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Assume variable aholds10andvariableb holds 20 then following are the Perl arithmatic operators -

| Operator | Description | Example |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| + | Addition - Adds values on either side of the operator | a + b will give 30 |
| - | Subtraction - Subtracts right hand operand from left hand operand | a − b will give -10 |
| * | Multiplication - Multiplies values on either side of the operator | a * b will give 200 |
| 1 | Division - Divides left hand operand by right hand operand | b/a will give 2 |
| % | Modulus - Divides left hand operand by right hand operand and returns remainder | ba will give 0 |
| ** | Exponent - Performs exponential <i>power</i> calculation on operators | a**b will give 10 to the power 20 |

Example

Try the following example to understand all the arithmatic operators available in Perl. Copy and paste the following Perl program in test.pl file and execute this program.

```
#!/usr/local/bin/perl
a = 21;
b = 10;
print "Value of \$a = \$a and value of \$b = \$b";
c = a + b;
print 'Value of a + b = ' \cdot c \cdot ''n'';
c = a - b;
print 'Value of a - b = ' \cdot c \cdot 'n';
c = a * b;
print 'Value of $a * $b = ' . $c . "\n";
c = a / b;
print 'Value of $a / $b = ' . $c . "\n";
c = a \% b;
print 'Value of $a % $b = ' . $c. "\n";
a = 2;
b = 4;
c = a ** b;
print 'Value of $a ** $b = ' . $c . "\n";
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result –

```
Value of a = 21 and value of b = 10
Value of a + b = 31
Value of a - b = 11
```

```
Value of $a * $b = 210

Value of $a / $b = 2.1

Value of $a % $b = 1

Value of $a ** $b = 16

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