

1. Arithmetic expressions

The `#include` `#include` will fail because it's a predefined macro and expects a filename as an argument. The other one that has a possibility of failure is `x = 3.1`. If we declare `x` a float it fails, but if we declare it a double it passes. I was unsure of this one so I had to check it. After checking I've concluded that floats because they are typically represented as a decimal number followed by `f`, to represent a float, are not the same as a decimal number without the `f`. So, `3.1` is not a float which means `3.1` does not equal `3.1f`. At least not to the computer. `3` is equal to `3.0` as it is interpreted as an int and double. `3.1` is equal to `3.1` because both are double and `true` evaluates to `1` in C++ which is an int and as before is the same as the double `1.0`. C++ `char` evaluate to both int and an ascii character so in the case of `'a'` equals `97` `'a'` will cast as an int of `97` so `97` equals `97`. `NULL` is another C++ predefined macro that evaluates to `0` and pointers set to address `0` are interpreted as being essentially null because it is an operating system reserved address. As such `NULL` equals `p` which equals `0`.

2. Truth Table for cast operators

int	char	float	bool	int+char	int+float	int+bool	char+float	char+bool	float+bool
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3. Operators

Binary: `&`, `|`, `^`, `~`, `<<`, `>>`

Unary: `+`, `-`, `!`, `~`, `++`, `--`, `(type)*`, `&`, `sizeof`

Ternary: `?:`

4. Increment Operators

If we removed the `#include` macro it would run. The macro expects a filename and has issue when none is provided.

When `y` is initialized to `x+++2` this is what happens. The value of `x` is pulled from memory then `2` is added to it and their combined sum are stored in `y`. Then `x` is incremented by one and stored back in storage with `y = 6` and `x = 5`.

5. More Truth Tables

AND Table

X	Y	AND
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

OR Table

X	Y	OR
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

NOT Table

X	NOT
0	1
1	0