

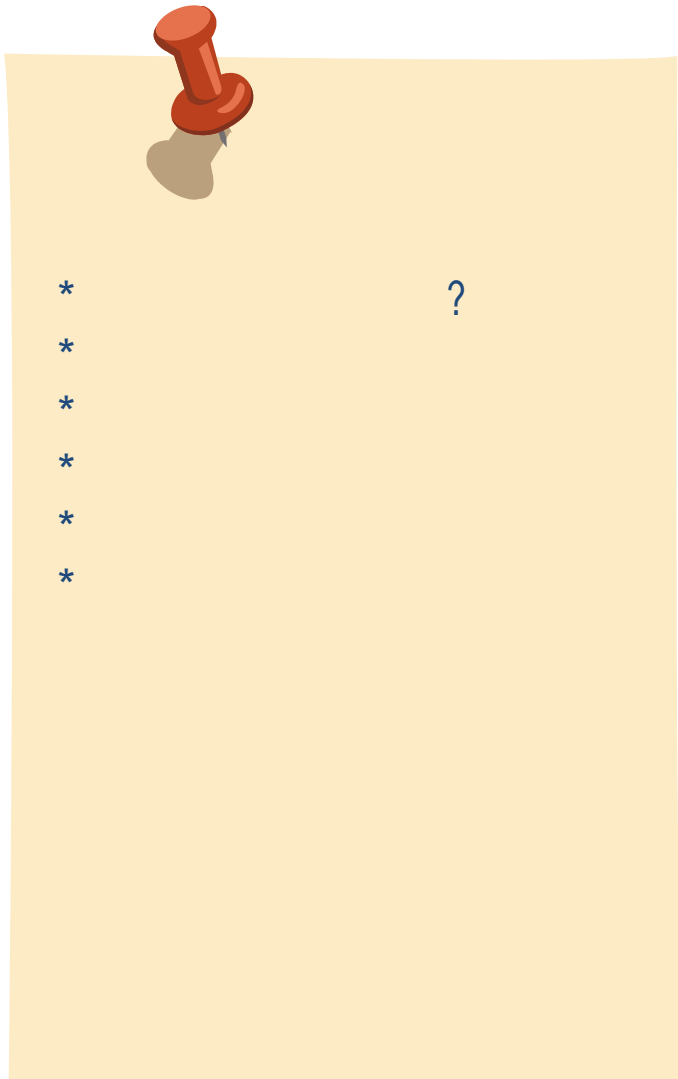
2008 Spring

Computer Engineering Programming 1

Lesson 4

- 5

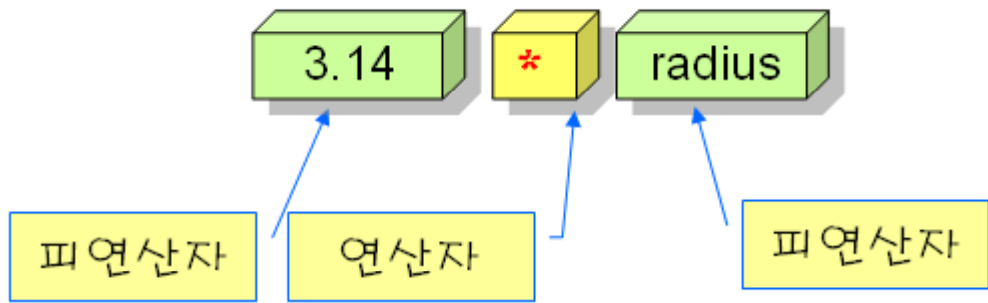
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- (expression)

```
x + y  
x*x + 5*x + 6  
(principal * interest_rate * period) / 12.0
```

- , ,
- .



	=	
	+ - * / %	
	+ -	
	++ --	가,
	> < == != >= <=	
	&& !	AND, OR
	?	
	,	
	& ^ ~ << >>	AND, OR, XOR, ,
sizeof	sizeof	
	(type)	
	* & []	, 가 가
	. ->	

- : 가 1

```
++x;  
--y;
```

- : 가 2

```
x + y  
x - y
```

- : 가 3

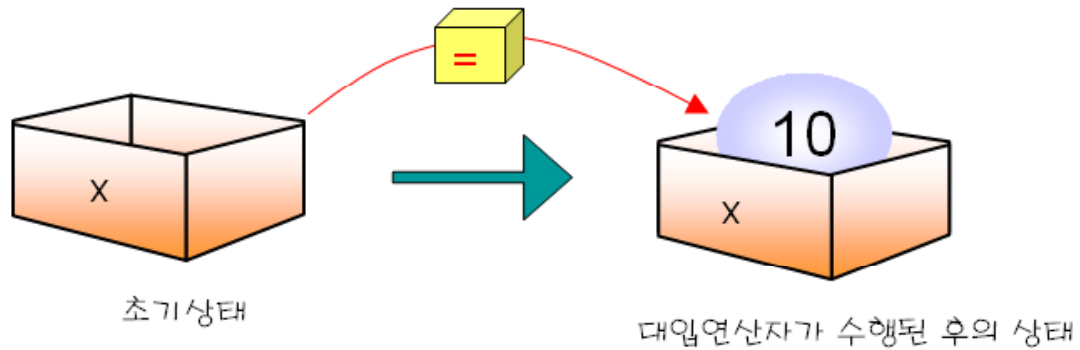
```
x ? y : z
```

(,)

•

(variable) = (expression);

```
x = 10; // 10 x .  
y = x; // x y .  
z = 2 * x + y; // 2 * x + y z .
```

