



# Unary Operators

## Shorthanded operators

# Unary Operators

Operator	Name	Meaning
+	Unary Plus Operator	Indicates positive value
-	Unary Minus Operator	Negates an expression or value
++	Increment Operator	Increments a value by 1
--	Decrement Operator	Decrements a value by 1

# Increment and Decrement Operators

- Increment and decrement operators increase and decrease a value stored in a number by 1

- For example,

```
int var = 100;
```

```
//Following two statements are incrementing the value of var by 1
```

```
var = var + 1;
```

```
var++;
```

- When the operator is placed before the operand it is called **pre**

```
++var or --var
```

- When the operator is placed after the operand it is called **post**

```
var++ or var--
```

# The difference between Pre and Post

- **Pre-Increment/Pre-Decrement:** When the operator is placed before an operand ( $++\text{expr}$ ,  $--\text{expr}$ ), the variable will be incremented or decremented by 1 in the memory, and the new value is used in the expression in which it appears.

```
int a = 25;  
System.out.println(++a);    //26  
System.out.println(--a);    //25
```

# The difference between Pre and Post

- **Post-Increment/Post-Decrement:** When the operator is placed after an operand(`expr++`,`expr--`), the old value of the variable will be used in the expression where it appears and then the variable will be incremented or decremented by 1 in the memory.

```
int b = 25;  
System.out.println(b++);    //25  
System.out.println(b--);    //26
```

# Task

What will be the output of this code segments?

```
1- x = 2;  
   y = x++;  
   System.out.println(y);  
  
2- x = 2;  
   System.out.println(x++);  
  
3- x = 2;  
   System.out.println(--x);  
  
4- x = 8;  
   y = x--;  
   System.out.println(y);
```

## Task

```
int a = 1;  
a = -a-- + a++ / -a-- * --a;  
System.out.println(a);
```

## Task

```
int a = 50;  
a = --a + a++ + a-- + a++;  
System.out.println(a);
```

```
int x = 4;  
int y = x * 4 - x++;  
System.out.println(y);
```



# Shorthand operators

NAME	SHORTHAND OPERATOR	MEANING
Assignment	$x = y$	$x = y$
Addition Assignment	$x += y$	$x = x + y$
Subtraction Assignment	$x -= y$	$x = x - y$
Multiplication Assignment	$x *= y$	$x = x * y$
Division Assignment	$x /= y$	$x = x / y$
Remainder Assignment	$x \% = y$	$x = x \% y$

# Shorthand Operators

OPERATOR	Expression	MEANING
<b>=</b>	$x = y$	$x = y$
<b>+=</b>	$x += y$	$x = x + y$
<b>-=</b>	$x -= y$	$x = x - y$
<b>*=</b>	$x *= y$	$x = x * y$
<b>/=</b>	$x /= y$	$x = x / y$
<b>%=</b>	$x \% = y$	$x = x \% y$

## shorthand Operators

- $X = 10; Y = 20; X += Y \rightarrow X = 10 + 20 = 30;$
- $A = 30; B = 10; A -= B \rightarrow A = 30 - 10 = 20;$
- $X = 2; Y = 3; X *= Y \rightarrow X = 2 * 3 = 6;$
- $A = 10; B = 2; A /= B \rightarrow A = 10 / 2 = 5;$
- $X = 20; Y = 3; X \% = Y \rightarrow X = 2;$

## Task

- 1. Given `int z= 198;`
  - verify that the number of z is even number
- 2. `byte a= 30;`
- `Int b = b+= a;` what's the value of b ?