

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";  
    }  
}
```

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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	Higher
<code>++, --</code>	Postfix increment / decrement	
<code>++, --</code>	Prefix increment / decrement	
<code>*, /, %</code>	Multiplication, Division, Modulus	
<code>+, -</code>	Addition, Subtraction	
<code><, <=, >, >=</code>	Less than, Less than or equal to, Greater than, Greater than or equal to	
<code>==, !=</code>	Equal to, Not equal to	
<code>&&</code>	Logical AND	
<code> </code>	Logical OR	
<code>?:</code>	Conditional Operator	
<code>=</code>	Simple Assignment	
<code>+ =, - =, * =, / =</code>	Shorthand operators	
<code>,</code>	Comma operator	Lower

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