# Laporan Praktikum 2

Dasar – Dasar Pemrograman Operator Pemrograman



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# **Operator Pemrograman**

Operator dalam bahasa C++ dibagi menjadi 7, yaitu sebagai berikut :

- 1. Operator Unary
- 2. Operator Binary
- 3. Operator Relasional
- 4. Operator Logika
- 5. Operator Bitwise
- 6. Operator Penugasan
- 7. Operator Ternary

Operand = Objek yang akan dioperasikan oleh operator.

Berikut adalah contoh program dari masing – masing operator dalam bentuk screenshot dan penjelasannya dapat dilihat dalam screenshot tersebut :

1. **Operator Unary** = Pengoperasian 1 operand dengan tipe data angka.

```
| Internation |
```

```
cout << "(Operator sizeof(Operand)) long double diOperatorkan sizeof(long double) ukuran dalam byte = " << sizeof(long double) << " byte" << endl << endl;

// INama_Variabel (Unary NOT)

cout << "Operator Unary NOT" << endl;

// Jika bilangan bukan ob maka akan berubah menjadi 0

cout << "(Operator INama_Variabel) g = 6 diOperatorkan !g menjadi g = " << !g << endl;

// Jika bilangan 0 maka akan berubah menjadi !

cout << "(Operator INama_Variabel) h = 0 diOperatorkan !h menjadi h = " << !h << endl;

// Jika bilangan - waka bilangan + lalu dikalikan -1

cout << "Operator Bitwise NOT" << endl;

// Jika bilangan - maka bilangan + 1 lalu dikalikan -1

cout << "(Operator - Nama_Variabel) i = 7 diOperatorkan ~i menjadi i = " << ~i << endl;

// Jika bilangan - maka bilangan + 1 lalu dikalikan -1

cout << "(Operator - Nama_Variabel) j = -7 diOperatorkan ~j menjadi j = " << ~j << endl << endl;

// &Nama_Variabel (Alamat Memori Operand)

cout << "(Operator - Nama_Variabel) k diOperatorkan &k menjadi k = " << &k << endl << endl;

// *Nama_Variabel

cout << "(Operator Bilanat Memori Sebuah operand)

cout << "(Operator Bilanat Memori Sebuah operand)

cout << "(Operator Nama_Variabel) k diOperatorkan &k menjadi k = " << &k << endl << endl;

// *Nama_Variabel

cout << "(Operator Nama_Variabel) *l diOperatorkan l menjadi l = " << l << endl;

// Menghasilkan

cout << "(Operator Nama_Variabel) *l diOperatorkan l menjadi l = " << l << endl;

// Menghasilkan

cout << "(Operator Nama_Variabel) *l diOperatorkan l menjadi l = " << l << endl;
```

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
(Operator Nama_Variable++) c = 2 diOperatorkan b++ menjadi b = 2
(Operator ++Nama_Variable) d = 3 diOperatorkan ++c menjadi c = 4
Operator Decrement
.
(Operator Nama_Variable--) e = 4 diOperatorkan d-- menjadi d = 4
(Operator --Nama_Variable) f = 5 diOperatorkan --f menjadi f = 4
Operator Ukuran Operand dalam Byte
Operator Okuran Operand dalam Byte
(Operator Sizeof(Operand)) char diOperatorkan sizeof(char) ukuran dalam byte = 1 byte
(Operator sizeof(Operand)) int diOperatorkan sizeof(int) ukuran dalam byte = 4 byte
(Operator sizeof(Operand)) long int diOperatorkan sizeof(long int) ukuran dalam byte = 4 byte
(Operator sizeof(Operand)) float diOperatorkan sizeof(float) ukuran dalam byte = 4 byte
(Operator sizeof(Operand)) double diOperatorkan sizeof(double) ukuran dalam byte = 8 byte
(Operator sizeof(Operand)) long double diOperatorkan sizeof(long double) ukuran dalam byte = 12 byte
Operator Unary NOT
(Operator !Nama_Variabel) g = 6 diOperatorkan !g menjadi g = 0
(Operator !Nama_Variabel) h = 0 diOperatorkan !h menjadi h = 1
Operator Bitwise NOT
.
(Operator ~Nama_Variabel) i = 7 diOperatorkan ~i menjadi i = -8
(Operator ~Nama_Variabel) j = -7 diOperatorkan ~j menjadi j = 6
Operator Alamat Memori
(Operator &Nama_Variabel) k diOperatorkan &k menjadi k = 0x6afed0
Operator Nilai Pointer
(Operator Nama_Variable) *l diOperatorkan l menjadi l = 0x6afec0
:\STTT NF\Pelajaran\Semester 1\Dasar-Dasar Pemrograman\Praktikum\Latihan 2>_
```

2. **Operator Binary** = Pengoperasian 2 operand dengan tipe data angka.

