Programming Prefix and Postfix Operators

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++ Operator (Increment Operator)

```
int a, b;
a = 10:
b = ++a:
cout << a << " " << b << "\n"; // 11 11
a = 10:
cout << ++a << "\n": // 11
a = 10:
b = a++;
cout << a << " " << b << "\n"; // 11 10
a = 10:
cout << a++ << "\n"; // 10
a = 10:
cout << (a++) << "\n"; // 10
a = 10:
cout << a++ + ++a << "\n"; // undefined
```

- ++ is another unary operator
 - Prefix operator: ++x
 - Pre = before
 - Increments x first, then assigns this value to the right hand side
 - Postfix operator: x++
 - Post = after
 - Assigns the value to the right hand side first, and then increments it
- Your turn:
 - o int a = 5, b = 10;
 - cout<<a + 5 + b;</p>
 - cout<<++a + 5 + b++;</p>

++ Operator (Increment Operator)

- What's the problem with this expression? g + ++g
- Don't code like that. This is undefined behaviour
 - X + Y: there's no defined order as to whether X or Y is evaluated first.
- Tips
 - Don't overuse this operator!
 - Avoid using it in complex expressions
 - Does your expression use any one variable more than once?
 - Don't use ++ on that variable!
 - The best usage:
 - ++x;
 - Int temp = x++;

-- Operator (Decrement Operator)

```
int a, b;
a = 10;
b = --a;
cout << a << " " << b << "\n"; // 9 9
a = 10:
cout << --a << "\n"; // 9
a = 10:
b = a - - :
cout << a << " " << b << "\n"; // 9 10
a = 10:
cout << a-- << "\n"; // 10
a = 10:
cout << (a--) << "\n"; // 10
a = 10:
cout << a-- + --a << "\n"; // undefined
```

- The same concept as ++
 - It decrements the value of a variable

"Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people."

"Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave."