

Operators and Expressions

Performing Simple Calculations with JavaScript

Telerik Software Academy
Learning & Development Team
<http://academy.telerik.com>

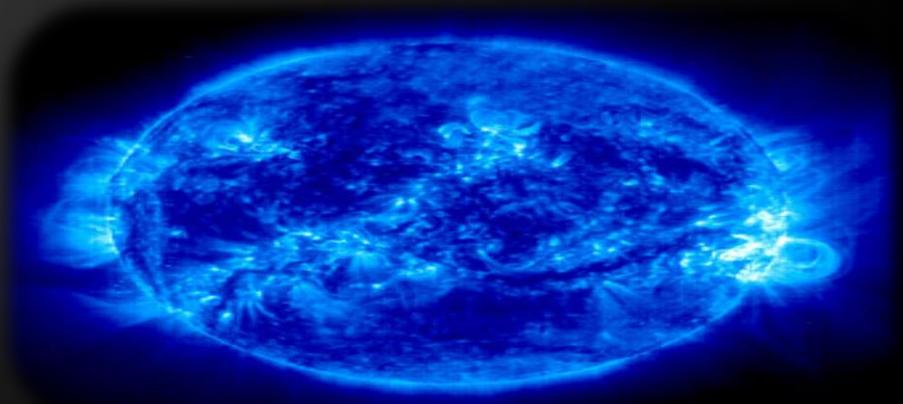
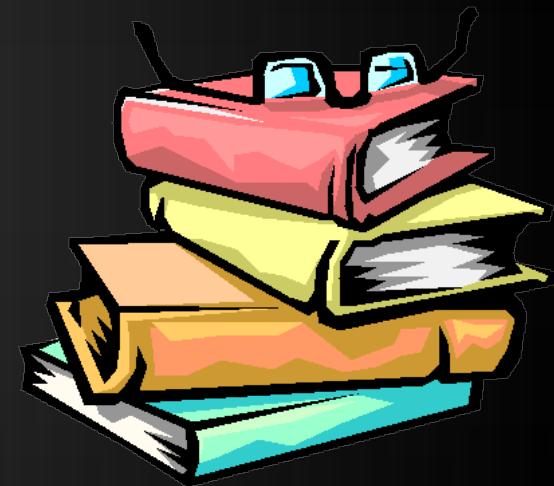


Table of Contents

- ◆ Operators in JavaScript
- ◆ Operator Precedence
- ◆ Arithmetic Operators
- ◆ Logical Operators
- ◆ Bitwise Operators
- ◆ Comparison Operators
- ◆ Assignment Operators
- ◆ Other Operators
- ◆ Expressions



Operators in JavaScript

Arithmetic, Logical, Comparison, Assignment, Etc.



What is an Operator?

- ◆ **Operator is an operation performed over data at runtime**
 - Takes one or more arguments (operands)
 - Produces a new value
- ◆ **Operators have precedence**
 - Precedence defines which will be evaluated first
- ◆ **Expressions are sequences of operators and operands that are evaluated to a single value**

Operators in JavaScript

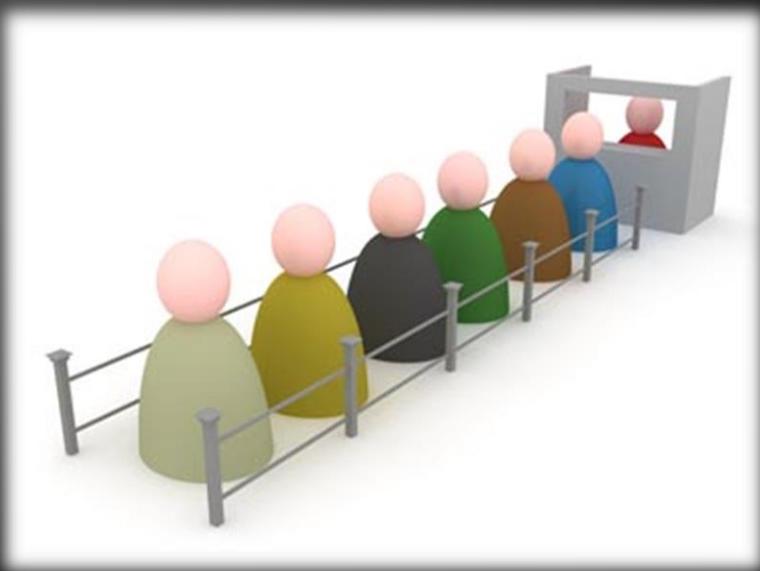
- ◆ Operators in JavaScript :
 - Unary – take one operand
 - Binary – take two operands
 - Ternary (`? :`) – takes three operands
- ◆ Except for the assignment operators, all binary operators are left-associative
- ◆ The assignment operators and the conditional operator (`? :`) are right-associative



