Object Oriented Methodology Lab

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Operator

We can divide all the Java operators into the following groups:

- Arithmetic Operators
- Relational Operators
- Bitwise Operators
- Logical Operators
- Assignment Operators
- Misc Operators

Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Example
+ (Addition)	A + B will give 30
- (Subtraction)	A - B will give -10
* (Multiplication)	A * B will give 200
/ (Division)	B / A will give 2
% (Modulus)	B % A will give 0
++ (Increment)	B++ gives 21
(Decrement)	B gives 19

Relational Operators

Operator	Example
== (equal to)	(A == B) is not true.
!= (not equal to)	(A != B) is true.
> (greater than)	(A > B) is not true.
< (less than)	(A < B) is true.
>= (greater than or equal to)	(A >= B) is not true.
<= (less than or equal to)	(A <= B) is true.

Bitwise Operators

Operator	Example
& (bitwise and)	(A & B) will give 12 which is 0000 1100
(bitwise or)	(A B) will give 61 which is 0011 1101
^ (bitwise XOR)	(A ^ B) will give 49 which is 0011 0001
~ (bitwise compliment)	(~A) will give -61 which is 1100 0011 in 2's complement form due to a signed binary number.
<< (left shift)	A << 2 will give 240 which is 1111 0000
>> (right shift)	A >> 2 will give 15 which is 1111
>>> (zero fill right shift)	A>>>2 will give 15 which is 0000 1111

Logical Operators

Operator	Example
&& (logical and)	(A && B) is false
(logical or)	(A B) is true
! (logical not)	!(A && B) is true

Assignment Operators

```
var = expression;
int x, y, z;
x = y = z = 100;
```

Misc Operators

- ► Java includes a special *ternary* (three-way) *operator* that can replace certain types of if-then-else statements.
- expression1 ? expression2 : expression3
- \rightarrow int k = i < 0 ? -i : i;

Source Code

Variable Naming convention

Questions?