

## A. Tick (✓) the correct answer

**Q1.** The '+' operator is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ operator.

- a. Relational
- b. Logical
- c. Arithmetic
- d. Assignment

**Answer:** c. Arithmetic

**Q2.** Which of the following is an example of a postfix increment operator?

- a. a+
- b. a++
- c. ++a
- d. +++a

**Answer:** b. a++

**Q3.** Which of the following is an example of a prefix decrement operator?

- a. i++
- b. a--
- c. --a
- d. ++a

**Answer:** c. --a

**Q4.** Which of the following is the correct use of a ternary operator?

- a. (a > b)? "a is greater than b" : "b is greater than a";
- b. (a > b): "a is greater than b" ? "b is greater than a";
- c. Both a and b
- d. (a > b)? "a is greater than b" ; "b is greater than a";

**Answer:** a.

**Q5.** Which of the following operators can we use to initialize all non-primitive data types?

- a. Dot (.) operator
- b. Ternary operator
- c. new operator
- d. relational operator

**Answer:** c. new operator

## B. Fill in the blanks

**Q1.** Arrange these operators (<, ++, +, %) in order of higher to lower precedence.

**Answer:**

++ , % , + , <

**Q2.** The equivalent Java expression for  $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:**

$a*a + b*b + 2*a*b$

**Q3.** The output of the expression  $a += a++ + a++ \% a$  is \_\_\_\_\_ if  $a = 5$ .

**Step-by-step solution:**

Initial value  $\rightarrow a = 5$

Expression:

$a += a++ + a++ \% a$

Step 1:  $a++ \rightarrow$  use 5, then a becomes 6

Step 2: next  $a++ \rightarrow$  use 6, then a becomes 7

Step 3:  $6 \% 7 = 6$

Now:

$a += 5 + 6$

$a += 11$

Final:

$a = 7 + 11 = 18$

**Answer: 18**

**Q4. The expression `(true || true) || (true)` will return \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer: true**

**Q5. The expression `10 % 3` will return \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Step:**

$10 \div 3 \rightarrow \text{remainder} = 1$

**Answer: 1**

## C. Answer the following questions

**Q1. What is the output of the following expressions ( $a = 10$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $c = 8$ )?**

$a = a++ * (a + b + c);$

$a = c + b++ * (a + b + c);$

**Step-by-step:**

Initial:

$a = 10, b = 2, c = 8$

**First Expression:**

$a = a++ * (a + b + c)$

$a++ \rightarrow$  use 10, then  $a = 11$

Now:

$a = 10 * (11 + 2 + 8)$

$= 10 * 21$

$= 210$

**Second Expression:**

$a = c + b++ * (a + b + c)$

$b++ \rightarrow$  use 2, then  $b = 3$

Now:

$a = 8 + 2 * (210 + 3 + 8)$

$= 8 + 2 * 221$

$= 8 + 442$

$= 450$

**Final Answer: 450**

**Q2. What will be the output?**

`int a = 5, b = 3;`

`double d = a + b / a;`

**Steps:**

$b / a = 3 / 5 = 0$  (integer division)

$d = 5 + 0$

$= 5.0$

**Answer: 5.0**

**Q3. Difference between ternary and unary operator.**

**Answer:**

Unary Operator	Ternary Operator
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Works on one operand	Works on three operands
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Example: <code>++a</code>	Example: <code>(a&gt;b)?a:b</code>
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**Q4. Write Java expressions:**

(i)  $A = (B + C) \times h$

**Answer: `A = (B + C) * h;`**

(ii)  $V = \pi r^2 h$

**Answer: `V = Math.PI * r * r * h;`**

### Q5. Name the operators:

**Expression Operator Name**

>=          Relational  
!=          Relational  
%          Modulus  
+=          Assignment  
\*=          Assignment  
||          Logical OR

### Q6. Give the output:

```
a = ++a + a-- / ++a;  
a = 5;
```

#### Steps:

Initial: a = 5

++a → a = 6

a-- → use 6, then a = 5

++a → a = 6

Now:

a = 6 + (6 / 6)