```
∢▶
                                                                      latihan2.cpp
       #include <iostream>
       using namespace std;
       int main()
10
11
             cout << "Operasi Pertambahan" << endl;
12
             cout << "Hasil tambah 1 + 2 = " << int(1) + int(2) << endl;
13
             cout << "Hasil tambah 1 + -2 = " << int(1) + int(-2) << endl;
15
             cout << "Hasil tambah -1 + -2 = " << int(-1) + int(-2) << endl << endl;
17
             cout << "Operasi Pengurangan" << endl;</pre>
             cout << "Hasil kurang 1 - 2 = " << int(1) - int(2) << endl;
             cout << "Hasil kurang -1 - 2 = " << int(-1) - int(2) << endl;
21
             cout << "Hasil kurang -1 - -2 = " << int(-1) - int(-2) << endl << endl;</pre>
             cout << "Operasi Perkalian" << endl;</pre>
             cout << "Hasil kali 1 * 2 = " << int(1) * int(2) << endl;</pre>
25
             cout << "Hasil kali -1 * 2 = " << int(-1) * int(2) << endl;</pre>
             cout << "Hasil kali 1 * -2 = " << int(1) * int(-2) << endl;</pre>
28
             cout << "Hasil kali -1 * -2 = " << int(-1) * int(-2) << endl << endl;
             cout << "Operasi Pembagian" << endl;</pre>
             cout << "Hasil bagi 2 / 2 = " << float(2) / float(2) << endl;</pre>
32
         cout << "Hasil bagi -2 / 2 = " << float(-2) / float(2) << endl;
cout << "Hasil bagi -2 / -2 = " << float(-2) / float(-2) << endl;
cout << "Hasil bagi 1 / 2 = " << float(1) / float(2) << endl << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Operasi Pemoduloan" << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Operasi Pemoduloan yang habis dibagi" << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Hasil modulo 1 % 1 = " << int(1) % int(1) << endl;
cout << "Hasil modulo -1 % 1 = " << int(-1) % int(1) << endl;
cout << "Hasil modulo -1 % -1 = " << int(-1) % int(-1) << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Operasi Pemoduloan yang tidak bisa dibagi" << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Hasil modulo 2 % 3 = " << int(2) % int(3) << endl;
cout << "Hasil modulo -2 % 3 = " << int(-2) % int(3) << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Hasil modulo -2 % -3 = " << int(-2) % int(-3) << endl;
        cout << "Operasi Pemoduloan yang bisa dibagi tetapi tidak habis" << endl;
cout << "Hasil modulo 3 % 2 = " << int(3) % int(2) << endl;
cout << "Hasil modulo -3 % 2 = " << int(-3) % int(2) << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Hasil modulo -3 % -2 = " << int(-3) % int(-2) << endl;</pre>
```