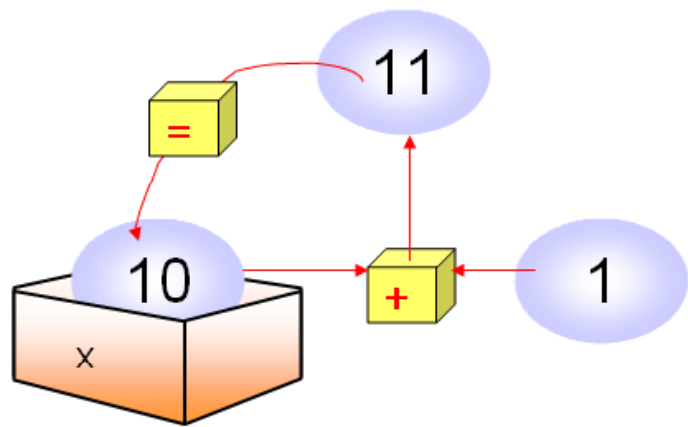


- 가 .

```
x + 2 = 0;      //      !!  
2 = x;          //      !!
```

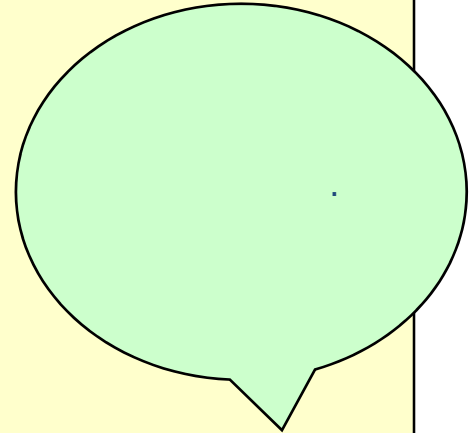
- C 가

```
x = x + 1;      // x 가 .
```





```
/*  
*/  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int x, y;  
  
    x = 1;  
    printf("    x+1          %d\n", x+1);  
    printf("    y=x+1        %d\n", y=x+1);  
    printf("    y=10+(x=2+7)      %d\n", y=10+(x=2+7));  
    printf("    y=x=3          %d\n", y=x=3);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



```
x+1          2  
y=x+1        2  
y=10+(x=2+7) 19  
y=x=3        3
```



, , ,

	+	x y	x+y
	-	x y	x-y
	*	x y	x*y
	/	x y	x/y
	%	x y	x%y

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$m = \frac{x + y + x}{3}$$

$$y = m * x + b$$

$$y = a * x * x + b * x + c$$

$$m = (x + y + z) / 3$$

() ?

C

x * x



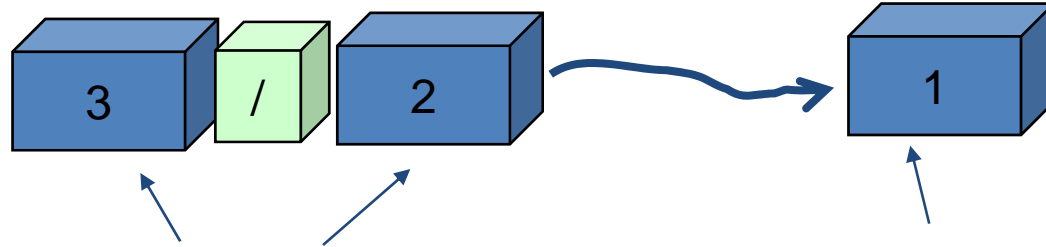
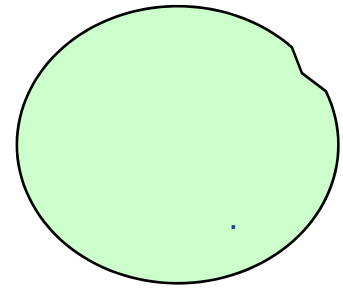
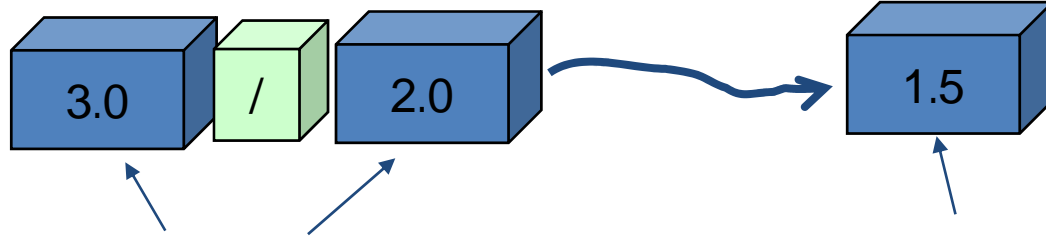
```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main(void)  
{  
    int a,b;  
  
    printf("Enter a: ");  
    scanf("%d", &a);  
    printf("Enter b: ");  
    scanf("%d", &b);  
  
    printf("%d + %d = %d\n", a, b, a+b);  
    printf("%d - %d = %d\n", a, b, a-b);  
    printf("%d * %d = %d\n", a, b, a*b);  
    printf("%d / %d = %d\n", a, b, a/b);  
    printf("%d %% %d = %d\n", a, b, a%b);  
}
```



		=2
		=3
2 + 3	5	
2 - 3	-1	
2 * 3	6	
2 / 3	0	
2 % 3	2	

-
-
-

가





```
//
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    printf("3/2 = %d \n", 3/2);           //      /
    printf("4/2 = %d \n", 4/2);
    printf("5/2 = %d \n", 5/2);
    printf("3.0/2.0 = %f \n", 3.0/2.0); //      /
    printf("4.0/2.0 = %f \n", 4.0/2.0);
    printf("5.0/2.0 = %f \n", 5.0/2.0);
    printf("3.0/2 = %f \n", 3.0/2);    //      /
    return 0;
}
```



```
3/2 = 1
4/2 = 2
5/2 = 2
3.0/2.0 = 1.500000
4.0/2.0 = 2.000000
5.0/2.0 = 2.500000
3.0/2 = 1.500000
```

- (modulus operator)

– $10 \% 2 = 0$.

– $5 \% 7 = 5$.

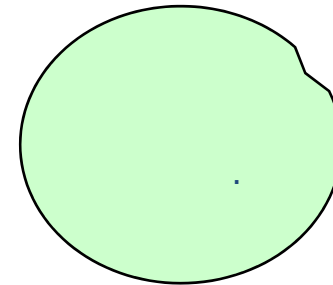
– $30 \% 9 = 3$.

-

– $x \% 2$ 가 0

-

– $x \% 5$ 가 0 5 5