= 6 + 1

= 7

**Answer: 7**

## D. Assertion and Reasoning

### Q1.

Assertion: += performs addition and assignment

Reason: It is shorthand for x = x + y

**Answer: a. Both true and correct**

### Q2.

Assertion: != checks inequality

Reason: It compares equality

**Answer: d. A true, R false**

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS (From BOOK)

### Q1. Operator acting on one operand is called:

**Answer: Unary**

### Q2. ASCII code of 'B':

**Answer: 66**

### Q3. "==" is assignment operator"

**Answer: False**

### Q4. Choose the odd one:

**Answer: >=**

### Q5. Difference unary vs binary:

Unary	Binary
-------	--------

One operand	Two operands
-------------	--------------

### Q6. Name operators:

< → Less than

++ → Increment

&& → Logical AND

?: → Ternary

### Q7. Difference / and %:

/ %

Gives quotient Gives remainder

### Q8. Output

```
char ch = 'F';  
int m = ch;  
m = m + 5;  
System.out.println(m + " " + ch);
```

ASCII of F = 70

$m = 70 + 5 = 75$

**Answer: 75 F**

### Q9.

```
x1 = ++x * x++ + --x; (x=5)
```

Steps:

$++x \rightarrow 6$

$x++ \rightarrow 6$  (then  $x=7$ )

$--x \rightarrow 6$

$x1 = 6 * 6 + 6$

$= 36 + 6$

**= 42**

### Q10.

**Answer:** `Math.sqrt(A*A + B*B + C*C);`

### Q11.

**Answer:**

```
System.out.print((x % 2 == 0) ? "EVEN" : "ODD");
```

### Q12. Output (a=7)

**Answer: 39**

### Q13.

**Answer: 14**

### Q14.

**Answer:**  $(a + b) * (a + b)$

### Q15.

**Answer: 176**

### Q16. Precedence:

**Answer:** `++, %, >=, &&`

### Q17. Output:

6

4

### Q18. Precedence definition:

Order of evaluation

### Q19. Expression:

```
u*t + 1/2*f*t*t
```

### Q20. Unary vs Binary:

Same as above

### Q21.

```
Math.sqrt(2*a*s + u*u);
```

### Q22.

```
x = true
```

```
y = 36
```

### Q23.

```
n = 66
```

```
ch = B
```

### Q24.

```
x = 4;
```

```
x += (x++) + (++x) + x;
```

Steps:

$x=4$

$x++ \rightarrow 4$  ( $x=5$ )

$++x \rightarrow 6$

$x = 4 + 4 + 6 + 6$

**= 20**

## CLASS -10 (2025-26)

# Operators in Java

## CHAPTER 4

### Assignments:-

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The = operator is an example of which operator?
  - a. Relational
  - b. Logical
  - c. Arithmetic
  - d. Assignment

**Answer:- d. Assignment**

2. Which of the following is an example of a postfix increment operator?
  - a. a+
  - b. a++
  - c. ++a
  - d. +++a

**Answer:- b. a++**

3. Which of the following is an example of a prefix decrement operator?
  - a. ++
  - b. a-
  - c. -a
  - d. ++a

**Answer:- c. -a**

4. Which of the following is the correct use of a ternary operator?
  - a.  $(a > b) ? \text{prime} : \text{prime}$  a is greater than b": "b is greater than a";
  - b.  $(a > b) ? \text{"a is greater than b"} : \text{"b is greater than a"};$
  - c. Both a & b

**d.  $(a > b) ? \text{"a is greater than b"} : \text{"b is greater than a"};$**

**Answer:- d.  $(a > b) ? \text{"a is greater than b"} : \text{"b is greater than a"};$**

5. Which of the following operators can we use to initialize all non-primitive data types?
  - a. (dot) operator
  - b. Ternary operator
  - c. new operator
  - d. relational operator

**Answer:- c. new operator**

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Arrange these operators (<, ++, +, %) in order of higher precedence to lower precedence

