

Operators (Assignment Questions)

Question 1 : What'll be the output of the following programs :

A.

```
int main() {  
    int x = 2, y = 5;  
    int exp1 = (x * y / x);  
    int exp2 = (x * (y / x));  
    cout << exp1 << ", ";  
    cout << exp2 << "\n";  
}
```

B.

```
int main() {  
    int x = 10, y = 5;  
    int exp1 = (y * (x / y + x / y));  
    int exp2 = (y * x / y + y * x / y);  
    cout << exp1 << " ";  
    cout << exp2 << "\n";  
}
```

C.

```
int main() {  
    int x = 200, y = 50, z = 100;  
    if(x > y && y > z){  
        cout << "Hello \n";  
    }  
  
    if(z > y && z < x){  
        cout << "C++ \n";  
    }  
  
    if((y+200) < x && (y+150) < z){  
        cout << "Hello C++ \n";  
    }  
}
```

Question 2 : Read up about **Operator Precedence**.

When multiple operators are used in a single statement, it is operator precedence which decides which operation is performed first & so on. (Similar to the rule of BODMAS used in math)

Note : Some of the operators mentioned in the table will be covered in later lectures.

() []	Operators within parenthesis are performed first	<div>Higher</div> <div></div> <div>Lower</div>
++, --	Postfix increment / decrement	
++, --	Prefix increment / decrement	
*, /, %	Multiplication, Division, Modulus	
+, -	Addition, Subtraction	
<, <=, >, >=	Less than, Less than or equal to, Greater than, Greater than or equal to	
==, !=	Equal to, Not equal to	
&&	Logical AND	
	Logical OR	
?:	Conditional Operator	
=	Simple Assignment	
+=, -=, *=, /=	Shorthand operators	
,	Comma operator	Lower