Type the following code and observe the output to know the working of increment and decrement operators

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = 10, b = 100;
    float c = 10.5, d = 100.5;
    printf("++a = %d \n", ++a);
    printf("--b = %d \n", --b);
    printf("++c = %f \n", ++c);
    printf("--d = %f \n", --d);
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
++a = 11
--b = 99
++c = 11.500000
--d = 99.500000

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Question 2

Type the following code and observe the output to know the working of relational operators #include <stdio.h>

```
int
main ()
{
    int a = 5, b = 5, c = 10;
    printf ("%d == %d is %d \n", a, b, a == b);
    printf ("%d == %d is %d \n", a, c, a == c);
    printf ("%d > %d is %d \n", a, b, a > b);
    printf ("%d > %d is %d \n", a, c, a > c);
    printf ("%d < %d is %d \n", a, b, a < b);
```

```
printf ("%d < %d is %d \n", a, c, a < c);
printf ("%d != %d is %d \n", a, b, a != b);
printf ("%d != %d is %d \n", a, c, a != c);
printf ("%d >= %d is %d \n", a, b, a >= b);
printf ("%d >= %d is %d \n", a, c, a >= c);
printf ("%d <= %d is %d \n", a, b, a <= b);
printf ("%d <= %d is %d \n", a, c, a <= c);
return 0;</pre>
```

OUTPUT:

```
5 == 5 is 1
5 == 10 is 0
5 > 5 is 0
5 > 10 is 0
5 < 10 is 1
5 <= 5 is 0
5 < 10 is 1
5 != 5 is 0
5 != 5 is 1
5 >= 5 is 1
5 >= 10 is 0
5 <= 5 is 1
5 <= 10 is 1
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.</pre>
```

Question 3

Type the following code and observe the output to know the working of logical operators

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int a = 5, b = 5, c = 10, result;
    result = (a == b) && (c > b);
    printf ("(a == b) && (c > b) is %d \n", result);
    result = (a == b) && (c < b);
    printf ("(a == b) && (c < b) is %d \n", result);
    result = (a == b) || (c < b);
    printf ("(a == b) || (c < b) is %d \n", result);
```

```
result = (a != b) || (c < b);
printf ("(a != b) || (c < b) is %d \n", result);
result = !(a != b);
printf ("!(a != b) is %d \n", result);
result = !(a == b);
printf ("!(a == b) is %d \n", result);
return 0;
}
```

```
(a == b) && (c > b) is 1
(a == b) && (c < b) is 0
(a == b) || (c < b) is 1
(a != b) || (c < b) is 0
!(a != b) is 1
!(a == b) is 0

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Write a C program that displays the size of all possible data types in C

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("int is %lu bytes\n", sizeof(int));
    printf("long int is %lu bytes\n", sizeof(long int));
    printf("long long int is %lu bytes\n", sizeof(long long int));
    printf("char is %lu bytes\n", sizeof(char));
    printf("float is %lu bytes\n", sizeof(float));
    printf("double is %lu bytes\n", sizeof(double));
    printf("long double is %lu bytes\n", sizeof(long double));
    return 0;
```

```
int is 4 bytes
long int is 8 bytes
long long int is 8 bytes
char is 1 bytes
float is 4 bytes
double is 8 bytes
long double is 16 bytes

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

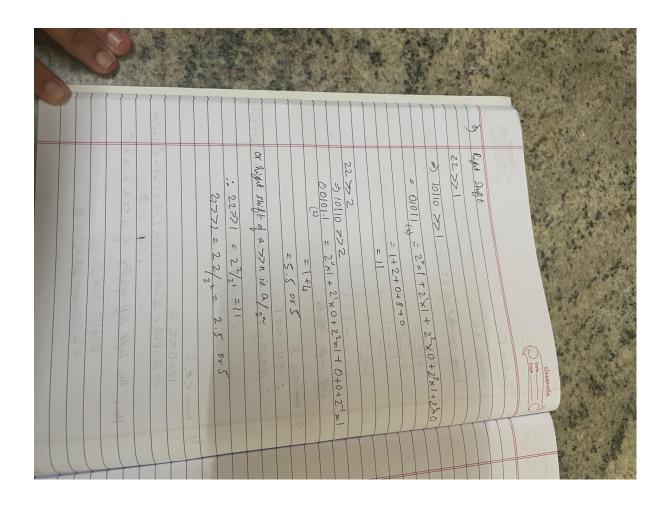
Let the variable num=22.

Show the working (on paper) of left shift operator on num, i.e. num<<1, num<<2 ...

Validate the results by writing a program.

Repeat the above to see the working of right shift operator as well.

	aluenste.
0	n classante
	Quetion 5:-
	mm = 22
	binary equivalent of 22
000	
	211-0
	2 2-1 22(10) = 10110(1).
	21-0 5555
	0-1 5<5 01101 (=
	Left Shift Henry
	77) -
1)	num << 1 2 00 2.2=
	: 10110 << 1 : 10110 << 1 : 10110 <= 2° x0 + 21x0 + 22x1 + 23x1 + 24x0 + 25x1
	2 4 + 8 + 32
	200 7 = 44 55 5 555
2)	num < 2 ,
	10110 << 2
	=> 1011000 = 2°x0+2'x0+2'x0+2'x1+2x1+25x0
	Hence the right shift operators of a < n 6 a × 2"
	2241 = 22× 2= 44
	22 << 2= 22×2² = 88



```
#include <stdio.h>

### int main() {

### int main() {

### int x,num=22;

### x=num<21;

### int ("%d \n",x);

### x=num<2;

### int ("%d \n",x);

### x=num>2;

### int ("%d \n",x);

### int x,num=22;

### int ("%d \n",x);

### int x,num=22;

### int x,num=22
```

Write a program to determine the largest of two numbers using ternary operator. Enhance the

code to determine largest of three numbers. (if statements are not allowed)

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#int main()

#int x,y,q;

#int x,y,q;

#int ("Enter the values of two numbers which have to be compared: \n");

#int x,y,q;

#int x,y,
```

```
9 #include <stdio.h>
10
11 int main()
12-{
13    int a,b,c,x;
14    print ("Enter the values of a, b and c: \n");
15    sconf("%d %d %d",&a,&b,&c);
16    x=(a>b)? (a>c?a:c):(b>c?b:c);
17    print ("%d is larger",x);
18    return 0;
19 }

Enter the values of a, b and c:
36
54
78
78 is larger
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```