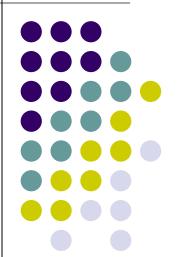
CS 460

Programming Languages
Fall 2023
Dr. Watts
(15 November 2023)



Assignments

- Exercise 2
 - Script running so that your groups can improve their testing techniques
- Exercise 3
 - Your secret folder now contains the .dbg, .lst, .p1, and .p2 files for your lastnameE3.pl460 submission
- Exercise 4
 - .txt file due Wednesday, 2:30 pm
 - We will discuss this in class



Project 2

- Spec and Framework posted
- Extra Credit
 - PL460 program that uses all 93 grammar rules
 - Thursday, 16 November 2023, 6:59 am
 - Draw from Exercise 3
- Suggestions
 - Create First and Follow sets
 - Start with sets for the "Short Grammar"
 - Add in the remaining grammar rules
 - Testing



Exercise 4 Preliminary

• Why?

Expressions and Assignment Statements (Chapter 7)



- Arithmetic Expressions
- Overloaded Operators
- Type Conversions
- Relational and Boolean Expressions
- Short-Circuit Evaluation
- Assignment Statements
- Mixed-Mode Assignment

Arithmetic Expressions

- Operators
- Operator Evaluation Order
 - Precedence
 - Commutativity
 - Associativity
 - Parenthesis
 - Conditional Expressions
 - Operand Evaluation Order
 - Side Effects

```
money operator + (const money & M) const;
money operator += (const money & M);
money operator - (const money & M) const;
money operator -= (const money & M);
money operator * (const double & F) const;
friend money operator * (const double & Factor, const money & M);
money operator *= (const double & Factor);
money operator / (const double & Divisor) const;
money operator /= (const double & Divisor);
money operator % (const int & Divisor) const;
money operator %= (const int & Divisor);
money operator ++ (); // Pre increment
money operator ++ (int); // Post increment
money operator -- (); // Pre decrement
money operator -- (int); // Post decrement
bool operator == (const money & M) const;
bool operator != (const money & M) const;
bool operator < (const money & M) const;
bool operator <= (const money & M) const;</pre>
bool operator > (const money & M) const;
bool operator >= (const money & M) const;
```



friend istream & >> (istream & ins, money & M);



friend ostream & << (ostream & outs, const money & M);



- How do these differ?
 - money operator * (const double & F) const;
 - friend money operator * (const double & Factor, const money & M);
 - money operator *= (const double & Factor);



How do these differ?

- money operator ++ (); // Pre increment
- money operator ++ (int); // Post increment
- money operator -- (); // Pre decrement
- money operator -- (int); // Post decrement