



Programming Practices and Techniques

Session 5 - Operators

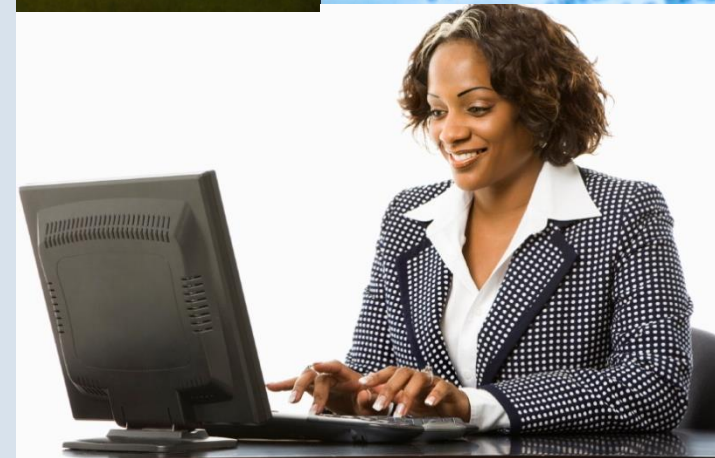
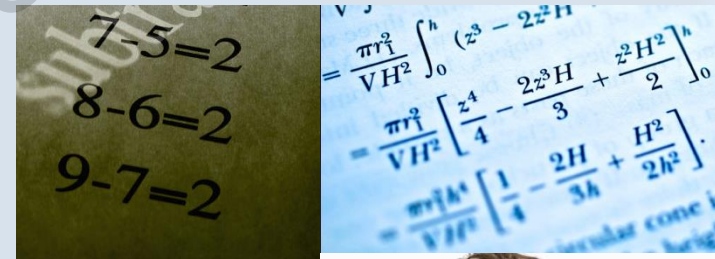


Objectives

- ☐ Define operators
- ☐ List the different types of operators
- ☐ Describe the use of arithmetical operators
- ☐ Describe the use of relational operators to make comparisons
- ☐ Explain the process of associating selections with logical operators
- ☐ Identify the precedence of operators in an expression

Introduction

- ❑ Computer operations can be arithmetic such as addition, division, or even comparison where one variable is compared to another variable.
- ❑ These kinds of operations are performed using operators.





Operators

□ Operators:

- A set of symbols that help to manipulate or perform some sort of function on data

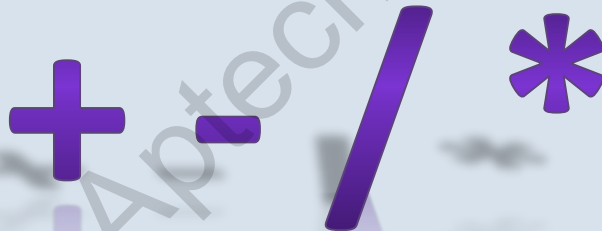
□ The three types of operators are as follows:

- Arithmetic Operators
- Relational Operators
- Logical Operators

Using Arithmetic Operators 1-3

□ Arithmetic operators:

- Help to manipulate numeric data
- Help perform common arithmetic operation on the data



Using Arithmetic Operators 2-3

- The table shows a list of arithmetic operators common to most programming languages.

Operator	Description	Example	Result	C Equivalent
+	Addition	9 + 2	11	+
-	Subtraction	9 - 2	7	-
/	Division	9/2	4.5	/
*	Multiplication	9 * 2	18	*
^	Exponentiation	9^2	81	^
MOD	Modulus	9 MOD 2	1	%
-	Negation	-9	-9	-

Using Arithmetic Operators 3-3

- ❑ The negation operator
 - Requires only a single operand
 - Is also known as a unary operator

- ❑ All other operators require two operands and are known as binary operators.

Precedence between Arithmetic Operators

- The table shows the order in which each arithmetic operator precedes over other arithmetic operators.

Precedence	Operator	Description
1	++	Increment
2	--	Decrement
3	*, /, MOD	Multiplication, Division, Modulus
4	+, -	Addition, Subtraction

Using Relational Operators 1-2

□ Relational operators:

- Compare two or more values or expressions and always return either 'True' or 'False'
- Are binary operators

> == >= <=

Using Relational Operators 2-2

- The table shows a list of relational operators common to most languages.

Operator	Description	Example	Result	C Equivalent
<	Less than	2<9	True	<
<=	Less than or Equal to	2<=9	True	<=
>	Greater than	2>9	False	>
>=	Greater than or Equal to	2>=9	False	>=
=	Equal to	2=9	False	==
<>	Not Equal to	2<>9	True	<>

Precedence between Relational Operators

- ❑ There is no precedence among relational operators.
- ❑ Therefore, they are always evaluated from left to right.

Using Logical Operators 1-2

□ Logical operators:

- Are used in situations where multiple conditions need to be satisfied
- Combine the results of several comparisons, as required, to present a single answer
- Return the results in either 'True' or 'False'

Age > 18 AND City = 'New York'

Using Logical Operators 2-2

□ The table shows a list of logical operators.

Operator	Description	C Equivalent
AND	Result is 'True' only when both conditions are 'True'	&&
OR	Result is 'True' when either of the two conditions is 'True'	
NOT	Operates on a single value and converts 'True' to 'False' and vice-versa	!

Precedence between Logical Operators

- The table shows the precedence order for logical operators.

Precedence	Operator
1	NOT
2	AND
3	OR

Precedence of Operators in an Expression

- The table shows the precedence among the different types of operators.

Precedence	Type of Operator
1	Arithmetic
2	Relational
3	Logical



The Parenthesis

- ❑ Sometimes, for certain formulas, the programmer may need to override the precedence rules.
- ❑ These rules can be overridden with the help of parenthesis.

$10/100 * ((\text{basicSal} + \text{hra}) - \text{tax})$



Summary 1-2

- ☐ Operators are a set of symbols that help to manipulate or perform some sort of function on data.
- ☐ Operators can be classified into three types, namely, arithmetic, relational, and logical operators.
- ☐ Arithmetic operators help to manipulate numeric data and perform common arithmetic operation on the data.
- ☐ Relational operators compare two or more values or expressions and always return either 'True' or 'False'.



Summary 2-2

- ❑ Logical operators are used in situations where multiple conditions need to be satisfied.
- ❑ In an equation involving all three types of operators, arithmetic operators are evaluated first, followed by relational operators, and finally logical operators.
- ❑ The programmer can specify the part of the equation that needs to be solved first by using parenthesis.