

Operators in C (S2)

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What is the output of the following C program fragment?

```
//Problem 2.

#include <stdio.h>

int main(){

    int a = 1;
    int b = 1;
    int c = ++a || b++;
    int d = b-- && --a;

    printf("%d %d %d %d",d,c,b,a);
}
```

Options:

- (a) 1 1 1 1
- (b) 0 1 0 0
- (c) 1 0 0 1
- (d) 1 1 0 1

c = ++a || b++;

a	++a	b	b++
1	2	1	1

T || T = T

2 || 1 = 1

c = 1

a	--a	b	b--
2	1	1	1

T || T = T

1 || 1 = 1

d = 1

Because of short circuit, the second operand **b++ or b--2** will never get implemented.

Short-Circuit: Programming concept in which the compiler skips the execution or evaluation of some sub-expressions in a logical expression. Short-Circuit occurs as soon as the value of expression is determined.

Therefore, the correct answer to the problem is:

(a) 1 1 1 1

This outline is based on C programming lectures by Neso Academy, visit the following video to learn more.

[Operators in C - Neso Academy](#)

To learn more about short-circuiting in C, visit the following website.

[Short-Circuit in Programming - GeeksforGeeks](#)