```
//
#include <stdio.h>
#define SEC_PER_MINUTE 60 // 1 60

int main(void)
{
    int input, minute, second;

    printf("Enter the number of seconds: ");
    scanf("%d", &input);

    minute = input / SEC_PER_MINUTE;
    second = input % SEC_PER_MINUTE;

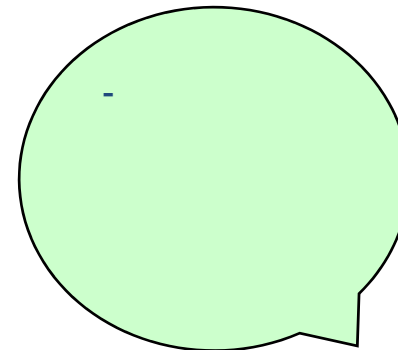
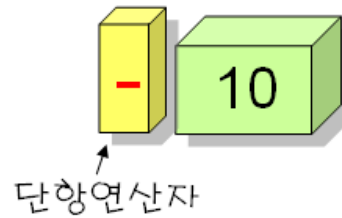
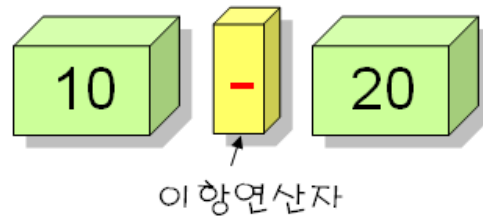
    printf("%d minutes and %d seconds.\n", minute, second);
    return 0;
}
```



```
70 1 10 . : ( 32 ) 70
```

x = -10;

y = -x; // y 10 .



•

+=

•

```
x += 1      // x = x + 1
x *= 5      // x = x * 5
x -= y + 1  // x = x - (y + 1)
x *= y + 1  // x = x * (y + 1)
x += y / z  // x = x + y / z
x %= x + y  // x = x % (x + y)
```

=

x += y	x = x + y
x -= y	x = x - y
x *= y	x = x * y
x /= y	x = x / y
x %= y	x = x % y
x &= y	x = x & y
x = y	x = x y
x ^= y	x = x ^ y
x >>= y	x = x >> y
x <<= y	x = x << y

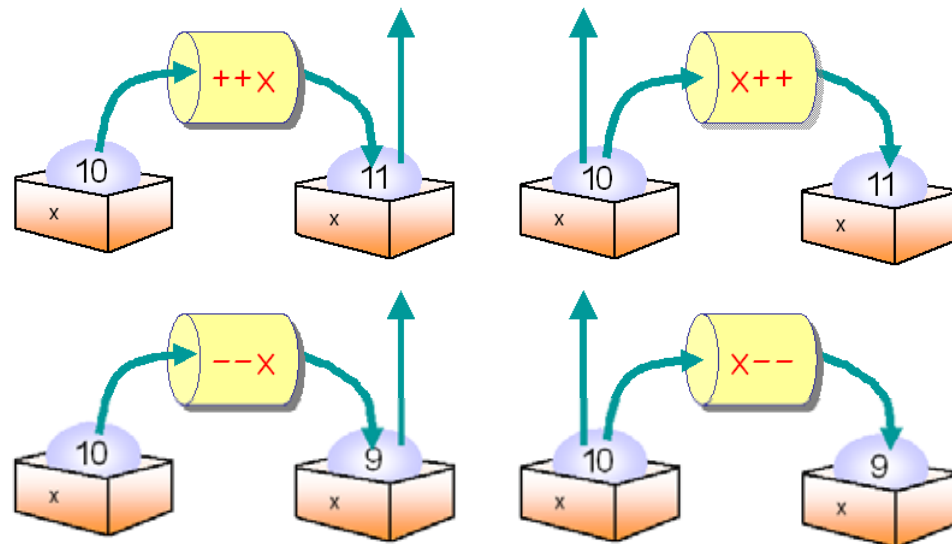


```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int x = 10, y = 10, z = 33;  
  
    x += 1;    // x = x + 1;  
    y *= 2;    // y = y * 2;  
    z %= x + y; // z = z % (x + y);    !!  
  
    printf("x = %d  y = %d  z = %d \n", x, y, z);  
    return 0;  
}
```



x = 11 y = 20 z = 2

++x	x 가 가 x .
x++	x , 가 . x .
--x	x x .
x--	x , . x .



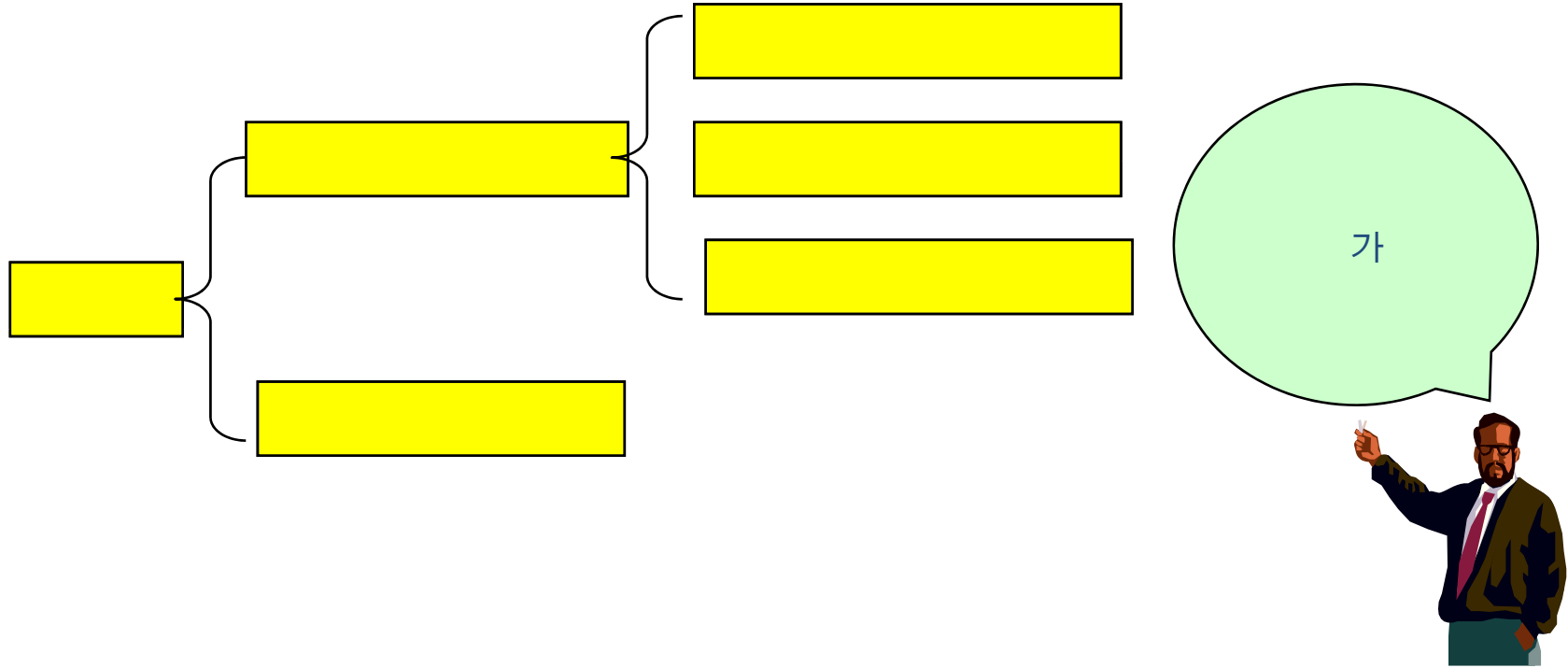