```
Operasi Pertambahan
Hasil tambah 1 + 2 = 3
Hasil tambah 1 + -2 = -1
Hasil tambah -1 + -2 = -3
Operasi Pengurangan
Hasil kurang 1 - 2 = -1
Hasil kurang -1 - 2 = -3
Hasil kurang -1 - -2 = 1
Operasi Perkalian
Hasil kali 1 * 2 = 2
Hasil kali -1 * 2 = -2
Hasil kali 1 * -2 = -2
Hasil kali -1 * -2 = 2
Operasi Pembagian
Hasil bagi 2 / 2 = 1
Hasil bagi -2 / 2 = -1
Hasil bagi -2 / -2 = 1
Hasil bagi 1 / 2 = 0.5
Operasi Pemoduloan
Operasi Pemoduloan yang habis dibagi
Hasil modulo 1 \% 1 = 0
Hasil modulo -1 \% 1 = 0
Hasil modulo -1 % -1 = 0
Operasi Pemoduloan yang tidak bisa dibagi
Hasil modulo 2 \% 3 = 2
Hasil modulo -2 \% 3 = -2
Hasil modulo -2 \% -3 = -2
Operasi Pemoduloan yang bisa dibagi tetapi tidak habis
Hasil modulo 3 \% 2 = 1
Hasil modulo -3 % 2 = -1
Hasil modulo -3 \% -2 = -1
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```

3. **Operator Relasional** = Perbandingan antar operand dengan tipe data angka atau huruf.

```
∢▶
     #include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main()
     <u>{</u>
         int a1,a2,a3,b1,b2,b3,c1,c2,c3,d1,d2,d3,e1,e2,e3,f1,f2,f3;
11
12
         a1 = 5 < 10;
13
         a2 = 10 < 5;
         a3 = 5 < 5;
14
         b1 = 5 <= 10;
17
         b2 = 10 <= 5;
         b3 = 5 <= 5;
         c1 = 5 > 10;
21
         c2 = 10 > 5;
         c3 = 5 > 5;
22
24
         d1 = 5 >= 10;
25
         d2 = 10 > = 5;
         d3 = 5 >= 5;
         e1 = 5 == 10;
29
         e2 = 10 == 5;
         e3 = 5 == 5;
         f1 = 5 != 10;
32
         f2 = 10 != 5;
```

```
f3 = 5 != 5;
42
          cout << "Operasi kurang dari ( < )" << endl;</pre>
43
          cout << "Relasi 5 < 10 = " << a1 << endl;</pre>
44
          cout << "Relasi 10 < 5 = " << a2 << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 < 5 = " << a3 << endl << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Operasi kurang dari atau sama dengan ( < )" << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 <= 10 = " << b1 << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 10 <= 5 = " << b2 << endl;</pre>
52
          cout << "Relasi 5 <= 5 = " << b3 << endl << endl;</pre>
57
          cout << "Operasi lebih dari ( < )" << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 > 10 = " << c1 << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 10 > 5 = " << c2 << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 > 5 = " << c3 << endl << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Operasi lebih dari atau sama dengan ( < )" << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 >= 10 = " << d1 << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 10 >= 5 = " << d2 << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 >= 5 = " << d3 << endl << endl;</pre>
70
71
          cout << "Operasi sama dengan ( == )" << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 == 10 = " << e1 << endl;
cout << "Relasi 10 == 5 = " << e2 << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 == 5 = " << e3 << endl << endl;</pre>
76
78
          cout << "Operasi tidak sama dengan ( != )" << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 != 10 = " << f1 << endl;</pre>
79
          cout << "Relasi 10 != 5 = " << f2 << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Relasi 5 != 5 = " << f3 << endl << endl;</pre>
82
```

```
Operasi kurang dari ( < )
Relasi 5 < 10 = 1
Relasi 10 < 5 = 0
Relasi 5 < 5 = 0
Operasi kurang dari atau sama dengan ( < )
Relasi 5 <= 10 = 1
Relasi 10 <= 5 = 0
Relasi 5 <= 5 = 1
Operasi lebih dari ( < )
Relasi 5 > 10 = 0
Relasi 10 > 5 = 1
Relasi 5 > 5 = 0
Operasi lebih dari atau sama dengan ( < )
Relasi 5 >= 10 = 0
Relasi 10 > = 5 = 1
Relasi 5 >= 5 = 1
Operasi sama dengan ( == )
Relasi 5 == 10 = 0
Relasi 10 == 5 = 0
Relasi 5 == 5 = 1
Operasi tidak sama dengan ( != )
Relasi 5 != 10 = 1
Relasi 10 != 5 = 1
Relasi 5 != 5 = 0
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```

4. **Operator Logika** = Perbandingan antar operand dengan tipe data angka atau huruf untuk menentukan suatu kondisi secara logika.

