

## Homework # 10

## O1286131 Object-Oriented Programming Software Engineering Program, Department of Computer Engineering, School of Engineering, KMITL

Ву

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## Object-Oriented Programming Homework #10 Apr 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023 Objects and Programs (Part 2)

- **1.** Use the supplement "Simple Calculator" project as a starting point for extending the calculator program.
  - **1.1)** Suppose that we want to support modulo (%) operator in the calculation expression. Modify grammar to allow expressions with modulo (%) operator.
  - **1.2)** Use the grammar in **1.1)** and modify the calculator program to allow expressions with modulo (%) operator and its calculation.
  - **1.3)** Suppose that we want to add a factorial operator by using a suffix ! operator to represent "factorial". For example, the expression 7! me $\overline{a}$ /ls  $7 \pm 6 \pm 7.5 + 4.5 \pm 34 \pm 3 \pm 21$ . Make ! bind tighter than  $\pm$  and /; that is,  $\sqrt[7]{*}$ 8! means  $\sqrt[7]{*}$ 8(8!) rathe  $\sqrt[7]{*}$ (8!) ! Write  $\sqrt[6]{*}$ 1. Write  $\sqrt[6]{*}$ 3 grammar to account for a higher-level operator.
    - 1.4) Use the grammar in 1.3) and modify the calculator program to support factorial calculation. To agree with the standard mathematical definition of factorial, let 0! evaluate to 1. As we deal with double slow Iectorial is defined only for ints, so just for intassign the x to append and calculate the factorial of that int.

```
PS D:\Main\Work\KMITL\Yr1_Sem2\ObjectOrien
PS D:\Main\Work\KMITL\Yr1_Sem2\ObjectOrien
5!;
= 120
= (5.000000!0.000000)
10%3
;
= 1
= (10.000000%3.000000)
```

- 2. Create a program for evaluating bitwise logical expressions.
  - 2.1) Write a grammar for bitwise logical expressions. A bitwise logical expression is much like an arithmetic expression except that the operators are (complement), & (and), | (or), and ^ (exclusive or). Each operator does its operation to each bit of its integer operands. is a prefix unary operator. A ^ binds tighter than a | (just as \* binds tighter than +) so that x | y^z means x | (y^z) | rather | (and y^z) | y)^z. The & o(x | y) | x binds tighter than ^ so that x^y & z means x^x (y&z) . x^(y&z)
  - **2.2)** Use the grammar in **2.1)** to create a program for evaluating bitwise logical expressions.

```
PS D:\Main\Work\KMITL\Yr1_Sem2\ObjectOrient:
4\debugAdapters\bin\WindowsDebugLauncher.ex
e-Error-0homo2vp.ixs' '--pid=Microsoft-MIEn;
Enter a bitwise logical expression: 1&0
Result: 0
PS D:\Main\Work\KMITL\Yr1_Sem2\ObjectOrient:
4\debugAdapters\bin\WindowsDebugLauncher.ex
e-Error-zdr12fo1.kq5' '--pid=Microsoft-MIEn;
Enter a bitwise logical expression: 0|0
Result: 0
PS D:\Main\Work\KMITL\Yr1_Sem2\ObjectOrient:
4\debugAdapters\bin\WindowsDebugLauncher.ex
e-Error-mxadxb25.0ft' '--pid=Microsoft-MIEn;
Enter a bitwise logical expression: 1^1
Result: 0
```