Example:

 1. int x = 3;

 2. int z = 7;

 3.

 4. cout << "z + x =";

 5. cout << z + x;

 10

ملاحظة : ما داخل الأقواس المفردة أو "المزدوجة" يعتبر نص.

3. Compound Assignment Operators

C++ allows combining the arithmetic operators with assignment operator as in the following table.

Operator	C++ expression	Equivalent expression	Explanation and use
+=	B + = 5;	$\mathbf{B}=\mathbf{B}+5;$	int B= 4; B+=5; //B=9
-=	C – = 6;	C = C - 6;	int C = 10; C-= 6 ; //C=4
*=	D * = 2;	D = D*2;	int D = 10; D*=2; // D=20
/=	E / = 3;	E = E/3;	int E = 21; E/=3; //E=7
<mark>%=</mark>	F % = 4;	F = F % 4 ;	int F=10; F%=4 ; //F=2

4. Relational Operators:

The relational operators are explained in the following table:

Operator Usage		Example	Explanation
< Less than		A <b< td=""><td>A is less than B.</td></b<>	A is less than B.
>	Greater than	A>B	A is greater than B.
<=	Less than or equal to	A<=B	A is less than or equal to B.
>=	Greater than or equal to	A>=B	A is greater than or equal to B.
==	Equality	A = B	A equal to B.
!=	Not equal to	A != B	A is not equal to B.

الإسناد: هو إعطاء المتغير قيمة:

Example:

```
    int x = 3;
    int z = 7;
    if (x != z)
    f (x != z)
    ξ
    cout << "Not equal";</li>
    ۲. }
    Not equal" لأه ناته الشرط
    True
```

5. Logical Operators

The logical operators are used to combine multiple conditions (logical statements). The following table describes the logical operators:

Operator Usage		Example	
&& (logical AND)	The compound condition is true, if both conditions are true.	((a>b) && (a>c))	
(logical OR)	The compound statement is true, if any or both conditions are true.	((a>b) (a>c))	
! (logical NOT)	It negates the condition.	!(a>b)	

Example:

```
    int x = 3;
    int z = 7;
    if (x >0 && z>0)
    if (x >0 && z>0)
    (Urue الشرط True)
    cout << "Both numbers positive";</li>
    if (x >0 & = 100 (True)
    <
```

المساواة والإسناد Equal and Assigned

Example:

1	int x ;		
2	x = 7 ;	_	
3	cout << x;	7	الناتع

المساواة: هو مقارنة قيمتين:

Example:

1.	int x = 7;	
2.	int y = 7 ;	
3.		
4.	cout << x==y;	الناتيخ صواب (True) "سيطبية 1 في الشاشة"
5.	cout << x > 3	الناتيخ خطأ (False) "سيطبية 0 في الشاشة"
6.		
7.	int $z = x == 8$	اسناد ناتح المقارنة للمتغير z
8.	cout << z;	الناتج False لأد x تساوي 7 وليس 8
		وستتم طباهة 0 على الشاشة.

ملاحظة:

x = = y تعني (هل أن x يساوي y) وهي عملية مقارنة ناتجها إما صواب أو خطأ.

برنامج لإيجاد مساحة المستطيل: Example: Write a C++ program to calculate the rectangle area. برنامج لإيجاد مساحة

Examples

```
y= ((2 == 4) \&\& (7>5));

z= !(1 > 4);

w= ((2 > 0) || (5<0));
```

the results are:

y=0 , z=1 , w=1

The following program illustrates the application of logical operators.

```
#include <iostream.h>
main()
{
    int p=1, q=0, r=1, s,t,x, y, z;
    s = p||q;
    t = !q;
    x = p&&q;
    y = (p || q && r||s);
    z = (!p || !q && !r || s);
    cout << "s = "<<s << ", t = " <<t <<", x = "<<x << endl;
    cout << "y = " <<y <<", z = "<<z< endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

The expected output are given below :

s = 1, t = 1, x = 0 y = 1, z = 1

6. Bitwise Operators

Bitwise operation means convert the number into binary and perform the operation on each bit individually. The bitwise operators are listed in the table below:

Operator	Description	Example of code	
&	Bitwise AND	A & B;	
	Bitwise OR	A B;	
^	Bitwise Exclusive OR	A ^ B;	
~	complement	~A;	
<<	Shift Left	A<<2; //shift left by 2 places	

>>	Shift Right	A>>2;//shift right by 2 places
- <u>&</u> =	Bitwise AND assign	A & = B; / / A = A & B
=	Bitwise OR assign	$A \mid = B; // A=A \mid B$
^=	Bitwise XOR assign	A ^= B; // A=A^B
<<=	Bitwise shift left assign	A <<= 2;//Shift left by 2
	Ditwise shift feit assign	places and assign to A
>>=	Bitwise shift right assign	A >>= 1;//Shift right by 1
	Ditwise sint right assign	place and assign to A

<u>Example</u>

<pre>#include<iostream.h></iostream.h></pre>	<pre>#include<iostream.h></iostream.h></pre>
<pre>void main()</pre>	<pre>void main()</pre>
{	{
int A=42, B=12, C=24, D;	int A =20, D , E, F;
$D = A^B;$	int $B = 18$, $C = 30$;
C <<= 1;	$D = C^B;$
A <<=2;	E = A & B;
B >>=2 ;	F = C A ;
cout<<"A="< <a<<endl;< td=""><td>cout <<"E="<<e<<endl;< td=""></e<<endl;<></td></a<<endl;<>	cout <<"E="< <e<<endl;< td=""></e<<endl;<>
cout<<"B="< <b<<endl;< td=""><td>cout <<"F="<<f<<endl;< td=""></f<<endl;<></td></b<<endl;<>	cout <<"F="< <f<<endl;< td=""></f<<endl;<>
<pre>cout<<"C="<<c<<endl;< pre=""></c<<endl;<></pre>	<pre>cout <<"D="<<d<<endl;< pre=""></d<<endl;<></pre>
cout<<"D="< <d;< td=""><td>}</td></d;<>	}
}	
The expected outputs are given below :	The expected outputs are given below :
A = 168	E = 16
B = 3	F = 30
C = 48	D = 12
D = 38	

7. Increment and Decrement Operators

They are used for increasing and decreasing a variable by unity. These operators may be placed before or after the variable name as shown in the following table.

Operator	Pre or post	Description
++k	Pre-increment	First increase the value of k by one then evaluate the
		current statement by taking incremented value.