

INFO5002: Intro to Python for Info Sys

Operators

[1], PCC 26-27



**Northeastern
University**

Operators as action

- A process that performs an **operation** is an operator.

$$OP = \{o \mid o: X \rightarrow Y\}$$

- Null operators:
 $\emptyset = \{o \in OP \mid o: X \rightarrow X\}$



Source: Wikimedia

Arithmetic Operators

```
x = 4
```

```
# Addition
```

```
x = x + 1
```

```
# Subtraction
```

```
x = x - 2
```

```
# Multiplication
```

```
x = x * 4
```

```
# Division
```

```
x = x / 6
```

```
# Modulo
```

```
x = x % 2
```

What is **x** after each operation?

Arithmetic Operators (Continued)

```
x = 3
```

```
# Exponential
```

```
x = x ** 3
```

```
# Floor division (int div)
```

```
x = x // 10
```

```
# Negation
```

```
x = -x
```

What is **x** after each operation?

Bitwise Operators

```
x = 0b0101
```

```
y = 0b1001
```

```
# And
```

```
z = x & y
```

```
# Or
```

```
z = x | y
```

```
# Exclusive Or
```

```
z = x ^ y
```

```
# Inversion
```

```
z = ~x
```

```
# Left and right shift [2]
```

```
z = x << 2
```

```
z = y >> 3
```

What is **z** after each operation?

Comparison Operators

```
x = 10
```

```
y = 12
```

```
# Equal
```

```
z = x == y
```

```
# Difference
```

```
z = x != y
```

```
# Greater than
```

```
z = x > y
```

```
# Less than
```

```
z = x < y
```

```
# Ordering and equal
```

```
z = x >= y
```

```
z = x <= y
```

What is **z** after each operation?

Logical Operators

```
x = 10
```

```
y = 12
```

```
z = 10
```

```
# And
```

```
a = x == y and x == z
```

```
# Or
```

```
a = x == y or x == z
```

```
# Not
```

```
a = not x == y and x == z
```

What is **a** after each operation?

Don't forget operator precedence!

- The general rules of operator precedence from math applies to python. Thus, **use parentheses** to be **explicit**.

`1 + 6 / 2 != (1+6) / 2`

- Can be a **common source of bugs!**



Don't forget that floats are representational!

- Performing operations on floats may not yield the expected output.

```
# Try  
0.1 + 0.2  
0.30000000000000004
```

- Can be a common source of bugs!



Operator shorthand

Most operators support a shorthand for operations performed on the **assigned variable**.

```
x = x + 1
```

```
x = x - 1
```

```
x = x * 2
```

```
x = x & 0b1
```

Can be

turned

```
x += 1
```

```
x -= 1
```

```
x *= 2
```

```
x &= 0b1
```

String Operators

```
x = "Be yourself"  
y = "everyone else is taken"
```

Concatenation

```
z = x + ";" + y
```

Contains

```
z = "else" in z
```

Repetition

```
z = (x + ", ") * 2
```

What is **z** after each operation?

Let's practice

- I. Let x be the addition of 2 and 5 together.
- II. Let y be 4 multiplied by 2 to the power of 3.
- III. Let z be taken as the modulo of 1 added by 5 and 7 subtracted from 3.
- IV. Let *bit* be the bitwise AND of 0b1010101010 with the bitwise inversion of 0b0101010101.
- V. Let *string* be the string of "hello world" repeated 6 times while writing "hello world" only once in its instantiation.

And some more

- I. Let a be if the integer 4 is equal to the string 4.
- II. Let b be if 3 is equal to 3.0.
- III. Let c be if 2 to the power of 10 is less than 10 to the power of 3.
- IV. Let d be if “y i” is in the string “today is friday”.
- V. Let e be if $5 * 3$ is not greater than 2 subtracted from 12.

Citations

[1] <https://docs.python.org/3.13/library/operator.html>

[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two's_complement