Categories of Operators in JS

Category	Operators
Arithmetic	+ - * / % ++ --
Logical	&& ^ !
Binary	& ^ ~ << >>
Comparison	== != < > <= >= === !==
Assignment	= += -= *= /= %= &= = ^= <<= >>=
String concatenation	+
Other	. [] () ?: new

Operators Precedence



Operators Precedence

Precedence	Operators
Highest	<code>()</code> <code>++ -- (postfix)</code> <code>new</code> <code>typeof</code> <code>++ -- (prefix)</code> <code>+ - (unary)</code> <code>! ~</code> <code>* / %</code> <code>+ -</code> <code><< >></code> <code>< > <= >= is as</code> <code>== !=</code> <code>&</code>
Lower	<code>^</code>

Operators Precedence (2)

Precedence	Operators
Higher	
	&&
	? :
Lowest	= *= /= %= += -= <<= >>= &= ^= =

- ◆ Parenthesis operator always has highest precedence
- ◆ Note: prefer using parentheses, even when it seems stupid to do so

Arithmetic Operators



Arithmetic Operators

- ◆ Arithmetic operators `+, -, *, /` are the same as in math
- ◆ Division operator `/` returns number or Infinity or NaN
- ◆ Remainder operator `%` returns the remainder from division of numbers
 - ◆ Even on real (floating-point) numbers
- ◆ The special addition operator `++` increments a variable

Arithmetic Operators – Example

```
var squarePerimeter = 17;  
var squareSide = squarePerimeter / 4.25;  
var squareArea = squareSide * squareSide;  
console.log(squareSide); // 4.25  
console.log(squareArea); // 18.0625  
  
var a = 5;  
var b = 4;  
console.log( a + b ); // 9  
console.log( a + b++ ); // 9  
console.log( a + b ); // 10  
console.log( a + (++b) ); // 11  
console.log( a + b ); // 11  
  
console.log(12 / 3); // 4  
console.log(11 / 3); // 3.6666666666666665
```

Arithmetic Operators – Example (2)

```
console.log(11 % 3);    // 2
console.log(11 % -3);   // 2
console.log(-11 % 3);   // -2

console.log(1.5 / 0.0); // Infinity
console.log(-1.5 / 0.0); // -Infinity
console.log(0.0 / 0.0); // NaN

var x = 0;
console.log(5 / x);
```

Arithmetic Operators

Live Demo



Logical Operators



Logical Operators

- ◆ Logical operators take boolean operands and return boolean result
- ◆ Operator ! turns true to false and false to true
- ◆ Behavior of the operators &&, || and ^ (1 == true, 0 == false) :

Operation					&&	&&	&&	&&	^	^	^	^
Operand1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Operand2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Result	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

Logical Operators – Example

- ◆ Using the logical operators:

```
var a = true;
var b = false;
console.log(a && b); // False
console.log(a || b); // True
console.log(a ^ b); // True
console.log(!b); // True
console.log(b || true); // True
console.log(b && true); // False
console.log(a || true); // True
console.log(a && true); // True
console.log(!a); // False
console.log((5>7) ^ (a==b)); // False
```

Logical Operators

Live Demo





Bitwise Operators

Bitwise Operators

- ◆ Bitwise operator \sim turns all 0 to 1 and all 1 to 0
 - ◆ Like $!$ for boolean expressions but bit by bit
- ◆ The operators $|$, $&$ and $^$ behave like $\mid\mid$, $\&\&$ and $^$ for boolean expressions but bit by bit
- ◆ The $<<$ and $>>$ move the bits (left or right)
- ◆ Behavior of the operators $|$, $&$ and $^$:

Operation					&	&	&	&	^	^	^	^
Operand1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Operand2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Result	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

Bitwise Operators (2)

- ◆ Bitwise operators are used on integer numbers
- ◆ Bitwise operators are applied bit by bit
- ◆ Examples:

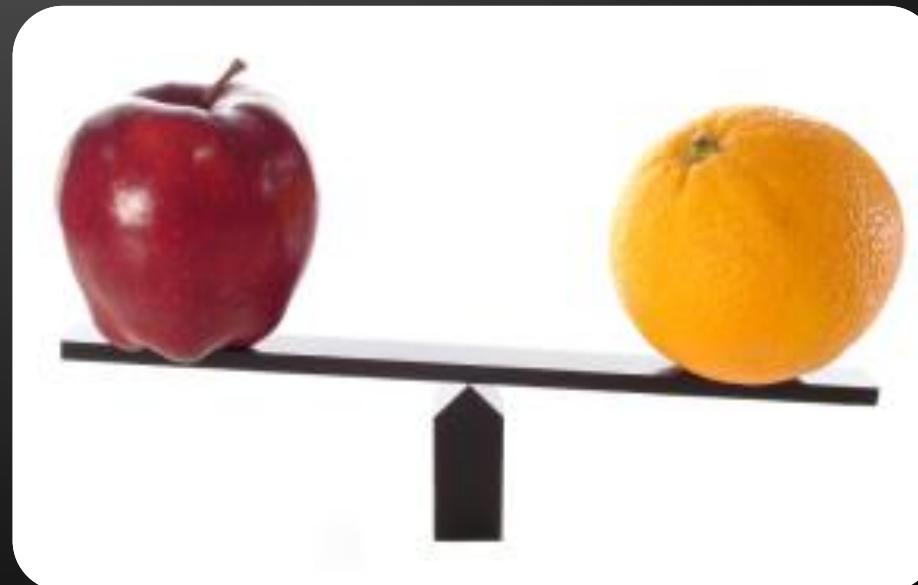
```
var a = 3;          // 00000000 00000011
var b = 5;          // 00000000 00000101
console.log( a | b); // 00000000 00000111
console.log( a & b); // 00000000 00000001
console.log( a ^ b); // 00000000 00000110
console.log(~a & b); // 00000000 00000100
console.log( true << 1); // 00000000 00000100
console.log( true >> 1); // 00000000 00000000
```

Bitwise Operators

Live Demo



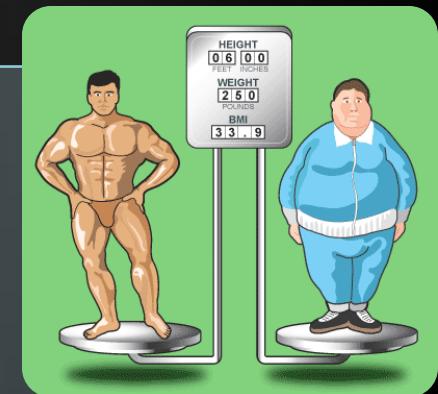
Comparison and Assignment Operators



Comparison Operators

- ◆ Comparison operators are used to compare variables
 - ◆ `==, <, >, >=, <=, !=, ===, !==`
- ◆ Comparison operators example:

```
var a = 5;  
var b = 4;  
console.log(a >= b); // True  
console.log(a != b); // True  
console.log(a == b); // False  
  
console.log(0 == ""); // True  
console.log(0 === ""); //False
```



Assignment Operators

- ◆ Assignment operators are used to assign a value to a variable
 - ◆ `=, +=, -=, |=, ...`
- ◆ Assignment operators example:

```
var x = 6;  
var y = 4;  
console.log(y *= 2); // 8  
var z = y = 3; // y=3 and z=3  
console.log(z); // 3  
console.log(x |= 1); // 7  
console.log(x += 3); // 10  
console.log(x /= 2); // 5
```

