Datatypes in Dart:

1) num: Supertype for both integer and floating point numbers.

Two types:

int: whole numbers without floating point.

Ex: void main()

```
{
    int x=21;
    print(x); //21
    print(x.runtimeType); //int
}
```

double: number with floating point.

Ex: void main()

```
{
    double x=100.33;
    print(x); //100.33
    print(x.runtimeType); //double
}
```

2) BigInt: BigInt is a class in Dart used to represent integers larger than what the built-in int type can hold.

Ex: void main()

```
{
    BigInt big = BigInt.parse("98765432109876543210987654321");
    print(big);
}
```

Records in dart: Records are a new feature in Dart 3 that let you group multiple values together into a single compound value without defining a class.

Types of records:

1) Positional record: Values are stored by position. Accessed using $1, $2, etc.

Ex: void main()

```
  {
    var person = ("Alice", 25);
    print(person.$1); // Alice
    print(person.$2); // 25
 }
```

2) Named record: Values stored with names (keys). Accessed using the field names.

Ex: void main()

```
  {
    var p = (name: "john", age: 28);
    print(p.name); // john
    print(p.age); // 28
  }
```

Returning Multiple Values:

Ex1: (String, int) info()

```
   {
    return ("john", 50);
   }
   void main()
  {
    var (name, age) = info();
    print('$name is $age years old'); //john is 50 years old.
  }
```

```dart
Ex2: ({String name, int age}) getProfile()
    {
        return (name: "Alice", age: 28);
    }
  void main()
  {
      var (name: name, age: age) = getProfile();
      print("Name: $name"); //Alice
      print("Age: $age"); //28
  }


Ex3: main()
{
    var myData=("john","L&D",yoe:25);
    print(myData.runtimeType);
    print('Employee name is ${myData.$1}');
    print(myData.$3);
    print(myData.yoe);
    var data= getQualification();
    print(args.$3);

}


(String,String,{double cgpa}) getQualification()
{
```

```
    return ("BE","ME",cgpa:8.6);

}
```