```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int x = 10;  
  
    printf("    x++      : %d \n", x++);  
    printf("    x       : %d \n", x);  
    printf("    ++x      : %d \n", ++x);  
    printf("    x       : %d \n", x);  
  
    printf("    x--      : %d \n", x--);  
    printf("    x       : %d \n", x);  
    printf("    --x     : %d \n", --x);  
    printf("    x       : %d \n", x);  
}
```



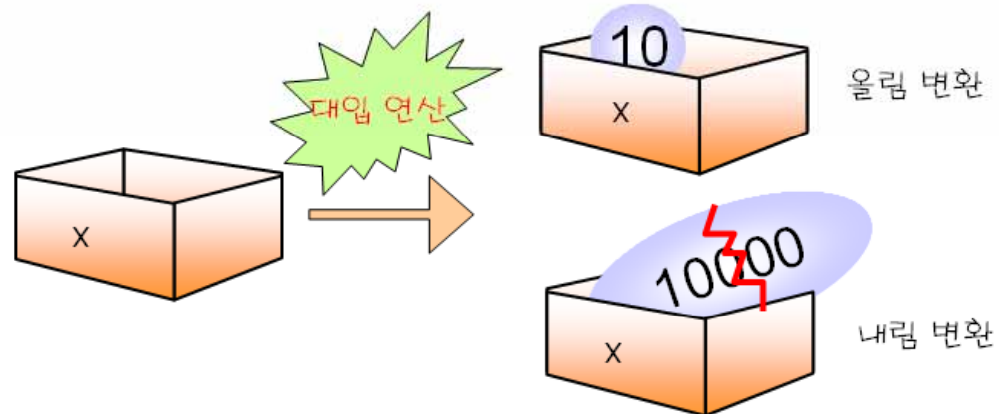
```
x++      : 10  
x       : 11  
++x     : 12  
x       : 12  
x--     : 12  
x       : 11  
--x    : 10  
x       : 10
```

•



- ```
double f;
f = 10 + 20; // f 30.0 .
```

- ```
int i;  
i = 3.141592;    // i   3      .
```





```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    char c;
    int i;
    float f;

    c = 10000;          //
    i = 1.23456 + 10;  //
    f = 10 + 20;       //
    printf("c = %d, i = %d, f = %f \n", c, i, f);
    return 0;
}
```



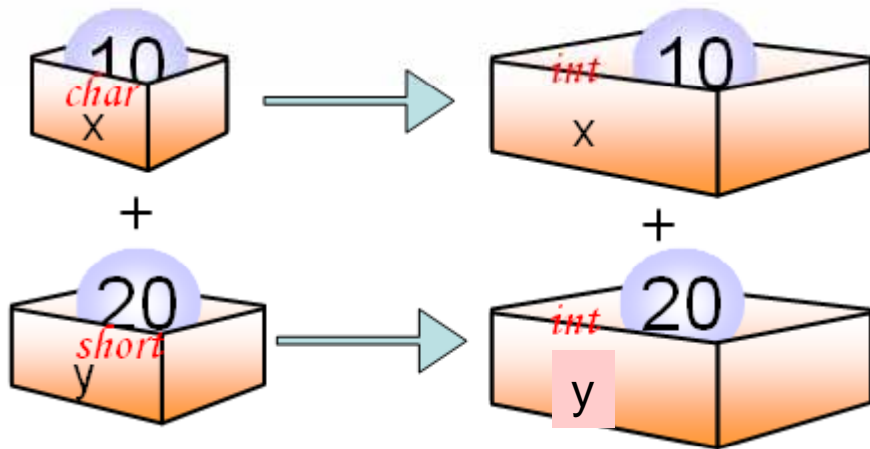
C: | CPROGRAM | convert1 | convert1.c(10) : warning C4305: '=' : truncation from 'const int ' to 'char '

C: | CPROGRAM | convert1 | convert1.c(11) : warning C4244: '=' : conversion from 'const double ' to 'int ', possible loss of data

c = 16, i = 11, f = 30.000000

- char short , int

