Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Lyari, Karachi

Department of Computing Science & Information Technology

Object Oriented **Programming** (IT-321) 2nd Semester Section A & B

Lecture #5: Operators in OOP

Assignment Operator (=)

```
w = 10;

x = w;

z = (x - 2)/(2 + 2);
```

Mathematical/Arithmetic Operators

- Addition +
- Subtraction -
- Multiplication *
- Division
- Modulus %

Shorthand Operators

Common
 Shorthand

$$a = a + b$$
;
 $a + b$;

 $a = a - b$;
 $a - b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b$;
 $a + b = b$;

 $a = a + b = a + b$;
 $a + b = a + b$;

 $a = a + b = a + b$;
 $a + b = a + b$;

 $a = a + b = a + b$;
 $a + b = a + b$;

Shorthand Increment and Decrement ++ and -

```
Common Shorthand
```

$$a = a + 1;$$
 $a++;$ or $++a;$

$$a = a - 1;$$
 $a-;$ or $-a;$

Relational Operators

Primitives

- Greater Than
- Less Than
- Greater Than or Equal
- Less Than or Equal <=

Primitives or Object References

- Equal (Equivalent) =
- Not Equal !=

The Result is Always true or false

Logical Operators (boolean) && ||!

- Logical AND &&
- Logical OR ||
- Logical NOT !

Which Operators Operate On What

	Floating Point		Integral					Logical	Any
Operators	double	float	long	int	short	char	byte	DOOIEa n	Object
<i>Unary</i> + - ++ _					Automatic Promotion Except ++	Automatic Promotion Except ++	Automatic Promotion Except ++	0	0
+-*/%					Automatic Promotion Except ++	Automatic Promotion Except ++	Automatic Promotion Except ++	0	+ with String Only
> < >= <=								0	0
== !=									Reference Only Not Content
= op= etc.									
<< >> >>> & ^ ~	0	0			Automatic Promotion	Automatic Promotion	Automatic Promotion	0	0
&& !	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Ternary Operator ?:

Any expression that evaluates to a boolean value.

boolean_expression ? expression_1 : expression_2

If **true** this expression is evaluated and becomes the value entire expression.

If **false** this expression is evaluated and becomes the value entire expression.

Ternary Example

```
    public class TernaryOperator {

     public static void main(String[] args) {
• int a = 10;
• int b = 20:
• String result = a > b ? "a is greater" : "b is
  greater";
        System.out.println(result);
```

Ternary (?:) Operator Examples

```
public class Example {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean t = true;
        boolean f = false;

        System.out.println("t?true:false "+(t ? true : false ));
        System.out.println("t?1:2 "+(t ? 1 : 2 ));
        System.out.println("f?true:false "+(f ? true : false ));
        System.out.println("f?1:2 "+(f ? 1 : 2 ));
    }
}
```

```
> java Example
t?true:false true
t?1:2 1
f?true:false false
f?1:2 2
```

String (+) Operator String Concatenation

"Now is " + "the time."



"Now is the time."

String (+) Operator Automatic Conversion with Primitives

"The number is " + 4

"The number is " + "4"

"The number is 4"