Answer: 1 1 2 2
In an expression involving || operator, evaluation takes place from **left to right** and will be stopped if one of its components evaluates to true (a non-zero value). So, in the given expression m = i++ || j++ || k++, it will stop at j and assign 1 to m as the truth value. Therefore m = 1, i = 1, j = 2 and k = 2 (since k++ will not encounter. so, its value remains 2)

Answer: 2
Here unary minus operator is used twice. Same maths rules apply, i.e., minus (minus) = plus.
Note: we cannot give like --2. Because -- operator can only be applied to variables as a decrement operator (e.g., i--). 2 is a constant and not a variable.

Answer: 0
In the expression, !i>14 , **NOT (!)** operator has more precedence than ' **>**' symbol. **!** is a unary logical operator. **! i** (!10) is 0 (not of true is false). 0>14 is false (zero).

Answer: i=3, j=4
Evaluating i + i produces an integer value only. So sizeof (int) returns 4 (at compile time) and get assigned to j.
Answer: EXAM

Answer: 10
According to precedence table execution of the given operators are as follows:
x++(Postfix operator) i.e., x will become 5, --y (Prefix operator) i.e., y will become -11, * and / have same priority so they will be executed according to their associativity i.e., left to right. So, *will execute first and then /. Then -. So the complete expression would be: 5 - (-11)*2/4 = 5 - (-22)/4 = 5 - (-5) = 5 + 5 = 10.

Answer: 1 0
Since printf executes from right to left, *i++* will be executed first, but it prints value 0 **(**since there is a post increment operator). Next it will increase the value to 1, so next it prints 1 corresponding to the argument ***i***.

Answer: 14
a = b>c ? c>d ? 12 : d>e ? 13 : 14 : 15; can be rewritten as

```
if(b>c)
{
  if(c>d)      a = 12;
  else
    if(d>e)    a = 13;
    else       a = 14;
}
else    a = 15;
```

Answer: c=3 d=5
The comma operator evaluates both of its operands and produces the value of the second. It also has lower precedence than assignment. Hence c = a, b is equivalent to c = a, while d = (a, b) is equivalent to d = b.
Answer: 13
1st condition: 10++ > 9 is true and value of y is increase by 1 i.e., y =11
2nd condition: 11++ != 10 is also ture and value of y is increase by 1 i.e. y =12
3rd condition: 12++ > 11 is also ture and value of y is increase by 1 i.e., y =13

Answer: 50, 13, 24, 50
Answer: a = 4, c = 8
Answer: 22 13 14 14
Answer: 0 8