```
char x = 10;  
short y = 20;  
z = x + y;
```

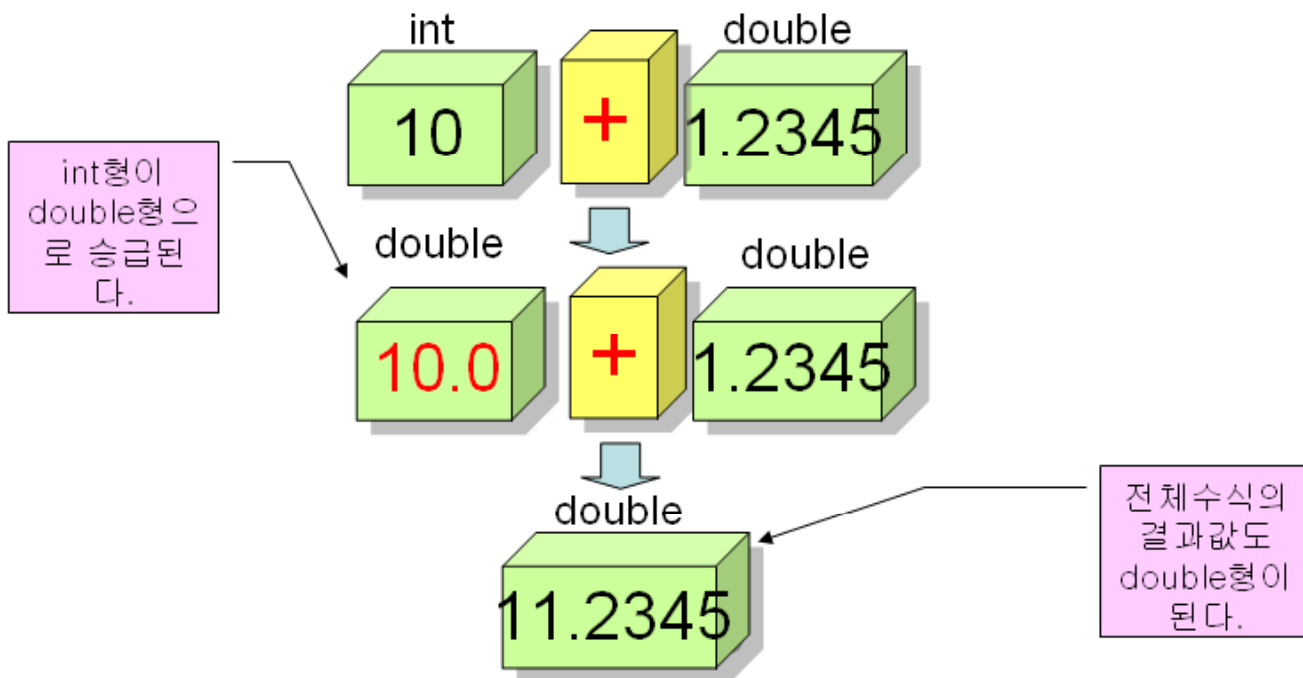




```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    char x = 100;  
    char y = 100;  
    char z;  
  
    z = x + y;  
    printf("z = %d \n", z);  
    printf("x + y = %d \n", x + y);  
    return 0;  
}
```



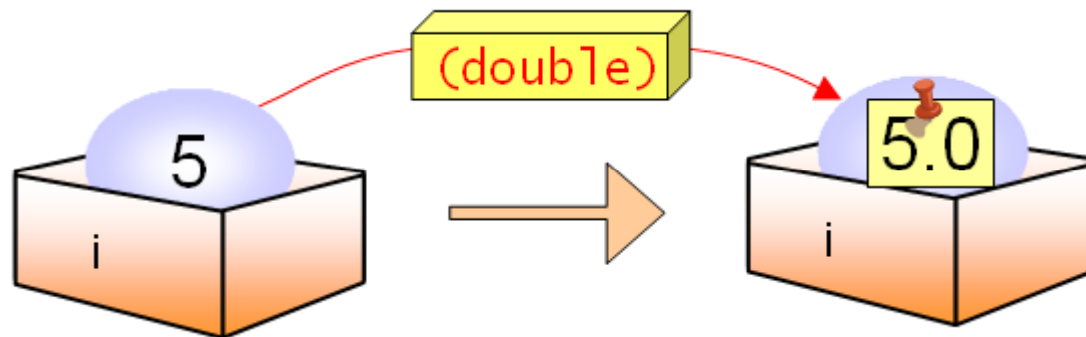
```
z = -56  
x + y = 200
```



- (type cast): 가

```
( )
```

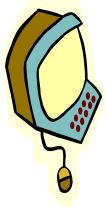
```
(double) (5)  
f = (double)i + (double)j;  
f = (double)((int)y + 3);  
f = (float)(x = 5); // x = 5 5가 float
```





1. `int i;`
2. `double f;`
3. `f = 5 / 4;`
4. `f = (double)5 / 4;`
5. `f = 5 / (double)4;`
6. `f = (double)5 / (double)4;`
7. `i = 1.3 + 1.8;`
8. `i = (int)1.3 + (int)1.8;`

1. `i`
2. `f`
3. `(/)`
4. `5` ,
5. `4` ,
6. `5 4`
7. `1.3+1.8 3.1` `i 3`
8. `(int)1.3 + (int)1.8 1+1` `i 2`



3. `f 1`
4. `f 1.25`
5. `f 1.25`
6. `f 1.25`
7. `i 3`
8. `i 2`

-
-

(1)

(0)

	(1)	(0)
==	x y가 가?	x == y
!=	x y가 가?	x != y
>	x가 y 가?	x > y
<	x가 y 가?	x < y
>=	x가 y 가?	x >= y
<=	x가 y 가?	x <= y

```
1 == 2           // 1 2가
1 != 2           // 1 2가
1 <= 2           // 1 2
1 < 2            // 1 2
(1+2) == (1*2)   // (1+2)가 (1*2)
x >= y           // x가 y
i == 10          // i가 10
k > 3            // k가 3
m != 6           // m 6
```

```
int bool;
bool = (3 == 5);           // bool 0 .
bool = (3 == 3);          // bool 1 .
bool = (5 == 5) + (6 != 1); // bool 1+1=2가 .
```



```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main(void)
3. {
4.     int x=10, y=20;
5.     int r1, r2, r3, r4;
6.
7.     r1 = (x == y);           //      1
8.     r2 = (x != y);         //      1
9.     r3 = (x >= y);         //          1
10.    r4 = (x <= y);         //          1

