# Ch4: Basic Operators 

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## Arithmetic Operators

| Operator | Name | Example |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| + | Addition | $2+3$ |
| - | Subtraction | $2-3$ |
| * | Multiplication | $2 * 3$ |
| / | Division | 2 / 3 |
| \% | Modulus | $2 \% 3$ |
| ** | Exponentiation | $2 * * 3$ |
| // | Floor Division | $10 / / 3$ |

## Assignments Operators

| Operator | Example | Same as |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x=5$ | $x=5$ | $x=5$ |
| $+=$ | $x+=3$ | $x=x+3$ |
| == | $x-=3$ | $x=x-3$ |
| *= | $x^{*}=3$ | $x=x * 3$ |
| /= | $x /=3$ | $x=x / 3$ |
| \%= | $x \%=3$ | $x=x \% 3$ |
| //= | $x / /=3$ | $x=x / / 3$ |
| $* *=$ | $x * *=3$ | $x=x * * 3$ |

## Bitwise Operators

| Operator | Name | Description | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \& | Bitwise AND | Each bit of the output is 1 if the corresponding bit of $x$ AND of $y$ is 1 , otherwise it's 0 . | $5 \& 3=1$ |
| \| | Bitwise OR | Each bit of the output is 0 if the corresponding bit of $x$ AND of $y$ is 0 , otherwise it's 1 . | 5\|3-7 |
| $\sim$ | Bitwise NOT | Returns the complement of $x$ - the number you get by switching each 1 for a 0 and each 0 for a 1 . This is the same as $-\mathrm{x}-1$. | $\sim 5=-6$ |
| $\wedge$ | Bitwise XOR | Each bit of the output is the same as the corresponding bit in x if that bit in y is 0 , and it's the complement of the bit in $x$ if that bit in $y$ is 1 . | $5^{\wedge} 3=6$ |
| >> | Left shift | Returns $x$ with the bits shifted to the left by y places (and new bits on the right-hand-side are zeros). | $5 \gg 3=0$ |
| << | Right shift | Returns $x$ with the bits shifted to the right by $y$ places. This is the same as multiplying $x$ by $2^{* *} y$. | $5 \ll 3=40$ |

## Assignment Bitwise Operators

| Operator | Example | Same as |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\&=$ | $x \&=3$ | $x=x \& 3$ |
| $1=$ | $x \mid=3$ | $x=x \mid 3$ |
| $\wedge=$ | $x^{\wedge}=3$ | $x=x^{\wedge} 3$ |
| $\gg=$ | $x \gg=3$ | $x=x \gg 3$ |
| $\ll=$ | $x \ll=3$ | $x=x \ll 3$ |

