

# Expressions

Donald Davendra

Department of Computing Science, FEI VSB-TU Ostrava

composition of **operators** and **operands**

C++: every operator except overloading

?:, ::, ., .\*, sizeof, typeid, const\_cast,  
dynamic\_cast, reinterpret\_cast, static\_cast

operator - function - the context, example ≪

**Square root** Pythagorous Therum

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

# Operators Attributes

```
int a, b, c;  
a = b = c = -1;
```

*rvalue* – **r-value**, value of expression

*lvalue* – **l-value**, value of address

ambiguous:

```
cc = cc++ * 2;  
a[i] = i++;
```

# Arithmetic Expressions

`+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `%`

```
123 * 456 = 56088
```

```
295 / 2 = 147
```

```
295 % 2 = 1
```

watch this:

```
20000 * 20001 = 400020000
```

```
400020000 * 10 = -294767296
```

# Arithmetic Expressions – List 1

```
void main() {
    int o1 = 123, o2 = 456,
        o3 = 295, v1, v2, v3;
    int c1 = 20000, c2 = 20001, vc;
    v1 = o1 * o2;
    v2 = o3 / 2;
    v3 = o3 % 2;

    cout << o1 << " * " << o2 << " = "
         << setw(5) << v1 << endl;
    cout << o3 << " / 2 = " << setw(5)
         << v2 << endl;
    cout << o3 << " % 2 = " << setw(5)
         << v3 << endl;
}
```

## Arithmetic Expressions – List 2

```
vc = c1 * c2;  
cout << endl << "watch this:" << endl;  
cout << setw(10) << c1 << " * " << setw(10)  
    << c2 << " = " << vc << endl;  
cout << setw(10) << vc << " * " << setw(10)  
    << 10 << " = " << vc * 10 << endl;  
} // void main()
```

# Mixed arithmetic expressions

```
j = i = 5;  
j *= i;  
r = j / 3;  
x = j * 3;
```

```
cout << "i=" << i << " j=" << j << " r=" <<  
      << r << " x=" << x << endl;  
} // void main()
```

```
i=5 j=25 r=8 x=75
```

# Boolean values and operators

C++ bool, true a false

C integers 1, 0

&&, ||, ! – *conjunction, disjunction, Negate*

A	B	!A	A && B	A    B
false	false	true	false	false
false	true	true	false	true
true	false	false	false	true
true	true	false	true	true

## Relational operators

<, >, <=, >=, ==, !=

smaller than, bigger than, smaller than or equal to, bigger than or equal, equal and unequal



# Bit Operators

pouze s celoselnmi hodnotami

$\ll$ ,  $\gg$ ,  $\&$ ,  $|$ ,  $\sim$ ,  $\wedge$

*shift left, shift right, bit conjunction, bit disjunction, bit negation, bit non-equivalence*

b1	b2	$\sim b1$	$b1 \& b2$	$b1   b2$	$b1 \wedge b2$
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0

Bit shift, MSB, LSB

- unsigned, integer division (multiplication) two,
- arithmetic shift, sign bit.

*Bit Conjunction*  $\&$ , *disjunction*  $|$ , a *nonequivalence*  $\wedge$  (and, or, xor) conduct a binary operation on each pair of corresponding bits integer operands.

*Bit negation*  $\sim$  is unary, bitwise complement.

