#### **OPERATORS**

- Operators are predefined symbols which is used to perform specific task on the given data.
- The data given as a input to the operator is known as' 'operand'.
- Based on the number of operands, operators are further classified into the following:
  - 1)Unary operator
  - 2) Binary operator
  - 3)Ternary operator

<u>Unary operator:</u> The operator which can accept only one operand is known as Unary operator.

Binary operator: The operator which can accept two operands is known as Binary operand.

<u>Ternary operator:</u> The operator which can accept three operands is known as Ternary operator.

### **CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATORS**

The operators can also be classified based on the task.

- 1) Arithmetic operator
- 2) Assignment operator
- 3) Relational operator
- 4) Logical operator
- 5) Increment/Decrement operator
- 6) Conditional operator
- 7) Miscellaneous

# **ARITHMETIC OPERATOR**

OPERATORS	OPERATIONS
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division(quotient)
%	Modulus(remainder)

INPUT	OPERATIONS	INPUT		RESULT
byte		byte	>	int
short		short	>	int
int		int	>	int
long		long	>	long
float		float	>	float
double		double	>	double
char		char	>	int

# **ASSIGNMENT OPERATOR**

OPERATOR	EXAMPLE	EQUIVALENT TO
=	a=10	Assign the value
+=	a+=b	a=a+b
-=	a-=b	a=a-b
*=	a*=b	a=a*b
/=	a/=b	a=a/b
%=	a%=b	a=a%b

## **RELATIONAL OPERATOR**

OPERATOR	OPERATION
==	Is equal to
!=	Not equal to
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Less than or equal to

# **LOGICAL OPERATOR**

<u>OPERATOR</u>	<u>OPERATIONS</u>
&& (logical AND)	If all the expression returns true then this operator will return.
 (logical OR)	If any one of the expression return true, then this operator will return true.
! (logical NOT)	If the result is true then it will return false and vice versa.

&& (AND)

Operand 1	Operand 2	Operand 3
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	F
F	F	F

|| (OR)

Operand 1	Operand 2	Operand 3
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
F	Т	Т
F	F	F

### ! (NOT)

OPERAND	RESULT
TRUE	FALSE
FALSE	TRUE

#### **CONDITIONAL OPERATOR**

- It is a ternary operator.
- It works on three operands

### Syntax to create conditional operator

Operand 1? Operand 2 : Operand 3; Or

Condition? Statement 1:Statement 2;

### **Operation of conditional operator**

- The return type of operand 1 must be boolean.
- If the condition is true, statement 1 will get executed else statement 2 will get executed.

### **INCREMENT/DECREMENT OPERATOR**

<u>OPERATOR</u>	TYPES	<u>OPERATIONS</u>
++ (INCREMENT)	++i (pre-increment)	<ul> <li>Increases the value by 1 and update</li> <li>Substitute the updated value</li> <li>Use the substituted value</li> </ul>
	i++ (post increment)	<ul> <li>Substitute</li> <li>Increase the value by 1 and update</li> <li>Use the substituted value</li> </ul>

<u>OPERATOR</u>	<u>TYPES</u>	<u>OPERATION</u>
– (Decrement)	–i (pre decrement)	<ul> <li>Decrease the value by 1 and update</li> <li>Substitute the updated value</li> <li>Use the substituted value</li> </ul>
	i– (post decrement)	<ul> <li>Substitute</li> <li>Decrease the value by 1 and update</li> <li>use the substituted value.</li> </ul>