C-3

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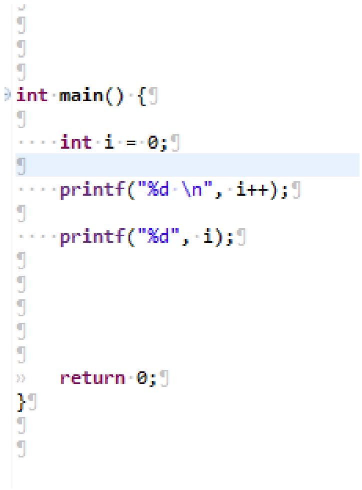

```
int main() {

    int i = 0;

    printf("%d \n", i++);

    printf("%d", i);





    return 0;
}
```

Adding one and subtracting one in C are such big deals that most programming languages have a special operation just for that! The increment operation (++) and decrement operation (--)

Each these operations increases and decreases the integer value by 1 but where you place the operators can have different effects on the evaluation of your program.

- Using the operator before the variable (example: --i) will process the decrement and then evaluate the variables value. So it will increment or decrement the variable and then do whatever with the result.
- Using the operator AFTER the variable (example:i++) will make the program evaluate the variable for that line of code and then do the increment/decrement. This is important to consider when writing and looking at code.

Special note:
There are additional operators you can use to quickly perform operations on variables:

- **Example: (a += 10) this takes the old value of a and adds 10 to that and assigns that value as the variable**
- **Example: (a *= 10) this takes the old value of a and multiplies 10 to that and assigns that value as the variable**
- **Example: (a /= 10) this takes the old value of a and divides 10 to that and assigns that value as the variable**
- **Example: (a %= 10) this takes the old value of a and performs the remainder operation by 10 to that variable and assigns that value as the variable**
- **Example: (a -= 10) this takes the old value of a and subtracts 10 to that and assigns that value as the variable.**