

# Java operators and their precedence and associativity

## Assignment Solutions



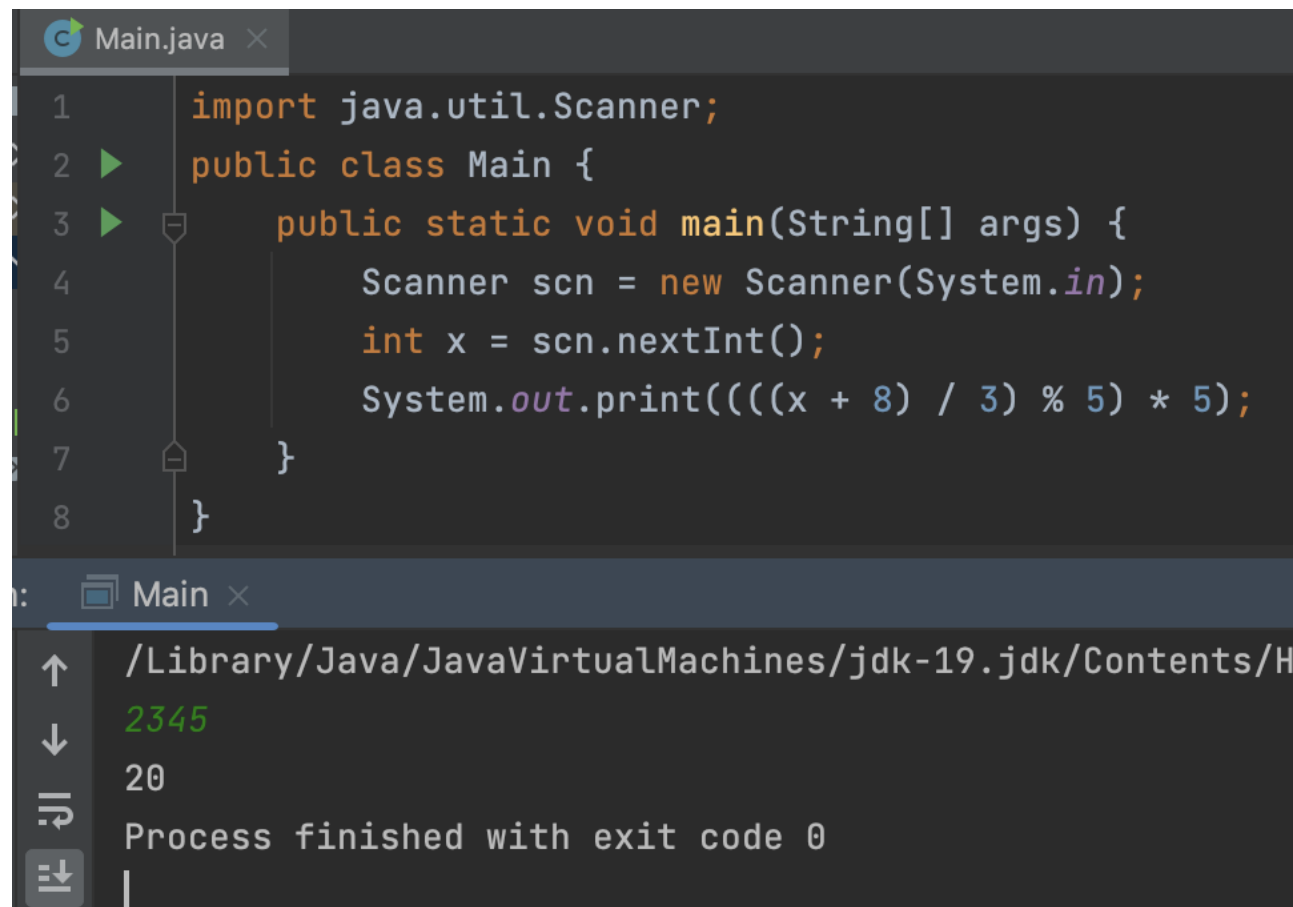
Q1 – Write a program to add 8 to the number x and then divide it by 3. Now, the modulus of the quotient is taken with 5 and then multiply the resultant value by 5. Display the final result.