11.    printf("r1=%d \n", r1);
12.    printf("r2=%d \n", r2);
13.    printf("r3=%d \n", r3);
14.    printf("r4=%d \n", r4);
15.    return 0;
16. }
```



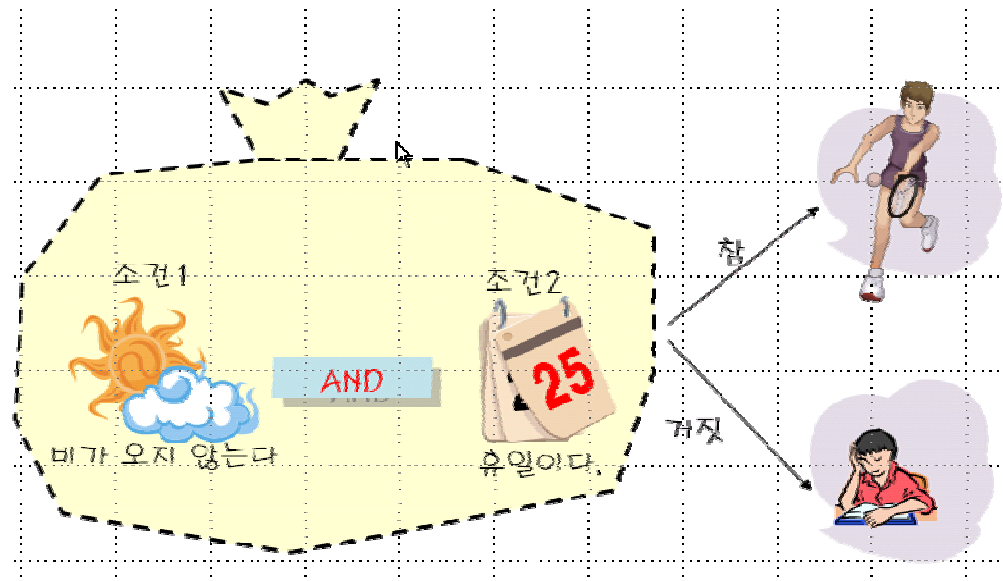
```
r1=0
r2=1
r3=0
r4=1
```

-
-

(1)

(0)

&&	x && y	AND , x y가 ,
	x y	OR , x y ,
!	!x	NOT , x가 , x가

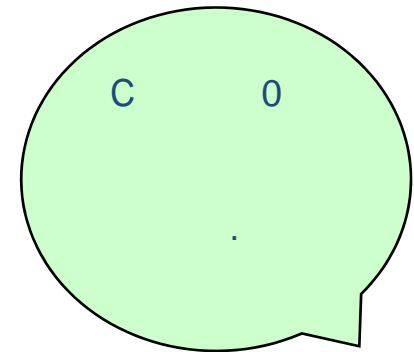


-

x	y	x AND y	x OR y	NOT x
F	F	F	F	T
F	T	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	F
T	T	T	T	F

- C

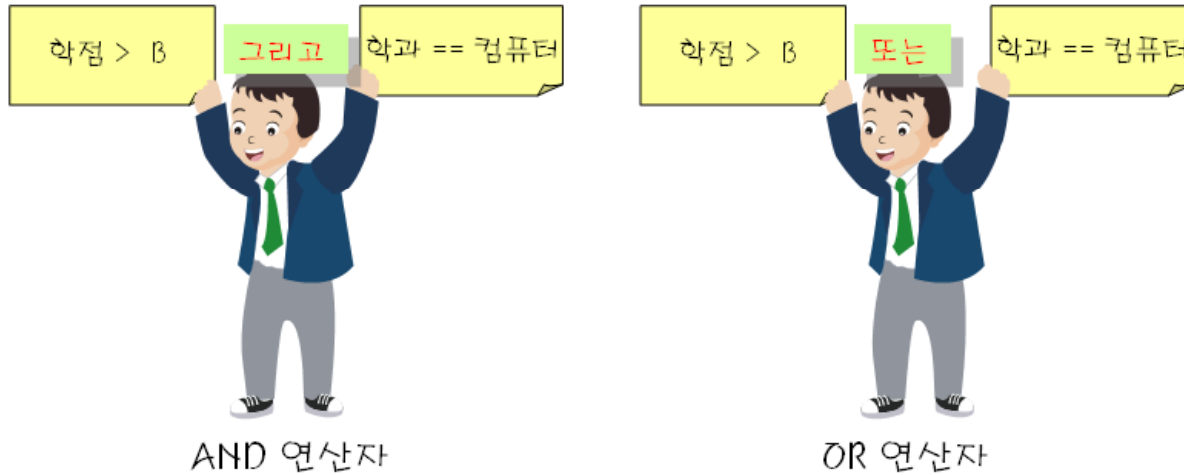
x	y	x && y	x y	!x
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0



- 1 0
- , 가 0 0
- .
- () NOT

!0	// 0	1	.		
!3	// 0	0	.		
!100	// 0	0	.		
!-3	// 0	0	.		
!x	//	x	0	1, 0	0
!(x + 1)	//	(x+1)	0	1, 0	0
!(x > y && x < z)	//	x > y && x < z	0	1, 0	0

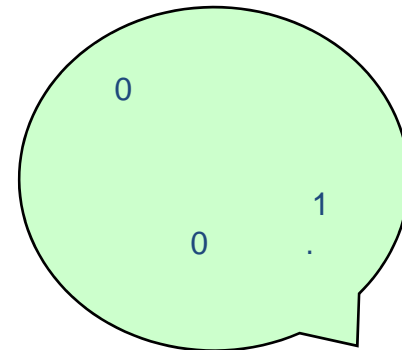
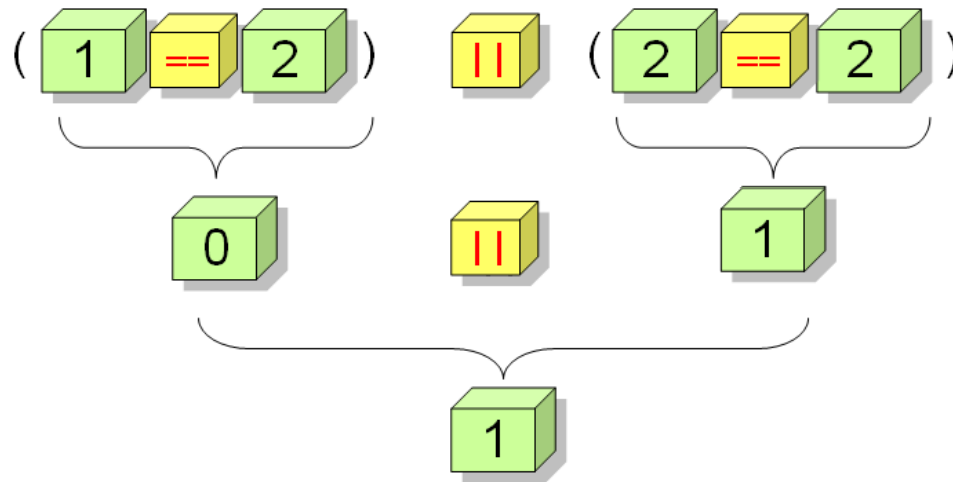
AND OR



