XOR (^)

Ex1	Ex2	Result
T	T	False
F	F	False
T	F	True
F	T	True

A=25
B=40
a^b ➔ 49
Bitwise Negation Operator (~)
It will give you 1's compliment of the given number (bits 1 is converted 0 will be converted 1)
~9 ➔ -10
~-8 ➔ 7
1.WAP to find the sum of 2 numbers without using "+" operator
Program

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
  int a,b,r;
  printf("Enter Two Numbers:");
  scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
  r=a-~b-1;
  printf("Sum=%d",r);
  return 0;

}
```

Output

```
Enter Two Numbers:20 50
Sum=70
```

Explanation

A=100 b=50
  r=a-~b-1
  r=100-(~50)-1
  r=100+51-1
  r=150
Explanation 2
a=10 b=-20
 r=a-~b-1
 r=10-(~-20)-1
 r=10-19-1
 r=-10

Compound Operators

It is a mixture of assignment and athematic operators this operator is also called as short hand operator.

Expression	Operation	Statement	Short hand
A=10	Increase the value of a by 5	A=a+5	A+=5
A=10	Decrease the value of a by 5	A=a-5	a-=5
A=10	Modulus	A=a%5	A%=5
A=10	Division	A=a/5	a/=5

Increment & Decrement Operators

These operators will increase or decrease the value of the operand by 1.

1.++
2.- -
3.-

++ :-

- it is a increment operator
- it increases the value of operand by 1
- it can apply both the sides of the operand
- if you mention this ++ operator before the operand or after the operand that it will increase the value by 1

Example 1:

A=10;
++a;
A=11

Example 2:

A=10
A++;
A=11

Example 3:

A=10 b=20

B=++a;

A=11, b=11

Example 4:

A= 10 b=20
B=a++;
B=20 a=11