Input: 2345

Output: 20

Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int x = scn.nextInt();
        System.out.print((((x + 8) / 3) % 5) * 5);
    }
}
```



The screenshot shows an IDE window titled 'Main.java' containing the following code:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class Main {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
5         int x = scn.nextInt();
6         System.out.print((((x + 8) / 3) % 5) * 5);
7     }
8 }
```

Below the code editor, the output window shows the execution results:

```
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-19.jdk/Contents/Home
2345
20
Process finished with exit code 0
```

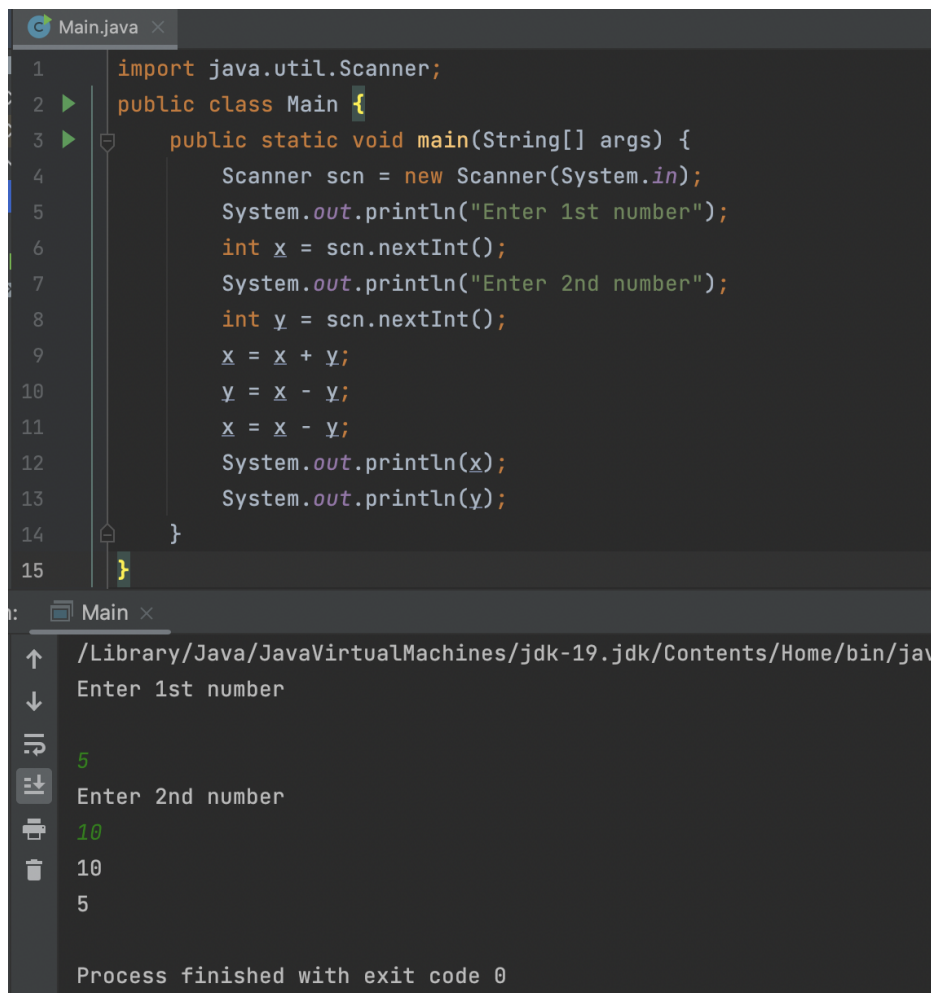
## Q2 - Swap two numbers without the use of third variable.

Input: 5 10

Output: 10 5

Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter 1st number");
        int x = scn.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Enter 2nd number");
        int y = scn.nextInt();
        x = x + y;
        y = x - y;
        x = x - y;
        System.out.println(x);
        System.out.println(y);
    }
}
```



The screenshot shows an IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class Main {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
5         System.out.println("Enter 1st number");
6         int x = scn.nextInt();
7         System.out.println("Enter 2nd number");
8         int y = scn.nextInt();
9         x = x + y;
10        y = x - y;
11        x = x - y;
12        System.out.println(x);
13        System.out.println(y);
14    }
15 }
```

The output window shows the following sequence of events:

- Enter 1st number
- 5
- Enter 2nd number
- 10
- 10
- 5
- Process finished with exit code 0

