Assignment arithmetic operator

Arithmetic operator joined with assignment operator.

• suppose we have a variable

stores 6 in a

Count = 0

- whatever the value is stored results into it.
- It means we want to modify the value of a and increase it by 1
- The a is assigned two timws the value of a is taken and increased by 1

So, this type of statements usually used for counting

Count= count+1 this means 1 = 0+1

- Count = count+1. This type of statements can be written in short like count+=1
- a=a+1 instead of writing this elaborated statement we can write it in short like a+=1.
- This statement was for addition
- Now, in same way if we have anything to subtract we can use substraction.

this means the same thing n- assigns 1

• if we have a variable p=10 and we want to multiply it with a variable x=5

then we may be assigning p=p*x

$$p*=x$$

to make the statements short this operations are given

- bitwise operators can also be used with these assignment operators.
- If we have two variables a=10, b=14 and want to perform & operation

a=a & b

a& =b

if we want to do something in other way

b=a&b this is the statement we can change to b&=a.

- when want to store the result in a then
- say a=&b this type of statement can be converted to a&=b
- if we want b to store result in b then say b=a & b this type of statement can be converted to b&=a assignment as well as bitwise operator can be joined together to make our statement shorter

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most of the time counting statement is used

>>>> a=5 # assigning value 5 to variable

>>>> a=a+1# incrementing by 1

>>>> a

6# a becomes 6 after incrementing

>>>>count=0

>>>>count+1#incremneted by 1

1 # becomes 1

>>>>count+=1

>>>>count+=1

>>>>count+=1

>>>>count+=1
```

Instead of writing this complex statement we can write it in short

Like this

>>>>count+=1
>>>> count
3