**Answer:- ++, %, +, <**

2. The equivalent Java expression for  $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$  is

**Answer:-  $a*a + b*b + 2*a*b$**

3. The output of the expression  $a += a++ * ++a \% a$  is if a is 5.

**Answer:- 30**

4. The expression  $(\text{true}) \|\| (\text{true})$  will return.....

**Answer:- true**

5. The expression  $10 \% 3$  will return.....

**Answer:- 1**

## C. Short Answer type question

1. What is the output of the following expressions if executed sequentially? Where  $a = 10$ ,  $b = 2$  and  $c = 8$ .

- $c += a / b * c$
- $a = c + b++ * (a + b + c)$

**Answer:-**

Step-by-step:

- Initially:  $a = 10, b = 2, c = 8$

**First expression:**

$c += a / b * c$

$\Rightarrow c = c + (a / b * c)$

$\Rightarrow c = 8 + (10 / 2 * 8)$

$\Rightarrow c = 8 + (5 * 8) = 8 + 40 = 48$

Now:  $c = 48, b = 2, a = 10$

**Second expression:**

$a = c + b++ * (a + b + c)$

$\Rightarrow$  Use  $b = 2$ , but  $b++$  means use 2 then increment to 3

$\Rightarrow a = 48 + 2 * (10 + 3 + 48)$

$\Rightarrow a = 48 + 2 * 61 = 48 + 122 = 170$

**Final values:**  $a = 170, b = 3, c = 48$

2. What will be the output of the following ternary expression if  $\text{int } a = 5, b = 3$  and  $\text{double } d$ ?

$d = (a \geq b) ? (a + b) : (a * b);$

**Answer:-**

$a = 5, b = 3$

$a \geq b$  is true

So,  $d = a + b = 5 + 3 = 8$

**Answer:- 8.0**

3. What is the difference between the ternary operator and the unary operator? Give one example of each.

**Answer:-**

- **Ternary operator** evaluates a condition and returns one of two values:

Syntax:  $(\text{condition}) ? \text{value\_if\_true} : \text{value\_if\_false}$

**Example:**  $\text{int max} = (a > b) ? a : b;$

- **Unary operator** operates on a single operand to change its value.

**Example:**  $++a;$  (increments  $a$  by 1)

4. Write the Java expressions of the following mathematical expressions:

a.  $A = (B + C) / 2 \times h$

**Answer:-**  $A = (B + C) / 2 * h;$

b.  $V = \pi r^2 \times h$

**Answer:-**  $V = \text{Math.PI} * r * r * h;$

5. Name the operators listed below:

a.  $\geq$

**Answer:- Relational operator**

b.  $!=$

**Answer:- Relational operator**

c.  $--$

**Answer:- Unary decrement operator**

d.  $+=$

**Answer:- Compound assignment operator**

e.  $\%$

**Answer:- Arithmetic (modulus) operator**

f. ||

**Answer:- Logical OR operator**

**6. Give the output of the following expressions:**

a.  $a = ++a + a-- / ++a + -a$  ; when  $a = 2$

**Answer:-**

Step-by-step:

$a = ++a + a-- / ++a + -a$

Initial  $a = 2$

- $++a \rightarrow 3$
- $a-- \rightarrow$  use 3, then becomes 2
- $++a \rightarrow 3$
- $-a \rightarrow -3$

Now expression becomes:

$a = 3 + 3 / 3 + (-3)$

$\Rightarrow a = 3 + 1 + (-3) = 1$

**Answer:- 1**

b.  $i *= j++ \% j-- / k * 10$ ; when  $i = 2$ ,  $j = 4$ ,  $k = 3$

Step-by-step:

- $j++ = 4$  (j becomes 5)
- $j-- = 5$  (used, then becomes 4)
- So expression:  
 $i *= 4 \% 5 / 3 * 10 = 4 / 3 * 10 = 1 * 10 = 10$
- $i = 2 * 10 = 20$

**Answer:- 20**

## Assertion and Reason type questions

1.

**Assertion (A):** The expression  $a = ++a + a-- / ++a + -a$  gives the output 1 when  $a = 2$ .

**Reason (R):** Pre-increment and post-decrement operators affect the variable differently during evaluation.

**Options:**

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

**Answer:- a**

2.

