" Programming" * Lecture H* gerators Logic 80, H,! relation mathematical <,>,= " Arithmetics +, *, /, 0/0 1) Arithmetic operators: > a = a+1 is written in C++ as a++ , ++ ex. * Notice the difference: = a=10; a = 10; b=++a; b=a++; هتزد تهم الله الأفل و الطهاخ قمم اللك تعضيط وبعديم أخزي القيمة بعد وتعرضيط وبعديم تزود قصديط المزيادة في الذائرة Similarly, a=a-1 is written in C+ as a_-, -a * Notice that: a= a+2 ++ a+=2 $a = a_{+}3 + a_{+}=3$ Similarly, a = a - 2 St a - = 2 a = a * 5 C+ a * = 5 * Con't Torget: 2 C++ pow(a,2) $\sqrt{2}$ \longrightarrow Sgrt(x)

look at Ex 13 Sheet 1 5 #include <iostream.h> main() { int n = 4, k = 2; cout << ++n << endl; cout << n << endl; 5 cout << n++ << endl; cout << n << endl; cout << -n << endl; cout << n << endl; cout << --n << endl; cout << n << endl; Example. #include <iostream> using namespace std; main () int n = 5; contex "n" << endl; Cout < " " < n << endl; Cout << "nxn=" << endl; relation operators:

3) Logic operators:

AND C++ && OR C++ II NOT C++ !

- Look at Ex 14 in Sheet 1:

Exercise 14:

What is the output of the program below?

```
#include <iostream.h>
main()
{    int n;
    cout << (n = 4) << endl;
    cout << (n == 4) << endl;
    cout << (n > 3) << endl;
    cout << (n < 4) << endl;
    cout << (n = 0) << endl;
    cout << (n == 0) << endl;
    cout << (n == 0) << endl;
    cout << (n == 0) << endl;
    cout << (n > 0) << endl;
    cout << (n > 0) << endl;
    cout << (n | 4) << endl;
    cout << (n | 4) << endl;
    cout << (!n) << endl;
}
```

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