



## lesson 70 ++x Note x++

There are some mistakes people make, the difference between :

**--x**

**x--**

**x-1**

**--x : Means subtract 1 from x and recorded it in x before printing**

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
int x = 5;
```

```
printf("%d\n", --x);
```

```
printf("%d\n", x);
```

```
}
```

**output:**

4

4

Try the code yourself : [Click Here!](#)



**x -- : print x then subtract 1 from it and save it**

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
int x = 5;
```

```
printf("%d\n", x--);
```

```
printf("%d\n", x);
```

```
}
```

**output:**

5

4

Try the code yourself : [Click Here!](#)

**x - 1 : print x then subtract 1 from it and save it**

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
int x = 5;
```

```
printf("%d\n", x-1);
```

```
printf("%d\n", x);
```

```
}
```

**output:**

4

5



Try the code yourself : [Click Here!](#)

Here we used it in the printf command but you can use it in any other command and they will remain the same :

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int x = 5;
int z = -- x;
printf("%d\n", z );
printf("%d\n", x);
}
```

**output:**

4

4

Try the code yourself : [Click Here!](#)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int x = 5;
int z = x-1;
printf("%d\n", z );
printf("%d\n", x);
}
```



```
}
```

**output:**

4

4

Try the code yourself : [Click Here!](#)

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
int x = 5;
```

```
int z = x--;
```

```
//stocks x in z then subtract 1 from x
```

```
printf("%d\n", z );
```

```
printf("%d\n", x);
```

```
}
```

**output:**

5

4

Try the code yourself : [Click Here!](#)

And in this way it applies to :

**x++**

**++x**

**x+1**