```
∢▶
     #include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
     int main()
     <u>{</u>
         int a1,a2,a3,a4,b1,b2,b3,b4,c1,c2,c3,c4,c5,c6,c7,c8;
11
         a1 = 5 \&\& 10;
12
13
         a2 = (5 > 1) && (10 < 20);
         a3 = (5 < 1) && (10 < 20);
         a4 = (5 < 1) && (10 > 20);
15
         b1 = 5 | 10;
         b2 = (5 > 1) || (10 < 20);
17
         b3 = (5 < 1) | | (10 < 20);
         b4 = (5 < 1) || (10 > 20);
19
         c1 = !5;
21
         c2 = !0;
         c3 = !(5 > 1);
22
         c4 = !(5 < 1);
23
         c5 = (!5 > 1);
         c6 = (!5 < 1);
         c7 = (!5 > !1);
         c8 = (!5 < !1);
```

```
cout << "Operasi AND ( && )" << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Logika 5 && 10 = " << a1 << endl;
         cout << "Logika (5 > 1) && (10 < 20) = " << a2 << endl;
         cout << "Logika (5 < 1) && (10 < 20) = " << a3 << endl;
42
         cout << "Logika (5 < 1) && (10 > 20) = " << a4 << endl << endl;
47
         cout << "Operasi OR ( || )" << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Logika 5 && 10 = " << b1 << endl;
         cout << "Logika (5 > 1) && (10 < 20) = " << b2 << endl;
52
         cout << "Logika (5 < 1) && (10 < 20) = " << b3 << endl;
         cout << "Logika (5 < 1) && (10 > 20) = " << b4 << endl << endl;
         cout << "Operasi NOT ( ! )" << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Logika !5 = " << c1 << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Logika !0 = " << c2 << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Logika !(5 > 1) = " << c3 << endl;
         cout << "Logika !(5 < 1) = " << c4 << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Logika (!5 > 1) = " << c5 << endl;
         cout << "Logika (!5 < 1) = " << c6 << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Logika (!5 > !1) = " << c7 << endl;
67
         cout << "Logika (!5 < !1) = " << c8 << endl;
```

# Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe Operasi AND ( && ) Logika 5 && 10 = 1 Logika (5 > 1) && (10 < 20) = 1 Logika (5 < 1) && (10 < 20) = 0 Logika (5 < 1) && (10 > 20) = 0 Operasi OR ( || ) Logika 5 && 10 = 1 Logika (5 > 1) && (10 < 20) = 1 Logika (5 < 1) && (10 < 20) = 1 Logika (5 < 1) && (10 > 20) = 0 Operasi NOT ( ! ) Logika !5 = 0 Logika !0 = 1 Logika ! (5 > 1) = 0Logika ! (5 < 1) = 1Logika (!5 > 1) = 0Logika (!5 < 1) = 1 Logika (!5 > !1) = 0 Logika (!5 < !1) = 0 F:\STTT NF\Pelajaran\Semester 1\Dasar-Dasar Pemrograman\Praktikum\Latihan 2>\_

5. **Operator Bitwise** = Memanipulasi bit dengan tipe data angka.

```
x latihan5.cpp
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     x latihan6.cpp
  #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
 int main()
            int a1,a2,a3,a4,a5,b1,b2,b3,b4,b5,c1,c2,c3,c4,c5,c6,d1,d2,d3,d4,d5,d6,e1,e2,e3,e4,e5,e6,f1,f2,f3,f4,f5,f6,f7,f8,f9;
            a2 = 9 << 3;
a3 = 20 << 4;
            a5 = 5 << 0;

// Operasi Shift Kanan

b1 = 1 >> 1;
            c1 = 1 & 17;
           c1 = 1 & 17;

c2 = 15 & 20;

c3 = 4 & 0;

c4 = 0 & 7;

c5 = 3 & -2;
             c6 = -1 & 3;
        d4 = 0 ^ 7;
d5 = 4 ^ -2;
d6 = -1 ^ 8;
        d6 = -1 ^ 8;

