ASSIGNMENT OPERATORS

1. **Make a PDF file containing description (around 3-4 lines), syntax and example of**

1.BITWISE OPERATORS.

Ans: - Bitwise operators are used to perform operation at binary digit level. These are not commonly used and are used only in special application where optimized use of storage is required.

- << left shift bit operator: -

  Let a=13. Its binary equivalent is 00001101. Consider a<<2 which shifts two bits to the left. That is, two zeros are inserted to the at the right to shift two bits at the left to move out.

  The result is 00110100
- >> right shift bit operator: -

  Let a=13. Its binary equivalent is 00001101. Consider a>>2 which shifts two bits to the right. That is, two zeroes are inserted at the left to shift two bits to the right.

  The result is 00000011
- ~ bitwise inversion: -

  Let a=13. Its binary equivalent is 00001101. Consider ~a which converts all 0's to 1's and all 1's to 0's.

  The result is 11110010
- &bitwise logical and: -

  Let a=13, its binary equivalent is 00001101

  b=6, its binary equivalent is 00000110

  a & b, the result is 00000100
- | bitwise logical or: -

  Let a=13, its binary equivalent is 00001101

  b=6, its binary equivalent is 00000110

  a | b, the result is 00001111

- ^ bitwise exclusive or: -

  Let a=13, its binary equivalent is 00001101

  b=6, its binary equivalent is 00000110

  a ^ b, the result is 00001011

2. TERNARY OPERATORS.

Ans: - Ternary operators are also known as conditional operators. It is used to check a condition and select a value depending on the value of the condition. Normally, the selected value will be assigned to a variable which has the following form-

Variable=(condition)? value1:value2;

When this operator is executed by the computer, the value of the condition is evaluated. If it is true, then value 1 is assigned to the value, otherwise value 2 is assigned to the variable.

Example- big= (a>b)? a: b;

Let us assume a=3 and b=4

big= (3>4)? 3:4

big= 4

SUBMITTED BY-

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