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ASSIGNMENT

1) UNARY MINUS:

This operator can be used to convert a positive value to a negative one.

SYNTAX -(operand)

EXAMPLE:

```
class Demo {  
  
public static void main(String[] args)  
{  
    int n1 = 20;  
    n1 = -n1;  
  
    System.out.println("Number = " + n1);  
}  
}
```

OUTPUT :

-20

2) BITWISE NOT (!):

This operator is used to convert true to false or vice versa. Basically, it reverses the logical state of an operand.

SYNTAX !(operand)

EXAMPLE:

```
class Demo {  
  
public static void main(String[] args)  
{  
  
    boolean cond = true;
```

```
System.out.println("Cond is: " + cond);
System.out.println("Now cond is: " + !cond);

}
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
Cond is: true
Now cond is: false
```

3) BITWISE COMPLIMENT (~):

This operator returns the one's complement representation of the input value or operand, i.e, with all bits inverted, which means it makes every 0 to 1, and every 1 to 0.

SYNTAX ~(operand)

EXAMPLE:

```
class Demo {

public static void main(String[] args)
{

    int a = 2;
    System.out.println("Bitwise complement of "+a + " : "+ ~a);
}
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
Bitwise complement of 2: -3
```

THANK YOU