```
1 && 2 // 0
(1==2) && (2==2) //
(1==2) || (2==2) // 가
(x>10) && (x<20) // x가 10 20
(x>10) || (x<20) // x가 10 20 ( ).
```

-
- ()

1 0 .





```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int x=10, y=20;  
    int r1, r2, r3, r4;  
  
    r1 = (x == 10 && y == 20);  
    r2 = (x == 10 && y == 30);  
    r3 = (x >= 10 || y >= 30);  
    r4 = !(x == 5);  
  
    printf("r1=%d \n", r1);  
    printf("r2=%d \n", r2);  
    printf("r3=%d \n", r3);  
    printf("r4=%d \n", r4);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



```
r1=1  
r2=0  
r3=1  
r4=1
```

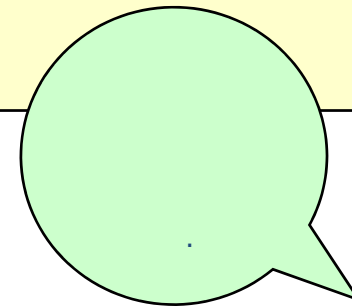
- ! 가 ++ --
- && ||
- &&가 || 가 .

```
x < 0 || x > 10
```

```
x > 5 || x < 10 && x > 0
```

```
(x > 5 || x < 10) && x > 0
```

```
// x > 5 || (x < 10 && x > 0)
```



-

가 4

100

400

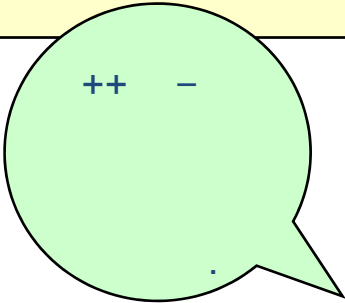
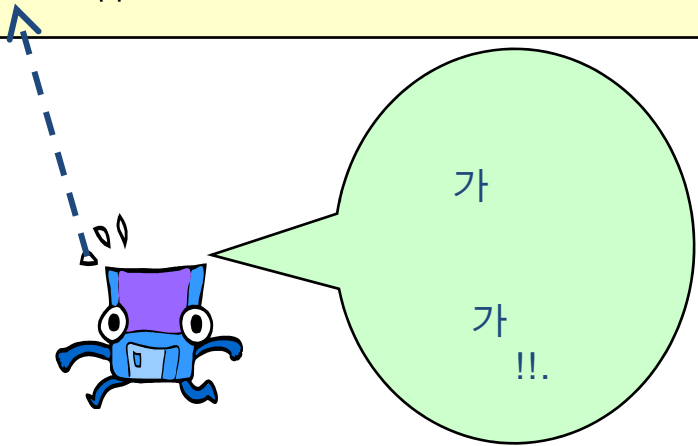
```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int year, result;  
  
    printf("      : ");  
    scanf("%d", &year);  
  
    result = (year%4 == 0 && year%100 != 0) || year%400 == 0;  
    printf("result=%d \n", result);  
    return 0;  
}
```

- && , 가

```
( 2 > 3 ) && ( ++x < 5 )
```

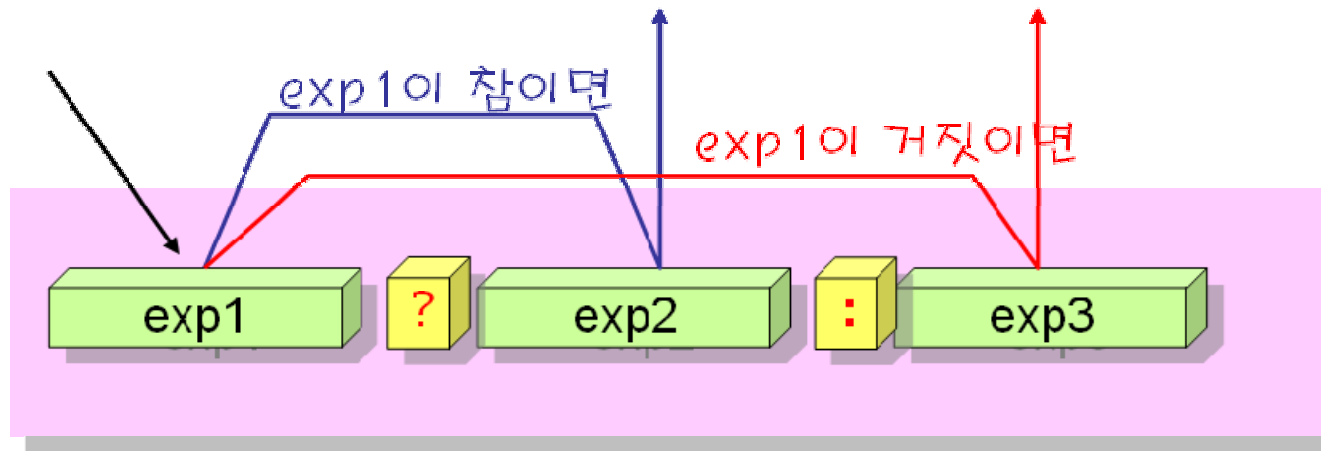
- || , 가

```
( 3 > 2 ) || ( --x < 5 )
```



