* Arithmetic Operators
* Equality Operators
* Logical Operators
* Assignment Operators
* Bitwise Operators
* Logical Operators
* Quote-like Operators
* Miscellaneous Operators

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| **Sr.No.** | **Operator & Description** |
| 1 | **+ ( Addition )**  Adds values on either side of the operator  **Example** − $a + $b will give 30 |
| 2 | **- (Subtraction)**  Subtracts right hand operand from left hand operand  **Example** − $a - $b will give -10 |
| 3 | **\* (Multiplication)**  Multiplies values on either side of the operator  **Example** − $a \* $b will give 200 |
| 4 | **/ (Division)**  Divides left hand operand by right hand operand  **Example** − $b / $a will give 2 |
| 5 | **% (Modulus)**  Divides left hand operand by right hand operand and returns remainder  **Example** − $b % $a will give 0 |
| 6 | **\*\* (Exponent)**  Performs exponential (power) calculation on operators  **Example** − $a\*\*$b will give 10 to the power 20 |

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| **Sr.No.** | **Operator & Description** |
| 1 | **== (equal to)**  Checks if the value of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true.  **Example** − ($a == $b) is not true. |
| 2 | **!= (not equal to)**  Checks if the value of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.  **Example** − ($a != $b) is true. |
| 3 | **<=>**  Checks if the value of two operands are equal or not, and returns -1, 0, or 1 depending on whether the left argument is numerically less than, equal to, or greater than the right argument.  **Example** − ($a <=> $b) returns -1. |
| 4 | **> (greater than)**  Checks if the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.  **Example** − ($a > $b) is not true. |
| 5 | **< (less than)**  Checks if the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.  **Example** − ($a < $b) is true. |
| 6 | **>= (greater than or equal to)**  Checks if the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.  **Example** − ($a >= $b) is not true. |
| 7 | **<= (less than or equal to)**  Checks if the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.  **Example** − ($a <= $b) is true. |

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| **Sr.No.** | **Operator & Description** |
| 1 | **and**  Called Logical AND operator. If both the operands are true then then condition becomes true.  **Example** − ($a and $b) is false. |
| 2 | **&&**  C-style Logical AND operator copies a bit to the result if it exists in both operands.  **Example** − ($a && $b) is false. |
| 3 | **or**  Called Logical OR Operator. If any of the two operands are non zero then then condition becomes true.  **Example** − ($a or $b) is true. |
| 4 | **||**  C-style Logical OR operator copies a bit if it exists in eather operand.  **Example** − ($a || $b) is true. |
| 5 | **not**  Called Logical NOT Operator. Use to reverses the logical state of its operand. If a condition is true then Logical NOT operator will make false.  **Example** − not($a and $b) is true. |