

PERL ASSIGNMENT OPERATORS EXAMPLE

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Assume variable *a* holds 10 and variable *b* holds 20, then below are assignment operators available in Perl and their usage –

Operator	Description	Example
=	Simple assignment operator, Assigns values from right side operands to left side operand	$c = a + b$ will assign value of $a + b$ into c
+=	Add AND assignment operator, It adds right operand to the left operand and assign the result to left operand	$c += a$ is equivalent to $c = c + a$
-=	Subtract AND assignment operator, It subtracts right operand from the left operand and assign the result to left operand	$c -= a$ is equivalent to $c = c - a$
*=	Multiply AND assignment operator, It multiplies right operand with the left operand and assign the result to left operand	$c *= a$ is equivalent to $c = c * a$
/=	Divide AND assignment operator, It divides left operand with the right operand and assign the result to left operand	$c /= a$ is equivalent to $c = c / a$
%=	Modulus AND assignment operator, It takes modulus using two operands and assign the result to left operand	$c a$ is equivalent to $c = c \% a$
**=	Exponent AND assignment operator, Performs exponential <i>power</i> calculation on operators and assign value to the left operand	$c ** a$ is equivalent to $c = c ** a$

Example

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

```
#!/usr/local/bin/perl

$a = 10;
$b = 20;

print "Value of \$a = $a and value of \$b = $b\n";

$c = $a + $b;
print "After assignment value of \$c = $c\n";

$c += $a;
print "Value of \$c = $c after statement \$c += \$a\n";

$c -= $a;
print "Value of \$c = $c after statement \$c -= \$a\n";

$c *= $a;
print "Value of \$c = $c after statement \$c *= \$a\n";

$c /= $a;
print "Value of \$c = $c after statement \$c /= \$a\n";
```

```
$c %= $a;  
print "Value of \$c = $c after statement \$c %= \$a\n";  
  
$c = 2;  
$a = 4;  
print "Value of \$a = $a and value of \$c = $c\n";  
$c **= $a;  
print "Value of \$c = $c after statement \$c **= \$a\n";
```

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

```
Value of $a = 10 and value of $b = 20  
After assignment value of $c = 30  
Value of $c = 40 after statement $c += $a  
Value of $c = 30 after statement $c -= $a  
Value of $c = 300 after statement $c *= $a  
Value of $c = 30 after statement $c /= $a  
Value of $c = 0 after statement $c %= $a  
Value of $a = 4 and value of $c = 2  
Value of $c = 16 after statement $c **= $a  
Loading [Mathjax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/jax.js
```