

# Chapter 2: Instructions and Operators:

A C-program is a set of instructions. Just like a recipe - which contains instructions to prepare a particular dish.

## Types of instructions:

- 1.Type declaration instruction
2. Arithmetic instruction
- 3.Control instruction

## Type of declaration instruction:

```
int a;  
float b;
```

other variations:

```
int i = 10; int j = i, int a = 2;  
int j1 = a + j - i;
```

```
float b = a+3; float a = 1.1;
```

==>Error! As we are trying to use a before defining it.

```
int a,b,c,d;
```

```
a=b=c=d=30;
```

==> Value of a,b,c & d will be 30 each.

## Arithmetic Instructions

Operators

```
int i = (3 * 2) + 1
```

Operands

Operators Can be int/float etc.  
'+', '-', '\*', '/' are arithmetic operators

```
int b = 2, c = 3;  
int z; z = b * c; [LEGAL(ALLOWED)]  
int z; b*c = z;   [ILLEGAL(NOT ALLOWED)]
```

% → Modular Division Operator  
% → Returns the remainder  
% → Cannot be applied on float  
% → Sign is same as of numerator

5%2=1      -5%2=-1

### Note:

1.No operator is assumed to be present

int i=ab ( Invalid )

int i=a\*b ( valid )

2. There is no operator to perform exponentiation in C however we can use `pow(x,y)` from `<math.h>` (More later).

## Type conversion

An Arithmetic operation between

```
int and int    ==> int
int and float  ==> float
float and float ==> float
```

```
5/2 --> 2          5.0/2 --> 2.5 //IMPORTANT!!
2/5 --> 0          2.0/5 --> 0.4 //IMPORTANT!!
```

NOTE:

```
int a = 3.5; //In this case, 3.5 (float) will be denoted to a 3 (int) because
a cannot store floats.
```

```
float a = 8; // a will store 8.0 [8-->8.0(Promotion to float)]
```

## Quick Quiz:

**Question-** `int k=3.0/9` value of `k`? and why?

**Solution-** `3.0/9=0.333`, but since `k` is an `int`, it cannot store floats & value `0.33` is demoted to `0`.

## Operator Precedence in C

`3*x-8y` is `(3x)-(8y)` or `3(x-8y)`?

In the C language, simple mathematical rules like BODMAS no longer apply.

The answer to the above question is provided by operator precedence & associativity.

## Operator precedence

The following table lists the operator priority in C

### Priority Operators

1 <sup>st</sup>	* / %
2 <sup>nd</sup>	+ -
3 <sup>rd</sup>	=

Operators of higher priority are evaluated first in the absence of parenthesis.

### Operator associativity

When operators of equal priority are present in an expression, the tie is taken care of by associativity

```
x * y / z => (x * y) / z
x / y * z => (x / y) * z

*, / follows left to right associativity.
```

### Control instructions

Determines the flow of control in a program.

Four types of control instruction in C are:

1. Sequence Control Instruction
2. Decision Control Instruction
3. Loop Control Instruction
4. Case-Control Instruction

### Homework Problems

**Q1.** Which of the following is invalid in c?

```
1. int a; b=a;
2. int v=3^3;
3. char dt= '21 Dec 2020' ;
```

**Q2.** What data type will  $3.0/8 - 2$  return?

**Q3.** Write a program to check whether a number is divisible 97 or not.

**Q4.** Explain step by step evaluation of  $3 \times y - z + k$

Where  $x=2$ ,  $y=3$ ,  $z=3$  and  $k=1$

**Q5.**  $3.0+1$  will be:

1. Integer
2. Floating number
3. Character

**KEEP LEARNING & KEEP PRACTICING :)**