**Minus Operator Overloading for CustomList class:**

**Syntax:**

* Use the “—” symbol to subtract two instances of a CustomList from each other.
* It doesn’t matter what data type the CustomList is.

**Parameters:**

* You need two different lists to pass in. For example:

-(CustomList<T> name1, CustomList<T> name2)

**Return type:**

* Returns a new CustomList<T> after subtracting one list from the other

**Example:**

public static CustomList<T> operator - (CustomList<T> list1, CustomList<T> list2)

{

CustomList<T> newList = new CustomList<T>();

for(int i = 0; i < list1.Count; i++)

{

bool isEqual = false;

for(int j = 0; j < list2.Count; j++)

{

if (list1[i].Equals(list2[j]))

{

isEqual = true;

}

else if(j == (list2.Count - 1) && isEqual == false)

{

newList.Add(list1[i]);

}

}

}

return newList;

}

**Example Unit Test:**

[TestMethod]

public void CustomList\_Subtract\_SubtractTwoListsIntsTogether()

{

//arrange

CustomList<int> list1 = new CustomList<int>();

CustomList<int> list2 = new CustomList<int>();

string expected = "1";

int int1 = 1;

int int2 = 2;

int int3 = 3;

int int4 = 2;

int int5 = 2;

int int6 = 3;

//act

list1.Add(int1);

list1.Add(int2);

list1.Add(int3);

list2.Add(int4);

list2.Add(int5);

list2.Add(int6);

CustomList<int> actual = (list1 - list2);

//assert

Assert.AreEqual(expected, actual.ToString());

}