CHAPTER 6: C++ PRE AND POST FIX, NATURE OF TRUTH

Objectives:

a.) Compare and contrast C++ Pre and Post Fix.

b.) Value the importance of Nature of Truth in C++ when creating a program.

c.) Apply Relational and Equality operators in C++

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GUIDELINES ON INDIVIDUAL HANDS-ON ACTIVITIES:

1. **For the MOV (Means of Verification)**
   a. **VIDEO PRESENTATION (GOOGLE SHARED DRIVE)**
   b. **ACTIVITY SHEET (EDMODO ASSIGNMENT)**

2. **Upload your video in google shared drive by section.**
3. **STRICTLY NO VIDEO, NO OUTPUT.**
4. **When it comes to ACTIVITY SHEET, You may also create new document file for the compilation of screenshots of the following**
   A. SOURCE CODE
   B. FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM

LEARNING TASKS1:

What is the output of the given source code below.

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
{
int myage = 40;
int yourage = 40;
cout<<"\nMY AGE IS :  "<<myage;
cout<<"\nYOUR AGE IS :  "<<yourage;
cout<<"\n ******POSTFIX AND PREFIX*********";
myage++;
++yourage;
cout<<"\nONE YEAR PASSES…….”
cout<<"\nMY AGE IS : "<<myage;
cout<<"\nYOUR AGE : ”<<yourage;
cout<<"\n++++++++ANOTHER YEAR PASSED+++++;
cout<<"\nMY AGE IS : "<<myage++;
cout<<"\n YOUR AGE IS : "<<++yourage;
cout<<"\n++++++++++LETS PRINT
AGAIN++++++++++++";
cout<<"\nMY AGE IS : ”<<myage;
cout<<'\nYOUR AGE IS : "<<yourage;
getch();
}
```

LEARNING TASKS2:

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

A. Suppose that a = 2, b = 3 and c = 4 evaluate the given expression below. Write the word TRUE if the expression evaluates true otherwise write FALSE

	EXPRESSION	EVALUATION
1	(a > b) || (c ! = c)	TRUE
2	(c != 4) && (b < a)	FALSE
3	(a == 2) || (! (c > c)	TRUE
4	(b != b) && (c>c)	FALSE
5	(c <6) || (a==a)	TRUE
6	(b >=b) || (c !=b)	TRUE
7	(6 >= 6) && (a == 1)	FALSE
8	(9 == b) || (! (c = 9)	FALSE
9	(c <= 5) && (c!=b)	TRUE
10	! (a==b) || (b >=5)	TRUE

B. Analyze and complete the table by writing the missing relational operators below.

Suppose that a = 3, b = 4, c = 5 and d = 6

EXPRESSION 1	OPERATOR	EXPRESSION 2	EVALUATION
(a==3)	&&	(a!=b)	True
(c!=d)	&&	(c!=5)	False
(a>1)	||	(b==b)	True
(!(b=c)	||	(!(d=6)	False
(c==c)	&&	(b>a)	True
(b>a)	||	(d>12)	False

(d<10)	||	(!(c=d)	True
(c>=5)	&&	(b>=d)	False
(a!=b)	||	(!(c>d)	True
(b>=b)	&&	(b!=a)	False

A. I understand that:

USING PREFIX AND POSTFIX HAS DIFF. RESULTS.

B. I realize that:

Analyzing Relational and Equality Operators at first is a bit of confusing but can get used to it after understanding how it works.