// Operasi Bit OR

e1 = 1 | 1;

e2 = 15 | 20;

e3 = 4 | 0;

e4 = 0 | 7;

e5 = 4 | -2;

e6 = -1 | 8;

// Operasi Bit NOT

£1 = ~0.
        // Operasi
f1 = ~0;
f2 = ~1;
f3 = ~2;
f4 = ~3;
f5 = ~-0;
f6 = ~-1;
f7 = ~-2;
f8 = ~-3;
        // Operasi Geser Bit ke Kiri atau Shift Kiri ( << )
// Menggeser bit ke kiri dari bit 1 yang paling kiri sebanyak bilangan yang dimanipulasi
// Jika digeser ke paling kiri maka bit yang sebelumnya bernilai bit 1 diganti dengan bit 0 dan bit 1 berpindah sesuai nilai manipulasi
// Nilainya akan bertambah jika digeser ke kiri
// Hasil bitnya akan dihitung ulang setelah digeser ke kiri
// Bilangan negatif tidak bisa digeser kiri
cout << "Operasi Shift Kiri ( << )" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 1 << 1 = " << a1 << " (0000 0001 << 1 = 0000 0010)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 9 << 3 = " << a2 << " (0000 1001 << 3 = 0100 1000)" << endl;</pre>
```

```
cout << "Bitwise 20 << 4 = " << a3 << " (0001 0100 << 4 = 0001 0100 0000)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 0 << 10 = " << a4 << " (0000 0000 << 10 = 0000 0000)" << endl;</pre>
             cout << "Bitwise 5 << 0 = " << a5 << " (0000 0101 << 0 = 0000 0101)" << endl << endl;
             cout << "Operasi Shift Kanan ( >> )" << endl;</pre>
             cout << "Ditwise 1 >> 1 = " << b1 << " (0000 0001 >> 1 = 0000 0000)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 72 >> 3 = " << b2 << " (0100 1000 >> 3 = 0000 1001)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 320 >> 4 = " << b3 << " (0001 0100 0000 >> 4 = 0001 0100)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 320 >> 5 = " << b4 << " (0000 1010 >> 10 = 0000 0000)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 10 >> 5 = " << b4 << " (0000 1010 >> 0 = 0000 0101)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 5 >> 0 = " << b5 << " (0000 0101 >> 0 = 0000 0101)" << endl << endl;</pre>
            // Jika salah satu bit 1 dan satunya lagi bit 0 maka hasilnya bit 0
// Jika kedua nilainya bit 0 maka hasilnya bit 0
cout << "Operasi Bit AND ( & )" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 1 & 1 = " << c1 << " (0000 0001 & 0000 0001 = 0000 0001)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 15 & 20 = " << c2 << " (0000 1111 & 0001 0100 = 0000 0100)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 4 & 0 = " << c3 << " (0000 0100 & 0000 0000 = 0000 0000)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 0 & 7 = " << c4 << " (0000 0000 & 0000 0111 = 0000 0000)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 3 & -2 = " << c5 << " (0000 0011 & -1111 1110 = 0000 0010)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise -1 & 3 = " << c6 << " (-1111 1111 & 0000 0011 = 0000 0011)" << endl;
                  Jika kedua nilainya bit 0 maka hasilnya bit 0
                cout << "Operasi Bit XOR ( ^ )" << endl;</pre>
                cout << "Bitwise 5 ^ 13 = " << d1 << " (0000 0101 & 0000 1101 = 0000 1000)" << endl; cout << "Bitwise 15 ^ 20 = " << d2 << " (0000 1111 & 0001 0100 = 0001 1011)" << endl;
               cout << "Operasi Bit OR ( | )" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise 1 | 1 = " << e1 << " (0000 0001 & 0000 0001 = 0000 0001)" << endl;</pre>
                cout << "Bitwise 15 | 20 = " << e2 << " (0000 1111 & 0001 0100 = 0001 1111)" << endl;
                cout << "Bitwise 4 | 0 = " << e3 << " (0000 0100 & 0000 0000 = 0000 0100)" << endl; cout << "Bitwise 0 | 7 = " << e4 << " (0000 0000 & 0000 0111 = 0000 0111)" << endl;
               cout << "Bitwise 4 | -2 = " << e5 << " (0000 0100 & -1111 1110 = -1111 1110)" << endl;
cout << "Bitwise -1 | 8 = " << e6 << " (-1111 1111 & 0000 1000 = -1111 1111)" << endl << endl;
120
121
122
123
                    cout << "Operasi Bit NOT ( ~ )" << endl;</pre>
124
                   cout << "Bitwise \sim 0 = " << f1 << " (0000 0000 = -1111 1111)" << endl; cout << "Bitwise \sim 1 = " << f2 << " (0000 0001 = -1111 1110)" << endl;
125
126
                    cout << "Bitwise ~2 = " << f3 << " (0000 0010 = -1111 1101)" << endl;
127
                    cout << "Bitwise ~3 = " << f4 << " (0000 0011 = -1111 1100)" << endl;
128
129
                    cout << "Bitwise ~-0 = " << f5 << " (0000 0000 = -1111 1111)" << endl;
                    cout << "Bitwise ~-1 = " << f6 << " (-1111 1111 = 0000 0000)" << endl;
130
                    cout << "Bitwise ~-2 = " << f7 << " (-1111 1110 = 0000 0001)" << endl;
131
                    cout << "Bitwise ~-3 = " << f8 << " (-1111 1101 = 0000 0010)" << endl;
132
                    cout << "Bitwise ~-4 = " << f9 << " (-1111 1100 = 0000 0011)" << endl << endl;
133
```

