quhttps://lh5.googleusercontent.com/0S-LYPikzqVLItTO3Pi4VyWHLelAa84NNGx-f6Oj3tLwVfLIcZQz0dXMGc2tNJFx5mlUOynBFE3iNrH1Dbe_MGBLwb3EuzxYcd2HuP5-W5PE04QWx0qpc90DyJfK7NuEQ5IjeFM0=s0

The operators are special symbols that are used to carry out certain operations on the operands. The Dart has numerous built-in operators which can be used to carry out different functions, for example, ‘+’ is used to add two operands. Operators are meant to carry operations on one or two operands.

Different types of operatror

1. Arithmetic Operators
2. Relational Operators
3. Type Test Operators
4. Bitwise Operators
5. Assignment Operators
6. Logical Operators
7. Conditional Operator
8. Cascade Notation Operator

Arithmetic Operators

These class of operators contain those operators which are used to perform arithmetic operation on the operands. They are binary operators i.e they act on two operands.

Example

Var c=a +b;

Print(“sum of a and b is$c”)

Relational Operators

These class of operators contain those operators which are used to perform relational operation on the operands. It goes like this:

Example

Var c=a >b;

Print(“a is greater than b is $c”);

Type Test Operators

These class of operators contain those operators which are used to perform comparison on the operands. It goes like this:

Example

String a = ‘gfg’;

Double b= 3.3;

Print(a is string)

Print(b is int);

Bitwise Operators

These class of operators contain those operators which are used to perform bitwise operation on the operands. It goes like this:

Example

Var c = a & b;

Print(c);

**5. Assignment Operators:**

These class of operators contain those operators which are used to assign value to the operands. It goes like this:

Example

Var c =a\*b;

Print(c);

**6. Logical Operators:**

**These class of operators contain those operators which are used to logically combine two or more conditions of the operands. It goes like this:**

**Example**

**Int a=5;**

**Int b =7;**

**Bool c=a>10 && b >10;**

**Print(c);**

**7. Conditional Operators:**

**These class of operators contain those operators which are used to perform comparison on the operands. It goes like this:**

**Example**

**Var c= (a<10);**

**Print(c);**

**8. Cascade Notation Operators:**

**These class of operators allows you to perform a sequence of operation on the same element. It allows you to perform multiple methods on the same object. It goes like this:**

**Example**

**Var a;**

**Var b;**

**Question no 2**

**Output is 3**

**C. 1**

**d.1**

**e.2**

**f.3**

**question no 3**

**var a=600;**

**var sum=500\*600;**

**print(sum);**

**question no 4**

**List<int> first = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7];**

**List<int> second = [3,5,6,7,9,10];**

**List<int> difference = first.toSet().difference(second.toSet()).toList();**

**print(difference.toString());**

**// prints [1, 2, 4]**

**}**

**Question no 5**

**“?? This is for null aware operator and ?”and this is used for null safety**

**Question no 7**

**var arr = ['a','b','c','d','e'];**

**arr.add('6');**

**print(arr);**

**question no 7b**

**var arr = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10];**

**print(arr);**

**c**

**var a= {1: 7 , 2: 14 , 3 : 21 , 4: 28, 5 :35 ,6: 42, 7: 49, 8:56, 9: 63,10:70};**

**a.forEach((key, val) {**

**print('{7 x $key = $val}');**

**});**

**Question 9**

**var arr = ["ali","hasan","subhan"];**

**var arre = [23,24,25];**

**var total = 500;**

**var percentage= arre[0]/ total\*100;**

**print(percentage);**

**var hasan= arre[1]/ total\*100;**

**var subhan= arre[2]/ total\*100;**

**print("${percentage} ${hasan} ${subhan}");**

**}**

**Question no 11**

**var a= "hydeerabad";**

**var b= "islam";**

**String string = 'hyderabad';**

**final letter='hyder';**

**final newLetter='islam';**

**string = string.replaceAll(letter, newLetter);**

**print(string);**

**}**

**Question no 12**

     ("Sum of a and b is $c");