## 32-bit environment:

```
1 << 1 =      2    0x2
1 << 7 =     128   0x80
-1 >> 1 =     -1   0xffffffff
512 >> 8 =      2    0x2
13 & 6 =       4    0x4
13 | 6 =      15    0xf
13 ^ 6 =      11    0xb
 2 & 1 =       0     0
 2 | 1 =       3    0x3
 2 ^ 1 =       3    0x3
```

```
int left7 = 1 << 7;
cout.setf(ios::showbase);
cout << " 1 << 1 = " << dec << setw(6)
    << left1 << hex << setw(6) << left1
    << endl;
cout << " 1 << 7 = " << dec << setw(6)
    << left7 << hex << setw(7) << left7
    << endl;
```

```
int righth1 = -1 >> 1;
int righth8 = 512 >> 8;
cout << " -1 >> 1 = " << dec << setw(6)
    << righth1 << hex << setw(13)
    << righth1 << endl;
cout << "512 >> 8 = " << dec << setw(6)
```

```
<< righth8 << hex << setw(6)
<< righth8 << endl;
```

```
int k = 13 & 6;
int d = 13 | 6;
int non = 13 ^ 6;
cout << " 13 & 6 = " << dec << setw(6)
      << k << hex << setw(6) << k << endl;
cout << " 13 | 6 = " << dec << setw(6)
      << d << hex << setw(6) << d << endl;
cout << " 13 ^ 6 = " << dec << setw(6)
      << non << hex << setw(6) << non << endl;
```

```
k = 2 & 1;
d = 2 | 1;
```

```
using namespace std;

void main() {
    unsigned int ui = ~0;
    int i = 1;
    while (ui >>= 1)
        i++;
    cout << "compiler uses " << i <<
    "bit integer representation" << endl;
} // void main()

    compiler uses 32bit integer representation
```

# Address operator

& is unary

```
variable i=123 is located from address: 0xbffff964
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void main() {  
    int i = 123, *pi;  
  
    pi = &i;  
    cout << "variable i=" << i  
        << " is located from address: "  
        << pi << endl;  
}
```

synonym, alias

```
int i    = 0;  
int & io = i;  
io      = 2;
```

## Comma operator

progressive evaluation, the lowest priority, from left to right.

# Cast expression

(typ), const\_cast, static\_cast, dynamic\_cast, reinterpret\_cast

(typ) vyraz

```
r = j / 3;
```

```
r = (double) j / 3;
```



# Conditional operator, op-cond.cpp

## ternary

```
void main() {
    int i, abs_i;

    cout << endl << "Enter integer: ";
    cin >> i;

    abs_i = (i < 0) ? -i : i;
    cout << "abs(" << i << ") = "
         << abs_i << endl;
}
```

```
Enter integer: 123
abs(123) = 123
```

```
Enter integer: -123
abs(-123) = 123
```

# Memory Management, new-del.cpp Part 1

C++ new a delete.

new object allocation – **constructor**

```
void main() {  
    int *ptr = new int(3);  
    *ptr += 7;  
    cout << "*ptr = " << *ptr << endl;  
    delete ptr;  
  
    int count;  
    cout << "How many variables shoud array have?: ";  
    cin >> count;
```

## Memory Management, new-del.cpp Part 2

```
double *array = new double[count];
int i = 0;
while (i < count) {
    array[i] = i + (double) i / 100;
    cout << array[i] << endl;
    i++;
} // while (i < count)
delete [] array;
} // void main()
```

# Memory Management, new-del.cpp output

```
*ptr = 10
```

```
How many variables should array have?: 5
```

```
0
```

```
1.01
```

```
2.02
```

```
3.03
```

```
4.04
```

term ended; ;

## **Empty statement**

;

**Block** Block group of commands between { and }

*compound statement*

*local declarations and definitions, local variables,*

memory class auto

# The area of the identifier

- At the file level starting point Declaration Declaration of force to the end of the file.
- Declaration on the level of argument has a range of functions from the point of declaration of the argument within the function definition to end a block outside the function definition. If not, and the function definition, the scope of the declaration ends with an argument declaration function.
- The declaration block is valid until the end of the block.

# Namespace

solves problems with a potential conflict in the identifiers.  
using namespace std;

custom:

namespace identifier list declaration

**Operator double colon**

::

namespace:: identifier

```
namespace CPP_pro_zelenace {
    const char * id = "Saloun. C++ pro zelenace."
        " Neocortex 2003.";
}

void main() {
    const char *id = "body of main function";
    std::cout << id << std::endl; // local
    std::cout << ::id << std::endl; // global
    std::cout << "Good book: " <<
        CPP_pro_zelenace::id << std::endl;
} // void main()
```