```
Operasi Shift Kiri ( << )
Bitwise 1 << 1 = 2 (0000 0001 << 1 = 0000 0010)
Bitwise 9 << 3 = 72 (0000 1001 << 3 = 0100 1000)
Bitwise 20 << 4 = 320 (0001 0100 << 4 = 0001 0100 0000)
Bitwise 0 << 10 = 0 (0000 0000 << 10 = 0000 0000)
Bitwise 5 << 0 = 5 (0000 0101 << 0 = 0000 0101)
Operasi Shift Kanan ( >> )
Bitwise 1 >> 1 = 0 (0000 0001 >> 1 = 0000 0000)
Bitwise 72 >> 3 = 9 (0100 1000 >> 3 = 0000 1001)
Bitwise 320 >> 4 = 20 (0001 0100 0000 >> 4 = 0001 0100)
Bitwise 10 >> 5 = 0 (0000 1010 >> 10 = 0000 0000)
Bitwise 5 >> 0 = 5 (0000 0101 >> 0 = 0000 0101)
Operasi Bit AND ( & )
Bitwise 1 & 1 = 1 (0000 0001 & 0000 0001 = 0000 0001)
Bitwise 15 & 20 = 4 (0000 1111 & 0001 0100 = 0000 0100)
Bitwise 4 & 0 = 0 (0000 0100 & 0000 0000 = 0000 0000)
Bitwise 0 & 7 = 0 (0000 0000 & 0000 0111 = 0000 0000)
Bitwise 3 & -2 = 2 (0000 0011 & -1111 1110 = 0000 0010)
Bitwise -1 & 3 = 3 (-1111 1111 & 0000 0011 = 0000 0011)
Operasi Bit XOR ( ^ )
Bitwise 5 ^ 13 = 8 (0000 0101 & 0000 1101 = 0000 1000)
Bitwise 15 ^ 20 = 27 (0000 1111 & 0001 0100 = 0001 1011)
Bitwise 4 ^ 0 = 4 (0000 0100 & 0000 0000 = 0000 0100)
Bitwise 0 ^ 7 = 7 (0000 0000 & 0000 0111 = 0000 0000)
Bitwise 4 ^ -2 = -6 (0000 0100 \& -1111 1110 = -1111 1110)
Bitwise -1 ^ 8 = -9 (-1111 1111 & 0000 1000 = -1111 1001)
Operasi Bit OR ( | )
Bitwise 1 | 1 = 1 (0000 0001 & 0000 0001 = 0000 0001)
Bitwise 15 | 20 = 31 (0000 1111 & 0001 0100 = 0001 1111)
Bitwise 4 | 0 = 4 (0000 0100 & 0000 0000 = 0000 0100)
Bitwise 0 | 7 = 7 (0000 0000 & 0000 0111 = 0000 0111)
Bitwise 4 | -2 = -2 (0000 0100 & -1111 1110 = -1111 1110)
Bitwise -1 | 8 = -1 (-1111 1111 & 0000 1000 | = -1111 1111)
Operasi Bit NOT ( ~ )
Bitwise ~0 = -1 (0000 0000 = -1111 1111)
Bitwise ~1 = -2 (0000 0001 = -1111 1110)
Bitwise \sim 2 = -3 (0000 0010 = -1111 1101)
Bitwise ~3 = -4 (0000 0011 = -1111 1100)
Bitwise ~-0 = -1 (0000 0000 = -1111 1111)
Bitwise ~-1 = 0 (-1111 1111 = 0000 0000)
Bitwise ~-2 = 1 (-1111 1110 = 0000 0001)
Bitwise ~-3 = 2 (-1111 1101 = 0000 0010)
Bitwise ~-4 = 3 (-1111 1100 = 0000 0011)
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```