**Assertion (A):** The ternary operator returns one of two values depending on the condition.

**Reason (R):** The syntax of ternary operator is  $(condition) ? value\_if\_false : value\_if\_true$ .

**Options:**

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

**Answer:- c**

3.

**Assertion (A):** The output of  $d = (a >= b) ? (a + b) : (a * b)$  is 8.0 when  $a = 5$  and  $b = 3$ .

**Reason (R):** Since  $a$  is greater than  $b$ , the ternary operator evaluates the false branch.

**Options:**

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A



c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true

**Answer:- c**

**4.**

**Assertion (A):** The `new` operator is used to allocate memory to non-primitive data types in Java.

**Reason (R):** The `new` operator is used to create instances of classes and arrays.

**Options:**

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true

**Answer:- a**

**5.**

**Assertion (A):** The expression `10 % 3` evaluates to 1 in Java.

**Reason (R):** The modulus operator returns the quotient of the division.

**Options:**

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true

**Answer:- c**

**6.**

**Assertion (A):** The expression `(true) || (true)` returns `true`.

**Reason (R):** The `||` operator returns false only if both conditions are true.

**Options:**

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true

**Answer:- c**

**7.**

**Assertion (A):** The operator `>=` is used to compare two values in Java.

**Reason (R):** The `>=` operator is an arithmetic operator.

**Options:**

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true

**Answer:- c**

**8.**

**Assertion (A):** The expression `c += a / b * c` updates the value of `c` to 48 when `a = 10`, `b = 2`, `c = 8`.

**Reason (R):** Operator precedence ensures division and multiplication are performed before addition.

**Options:**

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true

**Answer:- a**



9.

**Assertion (A):** ++, --, and ! are examples of unary operators in Java.

**Reason (R):** Unary operators operate on a single operand.

**Options:**

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

**Answer:- a**

10.

**Assertion (A):** The Java expression for  $V = \pi r^2 \times h$  is `V = Math.PI * r * r * h;`

**Reason (R):** In Java,  $\pi$  is written as `Math.PI` and exponentiation is performed using `r * r`.

**Options:**

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

**Answer:- a**

## "What is the output..."

1. What is the output of the following expression if `a = 10, b = 2, c = 5`?

```
c += a / ++b * c;
```

**Answer:-**

`b = 3`, so `c = c + (10 / 3 * 5) = 5 + (3 * 5) = 5 + 15 = 20`

2. What is the output of the following if `a = 5, b = 2`?

```
int x = a++ + ++b;
```

**Answer:-**

`x = 5 + 3 = 8`, `a` becomes `6`, `b` becomes `3`

3. What is the output of the expression if `x = 4, y = 2`?

```
int z = x++ * --y + x;
```

**Answer:-**

`z = 4 * 1 + 5 = 4 + 5 = 9`

4. What is the output if `a = 3` and `b = 6`?

```
int result = a++ + b-- + ++a + --b;
```

**Answer:-**

`result = 3 + 6 + 5 + 4 = 18`

5. What will be the result if `x = 2, y = 3, z = 4`?

```
int res = x + y * z % x;
```

**Answer:-**

`res = 2 + (3 * 4) % 2 = 2 + 12 % 2 = 2 + 0 = 2`

6. What is the output if `a = 2, b = 3`?

```
int c = ++a * b-- + --b;
```

**Answer:-**

`c = 3 * 3 + 1 = 9 + 1 = 10`

7. What will be the output if `a = 6, b = 4, c = 2`?

```
int x = a / b + c * b;
```

**Answer:-**

`x = 6 / 4 + 2 * 4 = 1 + 8 = 9`



**8. What is the output of the following if  $x = 10$ ,  $y = 5$ ?**

```
int z = x % y + x / y;
```

**Answer:-**

$z = 10 \% 5 + 10 / 5 = 0 + 2 = 2$

**9. What is the result if  $m = 8$ ,  $n = 3$ ?**

```
int res = m-- - ++n + m;
```

**Answer:-**

$res = 8 - 4 + 7 = 11$

**10. What will be the value of `res` if  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 4$ ,  $c = 3$ ?**

```
int res = a * b + c++ / --a;
```

