OPERATORS

1. What is an operator ?

An operator is an action performed between two operands

Example: 2 + 3 where '+' is the operator and 2 and 3 are the operands. Addition is the action performed in this operation.

2. What are the different types of operators ?

Operators are broadly classified into the following:

1. Assignment Operator ('=') => Assigns the value at the right hand side to the variable at the left hand side

2. Arithmetic Operators

- Multiplication ('*') => Returns the product of two operands. Example: 3 * 3 returns 9
- Division ('/') => Returns the quotient of two operands. Example: 100/10 returns 10
- Addition ('+')=> Returns the sum of two operands. Example: 2 + 2 returns 4
- Subtraction ('-') => Returns the difference between two operands. Example: 10 - 7 return 3
- Modulo ('%')=> Returns the remainder from the division performed between two operands. Example: 10 % 7 returns 3

3. Relational or Comparison Operators

- Equal to ('==') => Returns true if both the operands are equal. Example: (2 == 2)
- Greater than ('>') => Returns true if operand 1 is greater than operand 2. Example: (1 > 2)
- Lesser than ('<') => Returns true if operand 1 is lesser than operand 2. Example: (2 > 1)
- Greater than or equal to ('>=') => Returns true if operand 1 is greater than or equal to operand 2. Example: (2 >= 2)
- Lesser than or equal to ('<=') => Returns true if operand 1 is lesser than or equal to operand 2. Example: (2 <= 2)
- Not equal to (!=) => Returns true if operand 1 is not equal to operand 2. Example (2 != 3)

4. Logical Operators

- and => Returns true only if both the operands are true. Example: ((5 > 3) and (3 < 5))
- or => Returns true if at least among the operands is true. Example: ((5 < 3) or (3 < 5))
- not => Reverses the boolean value of the operand. Example not(5<3) returns True (reverse of False).