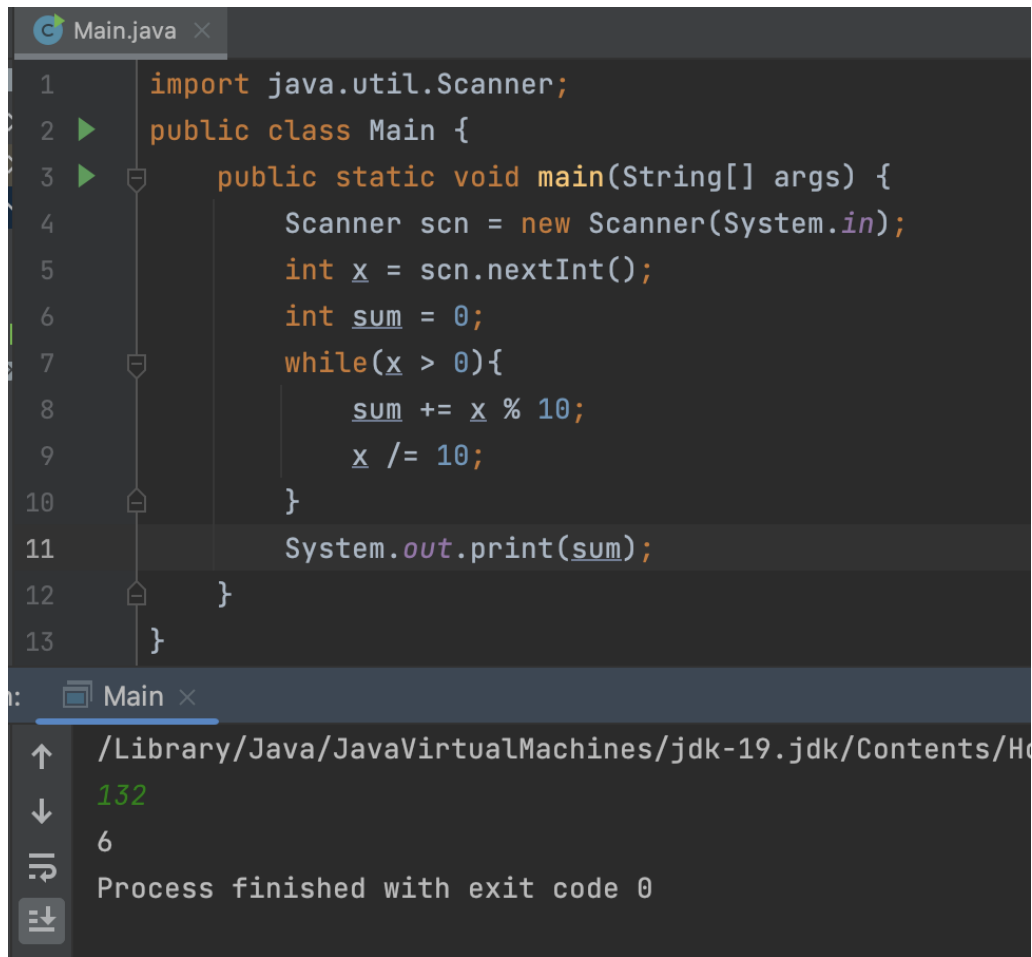
**Q3 - Write a program to calculate the sum of the digits of a 3-digit number.**

Input: 132

Output: 6

Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int x = scn.nextInt();
        int sum = 0;
        while(x > 0){
            sum += x % 10;
            x /= 10;
        }
        System.out.println(sum);
    }
}
```



The screenshot shows an IDE window titled 'Main.java' containing the following Java code:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class Main {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
5         int x = scn.nextInt();
6         int sum = 0;
7         while(x > 0){
8             sum += x % 10;
9             x /= 10;
10        }
11        System.out.print(sum);
12    }
13 }
```

Below the code editor, the output console shows the execution results:

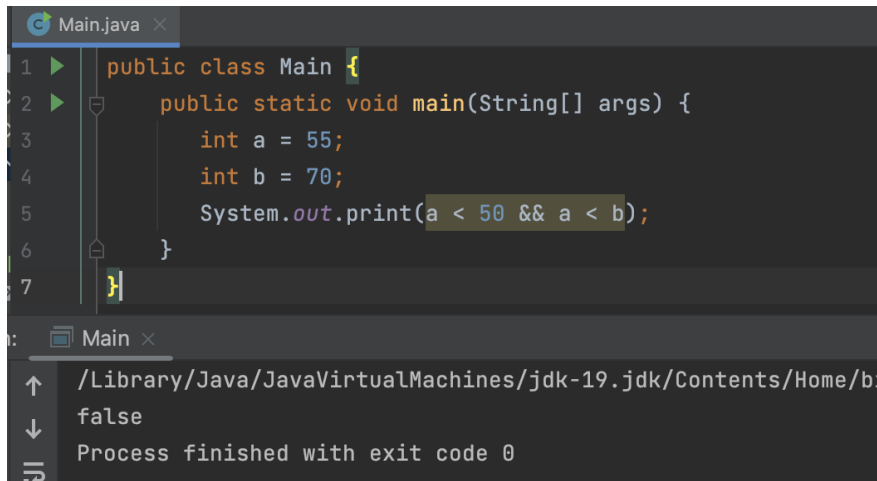
```
132
6
Process finished with exit code 0
```

**Q4 - Assign values of variables 'a' and 'b' as 55 and 70 respectively and then check if:**

- i) both the conditions 'a < 50' and 'a < b' are true.
- ii) at least one of the conditions 'a < 50' or 'a < b' is true.