**Answer:-**

$res = 2 * 4 + 3 / 1 = 8 + 3 = 11$

**11. What is the output if  $a = 10$ ,  $b = 5$ ?**

```
int result = (a % 2 == 0) ? a / b : b / a;
```

**Answer:-**

$a \% 2 == 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \rightarrow 10 / 5 = 2$

**Result = 2**

**12. What is the output if  $x = 7$ ,  $y = 3$ ?**

```
int res = (x % y > 1) ? x * y : x + y;
```

**Answer:-**

$7 \% 3 = 1 \rightarrow \text{not greater than } 1 \rightarrow \text{false} \rightarrow 7 + 3 = 10$

**Result = 10**

**13. What is the output if  $a = 6$ ,  $b = 2$ ?**

```
int result = (a / b == 3) ? a + b : a - b;
```

**Answer:-**

$6 / 2 = 3 \rightarrow \text{true} \rightarrow 6 + 2 = 8$

**Result = 8**

**14. What is the output if  $a = 9$ ,  $b = 4$ ?**

```
int res = a % b + b % a;
```

**Answer:-**

$9 \% 4 = 1, 4 \% 9 = 4 \rightarrow 1 + 4 = 5$

**Result = 5**

---

**15. What is the output if  $x = 12$ ,  $y = 5$ ?**

```
int result = (x % y == 2) ? x - y : x + y;
```

**Answer:-**

$12 \% 5 = 2 \rightarrow \text{true} \rightarrow 12 - 5 = 7$

**Result = 7**

**16. What is the output if  $a = 15$ ,  $b = 3$ ?**

```
int result = a % b * (a / b);
```

**Answer:-**

$15 \% 3 = 0, 15 / 3 = 5 \rightarrow 0 * 5 = 0$

**Result = 0**

**17. What is the output if  $m = 10$ ,  $n = 4$ ?**

```
int result = (m / n > 2) ? m % n : n % m;
```

**Answer:-**

$10 / 4 = 2 \rightarrow$  not greater  $\rightarrow$  false  $\rightarrow 4 \% 10 = 4$

**Result = 4**

**18. What is the output if a = 8, b = 2, c = 3?**

`int result = (a % b == 0) ? (a / c) : (a * c);`

**Answer:-**

$8 \% 2 = 0 \rightarrow$  true  $\rightarrow 8 / 3 = 2$  (integer division)

**Result = 2**

**19. What is the output if x = 5, y = 2?**

`int res = (x % y == 1) ? x * y : x + y;`

**Answer:-**

$5 \% 2 = 1 \rightarrow$  true  $\rightarrow 5 * 2 = 10$

**Result = 10**

**20. What is the output if a = 20, b = 7?**

`int result = (a / b % 2 == 0) ? a + b : a - b;`

**Answer:-**

$20 / 7 = 2, 2 \% 2 = 0 \rightarrow$  true  $\rightarrow 20 + 7 = 27$

**Result = 27**

**21. What is the output if a = 5, b = 2?**

`int result = (++a % b == 0) ? a / b : a * b;`

**Answer:-**

$++a = 6, 6 \% 2 = 0 \rightarrow$  true  $\rightarrow 6 / 2 = 3$

**Result = 3**

**22. What is the output if x = 9, y = 3?**

`int res = (--x / y > 2) ? x % y : y % x;`

**Answer:-**

$--x = 8, 8 / 3 = 2 \rightarrow$  not greater  $\rightarrow$  false  $\rightarrow 3 \% 8 = 3$

**Result = 3**

**23. What is the output if a = 7, b = 3?**

`int result = (a++ % --b == 1) ? a + b : a - b;`

**Answer:-**

$--b = 2, a++ = 7$  (then  $a=8$ ),  $7 \% 2 = 1 \rightarrow$  true  $\rightarrow 8 + 2 = 10$