6. **Operator Penugasan** = Memendekan 2 buah operator yang dijadikan 1 buah operator.

```
∢▶
    #include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main()
    <u>{</u>
        int a = 1, b = 1, c = 1, d = 1, e = 1, f = 1, g = 1, h = 1, i = 1, j = 1;
        b -= 5;
        c *= 5;
        d /= 5;
        e %= 5;
        f <<= 5;
        g >>= 5;
        h &= 5;
        i |= 5;
        j ^= 5;
        cout << "Operator Penugasan" << endl;</pre>
        cout << "1 += 5 = " << a << endl;
        cout << "1 -= 5 = " << b << endl;
        cout << "1 *= 5 = " << c << endl;
          cout << "1 /= 5 = " << d << endl;
          cout << "1 %= 5 = " << e << endl;
          cout << "1 <<= 5 = " << f << endl;
          cout << "1 >>= 5 = " << g << endl;
42
          cout << "1 &= 5 = " << h << endl;
          cout << "1 |= 5 = " << i << endl;
          cout << "1 ^= 5 = " << i << endl;
```

```
Operator Penugasan
1 += 5 = 6
1 -= 5 = -4
1 *= 5 = 5
1 /= 5 = 0
1 %= 5 = 1
1 <<= 5 = 32
1 >>= 5 = 0
1 &= 5 = 1
1 |= 5 = 5
1 ^= 5 = 4
F:\STTT NF\Pelajaran\Semester 1\Dasar-Dasar Pemrograman\Praktikum\Latihan 2>
```

7. **Operator Ternary** = Melibatkan 3 operand dengan tipe angka atau huruf dan adanya kondisi, keadaan1, keadaan2.

Gambar berikut adalah contoh code dari operator tersebut :

```
#include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main()
     <u>{</u>
10
         int a1,b1,c1,d1,a2,b2,c2,d2;
11
12
13
         a1 = 2 > 1;
         b1 = 100;
15
         c1 = 50;
         d1 = a1 ? b1 : c1;
17
         a2 = 2 < 1;
         b2 = 100;
19
         c2 = 50;
         d2 = a2 ? b2 : c2;
21
22
23
25
         cout << "Operator Ternary" << endl;</pre>
         cout << "Kondisi (2 > 1) ? 100 : 50 = " << d1 << endl;</pre>
27
         cout << "Kondisi (2 < 1) ? 100 : 50 = " << d2 << endl;
29
```

Compiler dari code tersebut akan seperti gambar berikut :

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Operator Ternary

Kondisi (2 > 1) ? 100 : 50 = 100

Kondisi (2 < 1) ? 100 : 50 = 50
```

F:\STTT NF\Pelajaran\Semester 1\Dasar-Dasar Pemrograman\Praktikum\Latihan 2>

# **Tugas**

1. Buatlah program mengubah nilai suatu variable dengan menggunakan operator unary. Dengan ketentuan :