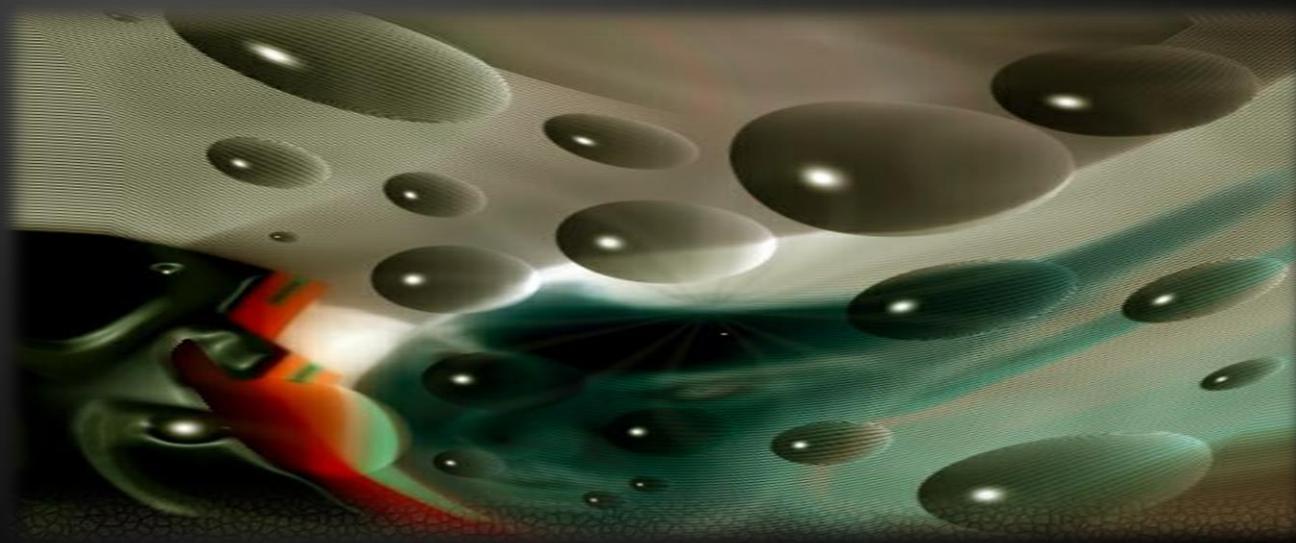


Comparison and Assignment Operators

Live Demo



Other Operators



Other Operators

- ◆ String concatenation operator + is used to concatenate strings
- ◆ If the second operand is not a string, it is converted to string automatically

```
var first = "First";
var second = "Second";
console.log(first + second);
// FirstSecond
var output = "The number is : ";
var number = 5;
console.log(output + number);
// The number is : 5
```



Other Operators (2)

- ◆ Member access operator . is used to access object members
- ◆ Square brackets [] are used with arrays indexers and attributes
- ◆ Parentheses () are used to override the default operator precedence

Other Operators (3)

- ◆ Conditional operator ?: has the form

```
b ? x : y
```

(if b is true then the result is x else the result is y)

- ◆ The new operator is used to create new objects
- ◆ The typeof operator returns the type of the object
- ◆ this operator references the current context
 - ◆ In JavaScript the value this depends on the current scope

Other Operators – Example

- ◆ Using some other operators:

```
var a = 6;  
var b = 4;  
console.log(a > b ? "a>b" : "b>=a"); // a>b  
console.log((long) a); // 6  
  
var c = b = 3; // b=3; followed by c=3;  
console.log(c); // 3  
console.log(a is int); // True  
console.log((a+b)/2); // 4  
console.log(typeof(int)); // System.Int32
```

Other Operators

Live Demo



Expressions



- ◆ Expressions are sequences of operators, literals and variables that are evaluated to some value
- ◆ Examples:

```
var r = (150-20) / 2 + 5; // r=70
// Expression for calculation of circle area
var surface = Math.PI * r * r;
// Expression for calculation of circle perimeter
var perimeter = 2 * Math.PI * r;
```

- ◆ Expressions has:
 - ◆ Type (integer, real, boolean, ...)
 - ◆ Value

- ◆ Examples:

Expression of type Number.
Calculated at compile time.

```
var a = 2 + 3; // a = 5
var b = (a+3) * (a-4) + (2*a + 7) / 4; // b = 12
var greater = (a > b) || ((a == 0) && (b == 0));
```

Expression of type boolean.
Calculated at runtime.



Expressions

Live Demo

Operators and Expressions

Questions?



1. Write an expression that checks if given integer is odd or even.
2. Write a boolean expression that checks for given integer if it can be divided (without remainder) by 7 and 5 in the same time.
3. Write an expression that calculates rectangle's area by given width and height.
4. Write an expression that checks for given integer if its third digit (right-to-left) is 7. E. g. 1732 → true.
5. Write a boolean expression for finding if the bit 3 (counting from 0) of a given integer is 1 or 0.
6. Write an expression that checks if given print (x, y) is within a circle K(0, 5).

Exercises (2)

7. Write an expression that checks if given positive integer number n ($n \leq 100$) is prime. E.g. 37 is prime.
8. Write an expression that calculates trapezoid's area by given sides a and b and height h .
9. Write an expression that checks for given point (x, y) if it is within the circle $K((1,1), 3)$ and out of the rectangle $R(\text{top}=1, \text{left}=-1, \text{width}=6, \text{height}=2)$.