**Result = 10**

**24. What is the output if m = 6, n = 2?**

`int res = (++m / ++n == 3) ? m % n : m + n;`

**Answer:-**

$++m = 7, ++n = 3, 7 / 3 = 2 \rightarrow$  false  $\rightarrow 7 + 3 = 10$

**Result = 10**

**25. What is the output if x = 10, y = 5?**

`int result = (--x % y == 0) ? x++ / y : x-- * y;`

**Answer:-**

$--x = 9, 9 \% 5 = 4 \rightarrow$  false  $\rightarrow x-- = 9, x$  becomes 8,  $9 * 5 = 45$

**Result = 45**

**26. What is the output if a = 4, b = 2?**

`int res = (++a % b == 1) ? a-- + b : --a * b;`

**Answer:-**

$++a = 5, 5 \% 2 = 1 \rightarrow$  true  $\rightarrow a-- + b = 5 + 2 = 7$ , then  $a = 4$

**Result = 7**

**27. What is the output if a = 3, b = 2?**

```
int result = (a++ % ++b == 1) ? ++a : --b;
```

**Answer:-**

a++ = 3 (a=4), ++b = 3, 3 % 3 = 0 → false → --b = 2

**Result = 2**

**28. What is the output if x = 8, y = 3?**

```
int res = (++x / --y < 3) ? x++ : y--;
```

**Answer:-**

++x = 9, --y = 2, 9 / 2 = 4 → false → y-- = 2, then y = 1

**Result = 2**

**29. What is the output if a = 10, b = 4?**

```
int result = (--a / b > 2) ? a-- % b : ++b;
```

**Answer:-**

--a = 9, 9 / 4 = 2 → not greater → false → ++b = 5

**Result = 5**

**30. What is the output if m = 6, n = 3?**

```
int res = (++m % --n == 1) ? m++ / n : m-- * n;
```

**Answer:-**

++m = 7, --n = 2, 7 % 2 = 1 → true → m++ = 7 / 2 = 3, then m = 8

**Result = 3**

## One-word question-answer pairs based on the chapter "Operators in Java":

**1. Question:** Operator used to assign a value?

**Answer:** Assignment

**2. Question:** Operator that checks equality?

**Answer:** ==

**3. Question:** Increment operator?

**Answer:** ++

**4. Question:** Logical AND operator?

**Answer:** &&

**5. Question:** Ternary operator symbol?

**Answer:** ?:

**6. Question:** Operator for remainder?

**Answer:** %

**7. Question:** Operator used to create objects?

**Answer:** new

**8. Question:** Unary operator for negation?

**Answer:** -

**9. Question:** Relational operator for not equal?

**Answer:** !=

**10. Question:** Logical OR operator?

**Answer:** ||

## Short answer questions

**1. Question:** What is an operator in Java?

**Answer:** An operator is a symbol that performs an operation on variables and values.

**2. Question:** What does the ++ operator do?

**Answer:** It increments the value of a variable by 1.

---

**3. Question:** What is the difference between == and =?

**Answer:** == is a comparison operator, while = is an assignment operator.

---

**4. Question:** What type of operator is ?: in Java?

**Answer:** It is a ternary operator.

---

**5. Question:** Which operator is used to find the remainder?

**Answer:** The modulus operator %.

---

**6. Question:** What is the use of the new operator in Java?

**Answer:** It is used to create objects of a class.

---

**7. Question:** Name any two relational operators in Java.

**Answer:** >, <, >=, <=, ==, !=

---

**8. Question:** What will be the output of 10 / 3 in Java?

**Answer:** 3 (Integer division)

---

**9. Question:** What does the -- operator do?

**Answer:** It decrements the value of a variable by 1.

---

**10. Question:** Can logical operators be used with non-boolean values in Java?

**Answer:** No, logical operators like &&, ||, and ! are used only with boolean values.

---

**11. Question:** What type of operator is += in Java?

**Answer:** It is a compound assignment operator.

---

**12. Question:** What is the result of the expression true || false?

**Answer:** true

---



**13. Question:** What is the precedence of the / operator compared to +?

**Answer:** / has higher precedence than +.

---

**14. Question:** Which operator is used to compare two values for inequality?

**Answer:** !=

---

**15. Question:** How many operands does a unary operator work with?

**Answer:** One operand.

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