

Quiz 03 - Instruções, Expressões e Operadores II (02/10/2014)

1. D. $(y \% 3) + 2$

2. A. `i += 1;`
B. `++i;`
D. `i = 11;`

3. .
A. $2 + (4 * 3 - 7)$
C. $2 + 4 * 3 - 7$

```
public class Quiz03p3 {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub  
        System.out.println(2 + (4 * 3 - 7));  
        System.out.println((2 + 4) * (3 - 7));  
        System.out.println(2 + 4 * 3 - 7);  
        System.out.println(((2 + 4) * 3) - 7);  
    }  
}
```

Resultado:

7
-24
7
11

4. .

```
public class Quiz03p4 {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        boolean b1 = (8 != 14) && (1.0 != 2.0);    //!= diferente    && e    ||  
ou  
        boolean b2 = (1 != 1) || (3 == 3);  
        System.out.println("b1=" + b1 + " b2=" + b2);  
    }  
}
```

Resultado:

A. `b1=true b2=true;`

5. O Java usa avaliação completa para expressões Boolean quando usa `&` e `|` em vez de `&&` e `||`.
Verdadeiro

`false && (anything)` is short-circuit evaluated to false.

`true || (anything)` is short-circuit evaluated to true.

“Avoiding Short Circuits

If you want all of your boolean expressions evaluated regardless of the truth value of each, then you can use `&` and `|` instead of `&&` and `||`. However make sure you use these only on boolean expressions. Unlike `&&` and `||`, `&` and `|` also have a meaning for numeric types which is completely different from their meaning for booleans.”

<http://www.cafeaulait.org/course/week2/46.html>