- exp1가 exp2 , exp3

exp1 ? exp2 : exp3



(5 > 2) ? 5 : 2	// 5가 2	5	
(1.2 > 1.1) ? 1 : 0	// 1.2가 1.1	1	
(x == 0) ? 100 : 200	// x가 0	100	200



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int x,y;

    printf("          =");
    scanf("%d", &x);
    printf("          =");
    scanf("%d", &y);

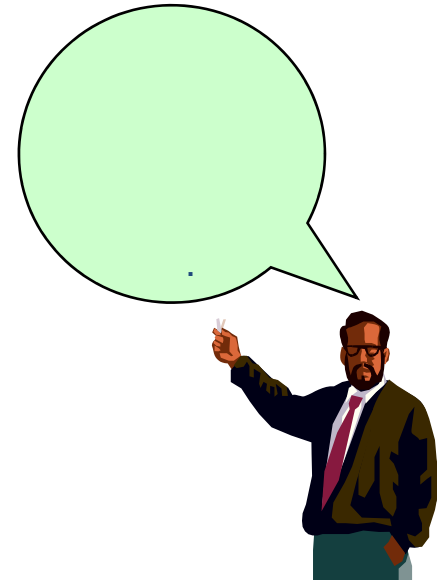
    printf("      =%d \n", (x > y) ? x : y);
    printf("      =%d \n", (x < y) ? x : y);
}
```



```
          =2
          =3
      =3
      =2
```

```
x=1, y=2;  
x = ( 2+5, 5-3 );  
x = 2+3, 5-3;  
x++, y++;  
printf("Thank"), printf(" you!\n");
```

```
x=1; y=2;  
x=2가  
x=5가  
x y 1 가 .  
Thank you!
```



sizeof

-



```
size_t n = sizeof( int );
```



```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i;
    double f;
    size_t n;

    n = sizeof(int);
    printf("int          =%u \n", n);

    n = sizeof(i);
    printf("    i          =%u \n", n);

    n = sizeof f;
    printf("    f          =%u \n", n);
}
```



int	=4
i	=4
f	=8



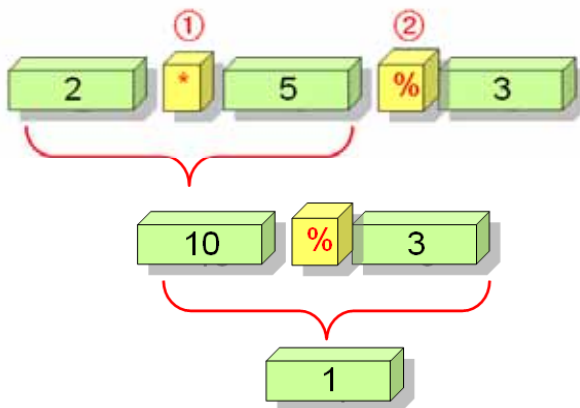
1	() [] -> . ++() --()	->()
2	sizeof &() ++() --() ~ ! *() +() -() ,	<-()
3	*() / %	->()
4	+() -()	->()
5	<< >>	->()
6	< <= >= >	->()
7	== !=	->()
8	&()	->()
9	^	->()
10		->()
11	&&	->()
12		->()
13	?()	->()
14	= += *= /= %= &= ^= = <<= >>=	->()
15	,()	->()

- > > > > >
- 가 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 가 가 .
- 가
- - (x <= 10) && (y >= 20)
- 가 .
- - x + 2 == y + 3

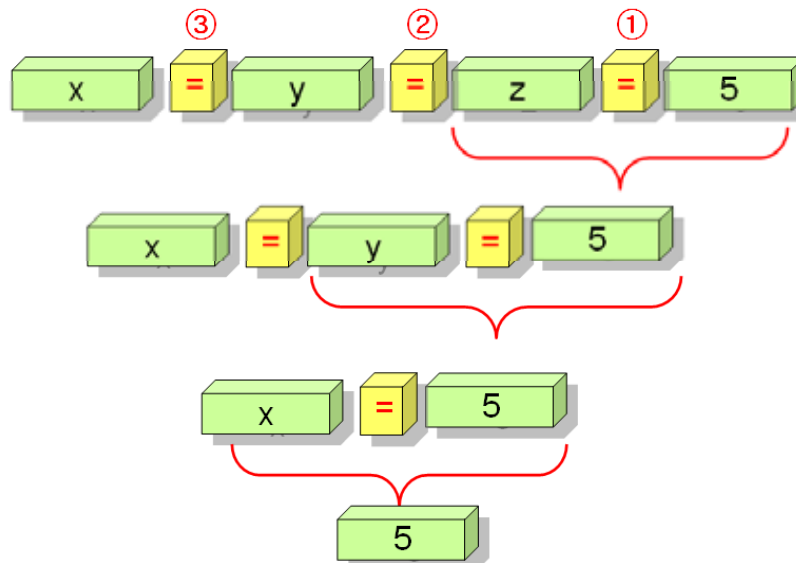
-

가
가

가



*와 %의 우선순위가 같으므로 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 연산을 수행한다.



= 연산자는 오른쪽 우선 결합이므로 오른쪽부터 계산된다.



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int x = 2, y = 3, z = 4;

    printf("%d \n", 2 + 3 >= 3 + !2);
    printf("%d \n", 2 > 3 || 6 > 7);
    printf("%d \n", 2 || 3 && 3 > 2);
    printf("%d \n", - ++x + y--);
    printf("%d \n", x = y = z = 6 );
    printf("%d \n", (x = 2 + 3, 2 - 3));
    printf("%d \n", x /= x = x * y );
}
```



```
1
0
1
0
6
-1
1
```

Q & A

