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JavaScript Comparison and Logical Operators

Comparison Operators (given x = 5)

Operator	Description	Example
==	is equal to	5 == 8 is false
===	is exactly equal to (value and type)	x === 5 is true x === "5" is false
!=	is not equal	x != 8 is true
>	is greater than	5 > 8 is false
<	is less than	5 < 8 is true
>=	is greater than or equal to	5 >= 8 is false
<=	is less than or equal to	5 <= 8 is true

Logical Operators (given x=6 and y=3)

Operator	Description	Example
&&	and	(x < 10 && y > 1) is true
||	or	(x == 5 || y == 5) is false
!	not	!(x == y) is true

Conditional Operator

```
var1 = ( cond ) ? val1 : val2;
```

A conditional operator assigns a value to a variable based on some condition. For the script, if the OK button is clicked, then go back to the default homepage. Otherwise, go back to the current page.

```
<html><body>
 <script type="text/javascript">
  ( window.confirm( "Go home?" ) )
   ? window.home( )
   : window.location = document.referrer;
 </script>
</body></html>
```

Display the HTML   reset

The method `home` of the object <u>window</u> points the browser to the URL specified in preferences as the user's home page; equivalent to the user pressing the browser's `Home` button.

Demonstration

The following demonstration shows how the script of HTML and JavaScript is displayed on the Web.

<div align="center">

[Display the HTML]   [Reset]

</div>

```html
<html>
 <body>
  <script type="text/javascript">
   var d = new Date( );
   var time = d.getHours( );
   if ( time < 12 )
    document.write("<b>Good morning!</b>");
   else if (( time >= 12 ) && ( time <= 18 ))
    document.write("<b>Good afternoon!</b>");
   else
    document.write("<b>Good evening!</b>");
  </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

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