### Example for Logical Operators:

```javascript

let x = 5;

let y = 10;

// Logical AND (&&) example

console.log(x < 10 && y > 5); // Output: true

// Logical OR (||) example

console.log(x === 5 || y === 5); // Output: true

// Logical NOT (!) example

console.log(!(x === y)); // Output: true

```

### Difference between "==" and "===" operators:

- `==` is the equality operator and checks for value equality after coercion.

- `===` is the strict equality operator and checks for both value and type equality without coercion. For example:

```javascript

console.log(5 == '5'); // Output: true (coerced equality check)

console.log(5 === '5'); // Output: false (strict equality check)

```

### Number of Operators in JS:

JavaScript has various types of operators. There are around \*\*30 different operators\*\* in JavaScript, including arithmetic, comparison, logical, assignment, bitwise, etc.

### Use of `parseInt` in JavaScript:

`parseInt` is used to parse a string and convert it into an integer. For instance:

```javascript

let numberString = "10";

let number = parseInt(numberString); // Output: 10

```

### Finding odd and even numbers from user input:

```javascript

let userInput = prompt("Enter a number: ");

let number = parseInt(userInput);

if (number % 2 === 0) {

console.log(number + " is an even number.");

} else {

console.log(number + " is an odd number.");

}

```

This JavaScript code will prompt the user for input, convert it to an integer using `parseInt`, and then determine if the number is odd or even using the modulus operator (%).