Python Operators

In this tutorial, you'll learn everything about different types of operators in Python, their syntax and how to use them with examples.

Video: Operators in Python

operator operates on is called the operand.

For example:

```
>>> 2+3
5
```

Here, `+` is the operator that performs addition. `2` and `3` are the operands and `5` is the output of the operation.

Arithmetic operators

Arithmetic operators are used to perform mathematical operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc.

Operator	Meaning	Example
+	Add two operands or unary plus	x + y+ 2
-	Subtract right operand from the left or unary minus	x - y- 2
*	Multiply two operands	x * y
/	Divide left operand by the right one (always results into float)	x / y
%	Modulus - remainder of the division of left operand by the right	x % y (remainder of x/y)

**	the power of right	the power y)

Example 1: Arithmetic operators in Python

```
x = 15
y = 4

# Output: x + y = 19
print('x + y =',x+y)

# Output: x - y = 11
print('x - y =',x-y)

# Output: x * y = 60
print('x * y =',x*y)

# Output: x / y = 3.75
print('x / y =',x/y)

# Output: x // y = 3
print('x // y =',x//y)

# Output: x ** y = 50625
print('x ** y =',x**y)
```

Output

```
x + y = 19
x - y = 11
x * y = 60
x / y = 3.75
x // y = 3
x ** y = 50625
```


Comparison operators

>	Greater than - True if left operand is greater than the right	x > y
<	Less than - True if left operand is less than the right	x < y
==	Equal to - True if both operands are equal	x == y
!=	Not equal to - True if operands are not equal	x != y
>=	Greater than or equal to - True if left operand is greater than or equal to the right	x >= y
<=	Less than or equal to - True if left operand is less than or equal to the right	x <= y

Example 2: Comparison operators in Python

```
# Output: x < y is True
print('x < y is',x<y)

# Output: x == y is False
print('x == y is',x==y)

# Output: x != y is True
print('x != y is',x!=y)

# Output: x >= y is False
print('x >= y is',x>=y)

# Output: x <= y is True
print('x <= y is',x<=y)
```

Output

```
x > y is False
x < y is True
x == y is False
x != y is True
x >= y is False
x <= y is True
```

Logical operators

Operator	Meaning	Example
and	True if both the operands are true	x and y
or	True if either of the operands is true	x or y
not	True if operand is false (complements the operand)	not x

Example 3: Logical Operators in Python

```
x = True
y = False

print('x and y is',x and y)

print('x or y is',x or y)

print('not x is',not x)
```

Output

```
x and y is False
x or y is True
not x is False
```

Here is the truth table (/python-programming/keyword-list#and_or_not) for these operators.

Bitwise operators

In the table below: Let `x` = 10 (`0000 1010` in binary) and `y` = 4 (`0000 0100` in binary)

Operator	Meaning	Example
&	Bitwise AND	x & y = 0 (`0000 0000`)
|	Bitwise OR	x | y = 14 (`0000 1110`)
~	Bitwise NOT	~x = -11 (`1111 0101`)
^	Bitwise XOR	x ^ y = 14 (`0000 1110`)
>>	Bitwise right shift	x >> 2 = 2 (`0000 0010`)
<<	Bitwise left shift	x << 2 = 40 (`0010 1000`)

Assignment operators

Assignment operators are used in Python to assign values to variables.

`a = 5` is a simple assignment operator that assigns the value 5 on the right to the variable `a` on the left.

There are various compound operators in Python like `a += 5` that adds to the variable and later assigns the same. It is equivalent to `a = a + 5`.

Operator	Example	Equivalent to

/=	x /= 5	x = x / 5
%=	x %= 5	x = x % 5
//=	x //= 5	x = x // 5
**=	x **= 5	x = x ** 5
&=	x &= 5	x = x & 5
|=	x |= 5	x = x | 5
^=	x ^= 5	x = x ^ 5
>>=	x >>= 5	x = x >> 5
<<=	x <<= 5	x = x << 5

Special operators

Python language offers some special types of operators like the identity operator or the membership operator. They are described below with examples.

Identity operators

`is` and `is not` are the identity operators in Python. They are used to check if two values (or variables) are located on the same part of the memory. Two variables that are equal does not imply that they are identical.

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Example 4: Identity operators in Python

```
x1 = 5
y1 = 5
x2 = 'Hello'
y2 = 'Hello'
x3 = [1,2,3]
y3 = [1,2,3]

# Output: False
print(x1 is not y1)

# Output: True
print(x2 is y2)

# Output: False
print(x3 is y3)
```

Output

```
False
True
False
```

Here, we see that `x1` and `y1` are integers of the same values, so they are equal as well as identical. Same is the case with `x2` and `y2` (strings).

But `x3` and `y3` are lists. They are equal but not identical. It is because the interpreter locates them separately in memory although they are equal.

programming/string), list (/python-programming/list), tuple (/python-programming/tuple), set (/python-programming/set) and dictionary (/python-programming/dictionary)).

In a dictionary we can only test for presence of key, not the value.

Operator	Meaning	Example
in	True if value/variable is found in the sequence	5 in x
not in	True if value/variable is not found in the sequence	5 not in x

Example #5: Membership operators in Python

```
x = 'Hello world'
y = {1:'a',2:'b'}

# Output: True
print('H' in x)

# Output: True
print('hello' not in x)

# Output: True
print(1 in y)

# Output: False
print('a' in y)
```

Output

Here, `'H'` is in `x` but `'hello'` is not present in `x` (remember, Python is case sensitive). Similarly, `1` is key and `'a'` is the value in dictionary `y`. Hence, `'a' in y` returns `False`.

Next Tutorial:
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Previous Tutorial:
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