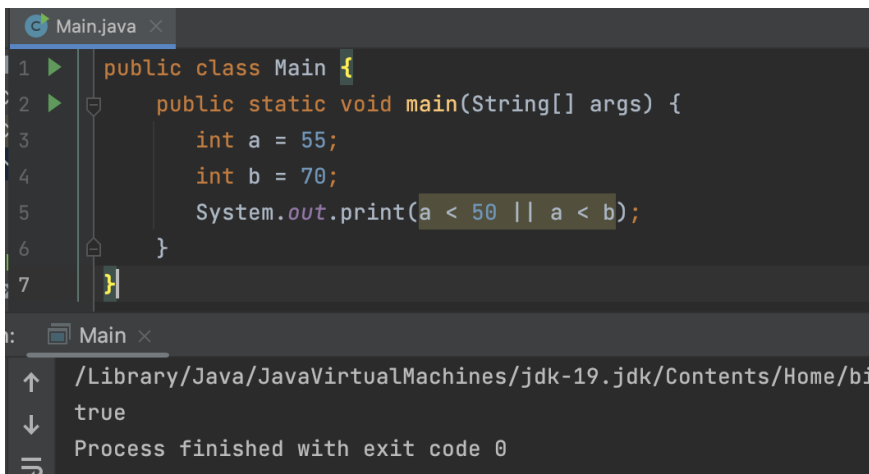
Code:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int a = 55;  
        int b = 70;  
        System.out.print(a < 50 && a < b);  
    }  
}
```



```
Main.java x  
1 public class Main {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         int a = 55;  
4         int b = 70;  
5         System.out.print(a < 50 && a < b);  
6     }  
7 }  
  
Main x  
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-19.jdk/Contents/Home/bin  
false  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int a = 55;  
        int b = 70;  
        System.out.print(a < 50 || a < b);  
    }  
}
```



```
Main.java x  
1 public class Main {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         int a = 55;  
4         int b = 70;  
5         System.out.print(a < 50 || a < b);  
6     }  
7 }  
  
Main x  
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-19.jdk/Contents/Home/bin  
true  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

**Q5 – Find the total number of bits needed to be flipped to convert x to y.**

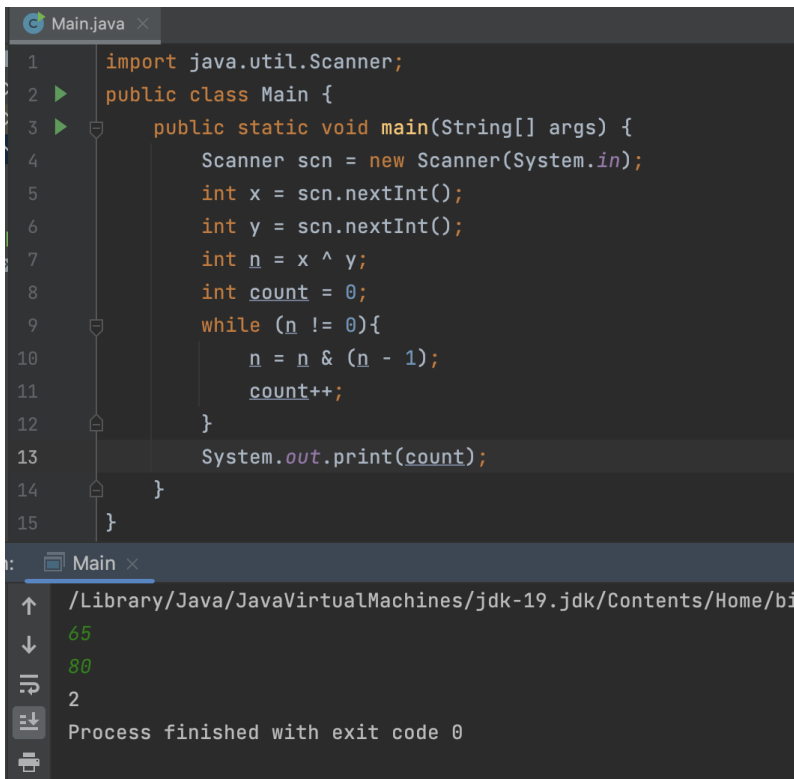
**Input:** 65 80

**Output:** 2

The idea is to take XOR of the given two integers. After calculating the XOR, the problem will reduce to counting set bits in the XOR output using Brian Kernighan algorithm.

**Code:**

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int x = scn.nextInt();
        int y = scn.nextInt();
        int n = x ^ y;
        int count = 0;
        while (n != 0){
            n = n & (n - 1);
            count++;
        }
        System.out.print(count);
    }
}
```



```
Main.java x
1  import java.util.Scanner;
2  public class Main {
3      public static void main(String[] args) {
4          Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
5          int x = scn.nextInt();
6          int y = scn.nextInt();
7          int n = x ^ y;
8          int count = 0;
9          while (n != 0){
10             n = n & (n - 1);
11             count++;
12         }
13         System.out.print(count);
14     }
15 }
```

Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-19.jdk/Contents/Home/bin

65  
80  
2  
Process finished with exit code 0