators

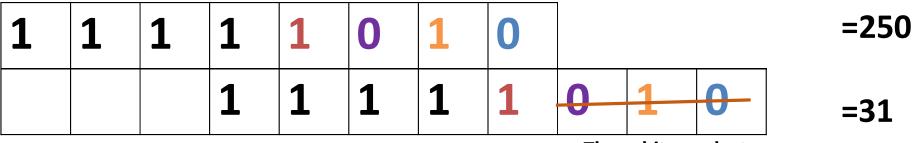


a=250

a>>3 #Right shift **a** by three bits

31 #Answer is 31

Working:

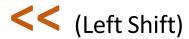


These bits are lost

Operators



Bitwise Operators



a=25

a<<2 #Left shift **a** by 2 bits

100

Working:

 VOI KIII	5•	1	1	0	0	1	=25
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	=100

Left shift by 2 places and insert zeros in the emptied places

Operators



Identity Operators

- is
- is not

Checks if the operands on either side of the operator point to the same object or not

```
>>> a=10;b=10
>>> a is b
True
>>> a=10; b=10.0
>>> a is b
False
>>> a is not b
True
```

Operators



Assignment / Shorthand Operators

Combines arithmetic and assignment operators

Operator	Expression	Short Hand
+= (Addition)	a = a + b	a += b
-= (Subtraction)	a = a - b	a -= b
*= (Multiplication)	a = a * b	a *= b
/= (Division)	a = a / b	a /= b
//= (Truncation Division)	a = a // b	a //= b
%= (Modulus)	a = a % b	a %= b
**= (Exponentiation)	a = a ** b	a **= b



THANK YOU

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