

# CPROGRAMING

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## Operators Precedence and Associativity

OPERATOR	TYPE	ASSOCIAVITY
() []>		left-to-right
++ +- ! ~ (type) * & sizeof	Unary Operator	right-to-left
* / %	Arithmetic Operator	left-to-right
+ -	Arithmetic Operator	left-to-right
<< >>	Shift Operator	left-to-right
< <= > >=	Relational Operator	left-to-right
== !=	Relational Operator	left-to-right
&	Bitwise AND Operator	left-to-right
۸	Bitwise EX-OR Operator	left-to-right
I	Bitwise OR Operator	left-to-right
&&	Logical AND Operator	left-to-right
II	Logical OR Operator	left-to-right
?:	Ternary Conditional Operator	right-to-left
= += -= *= /= %= &= ^=  = <<= >>=	Assignment Operator	right-to-left
,	Comma	left-to-right



#### Short-hand operators

- Short-hand operators will change value in variable.
- **+=**, **-=**, ...
  - num+=2;
  - num=+2;
  - num-=2;
  - num=-2;
- Pre-increment/decrement
  - x = ++a;
  - y = --b;
- Post-increment/decrement
  - x = a++;
  - y = b -;

### Comma, Relational and logical operators

- Comma operator
  - evaluate to right-most value.
  - · have lowest precedence.
- Relational and logical operators result in 0 or 1.
  - 0 indicate false condition
  - 1 indicate true condition
- Relational operators
  - <, >, <=, >=, ==, !=
- Logical operators
  - &&, ||, !

#### Logical operators

- Logical operators
  - &&, ||, !

P	Q	P && Q	$\mathbf{P} \parallel \mathbf{Q}$	!P
Т	Т	Т	T	F
Τ	F	F	Ţ	F
F	Т	F	T	T
F	F	F	F	Т

- · Logical operators operate according to the truth table given above
- Logical AND and Logical OR operator guarantee left to right evaluation
- Logical NOT OperatorIt is used to reverse the logical state of its operand. If a condition is true, then Logical NOT operator will make it false.



#### Bit-wise operators

The C language provides six operators for bit manipulation they operate on the individual bits of the operands . The Bitwise operators available in C are

Bitwise AND &

	A	В	A&B
72	0	0	0
	0	1	0
	1	0	0
	1	1	1

Bitwise AND operators on the individual bits of the operand according to the truth table shown above

```
Example : - 10 & 5

0000 1010 -> Binary of 10

0000 0101 -> Binary of 5

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0000 0000 → O/P is 0
```



• Bitwise OR

X	у	$x \mid y$
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

Bitwise OR operators on the individual bits of the operand according to the truth table shown above

Example : - 10 | 5

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0000 1111 
$$\rightarrow$$
 O/P is 15



Bitwise XOR ^

Inp	out	Output
Α	В	A xor B
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Bitwise XOR operators on the individual bits of the operand according to the truth table shown above

0000 1010 -> Binary of 10

0000 0101 -> Binary of 5

-----

0000 1111  $\rightarrow$  O/P is 15



#### • Bitwise NOT ~

Bitwise NOT operator results in one's compliment of its operand

NOT "~"	
INPUT	OUTPUT
0	1
1	0



- Left shift << and Right shift >>
  - The bitshift operators take two arguments, and looks like:
    - x << n : shifts the value of x left by n bits</li>
    - x >> n : shifts the value of x right by n bits
- Left shift operator : num << n = num \* 2 raise to n</li>

Right Shift operator :- num >> n = num / 2 raise to n



#### **Twisters**

- If precedence of two operators in an expression is same, their associativity is considered to decide their binding with operands.
- Data type conversions and ranges should be considered while doing arithmetic operations.
- sizeof() is compile time operator. Expressions within sizeof are not executed at runtime.
- Relational and logical operators always result in 0 or 1.
- In logical AND, if first condition is false, second condition is not evaluated. Result is false.
- In logical OR, if first condition is true, second condition is not evaluated. Result is true.
- Increment/Decrement operators in arithmetic expressions are compiler dependent.





## Thank you!

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