```
a=15;
b=a;
Keluarannya harus
```

a=14; b=15;

#### Jawaban

Source Code No 1

```
no1.cpp
     #include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main ()
         int a,b;
11
         a = 15;
12
         b = a;
13
         cout << "a = " << a << endl;</pre>
         cout << "b = a" << endl << endl;</pre>
15
         cout << "Keluarannya harus " << endl << endl;</pre>
17
         cout << "a = " << --a << endl;
         cout << "b = " << b <<endl;</pre>
20
```

Hasil Compile Source Code No 1

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

a = 15
b = a

Keluarannya harus

a = 14
b = 15

F:\STIT NF\Pelajaran\Semester 1\Dasar-Dasar Pemrograman\Tugas\Tugas Praktikum 2>_
```

# 2. Tuliskan program dibawah ini

Melakukan konvers ivaluta asing misalnya mata uang dollar US ke mata uang Rupiah, dimana satu dolar sama dengan 11.090

```
Input = uang dalam US dollar
Proses = uang_rupiah = uang_dollar * 11090
Output = hasil konversi menjadi uang rupiah
```

#### Jawaban

Source Code No 2

Hasil Compile Source Code No 2

Masukkan jumlah dollar yang ingin dikonversikan

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - "F:\STTT NF\Pelajaran\Sei
Masukkan Jumlah US $ ($1 = Rp11.090) = $_
```

Hasil dollar akan berubah menjadi rupiah dengan cara dikonversi

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Masukkan Jumlah US $ ($1 = Rp11.090) = $10

Hasil konversi menjadi uang rupiah = Rp110900

F:\STTT NF\Pelajaran\Semester 1\Dasar-Dasar Pemrograman\Tugas\Tugas Praktikum 2>
```

# 3. Nyatakan dalam bentuk progam

Mencari nilai akar x1 dan x2, dengan input a, b, c dari keyboard

```
D = b * b - 4 * a * c

Dan

X1 = -b + akar(D) / 2a

X2 = -b - akar(D) / 2a
```

Tuliskan sesuai dengan prioritas operatornya sehingga hasil perhitungan menjadi benar

#### Jawaban

Source Code No 3

```
∢▶
                                                        no3.cpp
     #include <iostream>
     #include <cmath>
     using namespace std;
     int main()
     <u>{</u>
          int a,b,c,e;
          float x1,x2,d;
11
12
          cout << "Rumus D = (b * b) - (4 * a * c)" << endl << endl;
13
          cout << "Masukkan nilai a = "; cin >> a;
cout << "Masukkan nilai b = "; cin >> b;
          cout << "Masukkan nilai c = "; cin >> c;
17
          d = (b * b) - (4 * a * c);
          x1 = -b + (sqrt(d))/(2*a);
21
          x2 = -b - (sqrt(d))/(2*a);
22
23
          cout << endl << "Nilai D = " << d << endl;</pre>
          cout << "Nilai X1 = " << x1 << endl;</pre>
25
          cout << "Nilai X2 = " << x2 << endl;</pre>
```

# Hasil Compile Source Code No 3

# Masukkan nilai a

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - "F:\STTT

Rumus D = (b * b) - (4 * a * c)

Masukkan nilai a = _
```

#### Masukkan nilai b

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - "F:\STTT
Rumus D = (b * b) - (4 * a * c)
Masukkan nilai a = 1
Masukkan nilai b = _
```

### Masukkan nilai c

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe-"F:\STTT

Rumus D = (b * b) - (4 * a * c)

Masukkan nilai a = 1

Masukkan nilai b = 2

Masukkan nilai c = _
```

Hasilnya akan terlihat nilai D, X1, dan X2

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Rumus D = (b * b) - (4 * a * c)

Masukkan nilai a = 1

Masukkan nilai b = 2

Masukkan nilai c = -3

Nilai D = 16

Nilai X1 = 0

Nilai X2 = -4

F:\STTT NF\Pelajaran\Semester 1\Dasar-Dasar Pemrograman\Tugas\Tugas Praktikum 2>_
```