C Course, Fall '08

Supplementary problems::1

August 28th 2008

What will the following code output?

a.

```
printf("%d\n", 5%3);
printf("%d\n", 5%-3);
printf("%d\n", -5%-3);
printf("%d\n", -5%3);
```

b.

```
printf("%d\n", 5/3);
printf("%d\n", 5/-3);
printf("%d\n", -5/-3);
printf("%d\n", -5/3);
```

c.

```
int x;
x = -3 * 4 % - 5 / 5;
printf("%d\n", x);
```

d.

```
int x=2, y, z;

x *= 3 + 2; printf("%d\n", x);

x *= y = z = 4; printf("%d\n", x);

x = y == z; printf("%d\n", x);

x == (y = z); printf("%d\n", x);
```

e.

```
int x = 3;
int y = x + x++;
printf("x = %d, y = %d\n", x, y);
```

f.

```
int x = 3;
int y = x + ++x;
printf("x = \%d, y = \%d\n", x, y);
```

g.

```
int x = 3, y;
y = x++ + x++;
printf("%d, %d\n", x, , y);
```

h.

```
int x = 3, y;
y = x++ + ++x;
printf("%d, %d\n", x, , y);
```

i.

```
int x = 3, y;
y = ++x + ++x;
printf("%d, %d\n", x, , y);
```

Answers

a.

2

2

-2

-2

b.

1

-1

1

-1

c.

0

Hint:

Order of precedence is:

d.

10

40 assignment operator works from right to left

since y and z are equal, y==z returns 1

1 comparison operator, x remains unchanged

e.

$$x = 4$$
, $y = 6$

Hint:

x++ returns 3 and x is incremented only after the statement "y = x + x++;" is executed

f.

$$x = 4, y = 8$$

Hint:

++x returns 4 and x is incremented before "x + x++;" is computed

g.

5, 6 both x++ return 3 and after y is assigned, x is incremented

h.

5, 8

Hint:

first of all, x is incremented to 4 (because of ++x). This happens before RHS is computed. So now 4+4 gives y=8

i.

5, 10

Hint:

first of all, x is incremented to 5 (because of two ++x).