JS Conditions

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Overview

JS Conditional Statements

-if-else

-if-else if-else

-switch-case

-ternary operator

JS Conditional Statements

JavaScript provides several conditional statements that allow you to execute different blocks of code based on certain conditions. The syntax of conditional statements in JavaScript includes the following:

- **if statement:**

The if statement is used to execute a block of code if a specified condition is true.

```
if (condition) {
  // Code to be executed if the condition is true
}
```

```
let age = 18;

if (age >= 18) {
  console.log("You are an adult."); // This will be executed if the condition is true
} else {
  console.log("You are a minor."); // This will be executed if the condition is false
}
```

- **if...else statement:**

The if...else statement is used to execute one block of code if a condition is true and another block of code if the condition is false.

```
if (condition) {
  // Code to be executed if the condition is true
} else {
  // Code to be executed if the condition is false
}
```

```
let age = 25;


if (age >= 18) {
  console.log("You are an adult."); // This will be executed if the condition is true
} else {
  console.log("You are a minor."); // This will be executed if the condition is false
}
```

- **if...else if...else statement:**

The if...else if...else statement allows you to check multiple conditions and execute different blocks of code based on the first condition that evaluates to true.

```
if (condition1) {
  // Code to be executed if condition1 is true
} else if (condition2) {
  // Code to be executed if condition2 is true
} else {
  // Code to be executed if all conditions are false
}
```

```
let num = 15;

if (num > 0) {
  console.log("Number is positive.");
} else if (num < 0) {
  console.log("Number is negative.");
} else {
  console.log("Number is zero.");
}
```

- **switch statement:**

The switch statement is used to perform different actions based on different conditions. It evaluates an expression and matches its value against multiple cases, executing the code associated with the matching case.

```
switch (expression) {
  case value1:
    // Code to be executed if expression matches value1
    break;
  case value2:
    // Code to be executed if expression matches value2
    break;
  default:
    // Code to be executed if expression doesn't match any case
}
```

```javascript
let day = "Monday";

switch (day) {
  case "Monday":
    console.log("It's the beginning of the week.");
    break;

  case "Tuesday":
  case "Wednesday":
  case "Thursday":
    console.log("It's a weekday.");
    break;

  case "Friday":
    console.log("It's Friday! Weekend is near.");
    break;

  case "Saturday":
  case "Sunday":
    console.log("It's the weekend!");
    break;

  default:
    console.log("Invalid day.");
}
```

- **ternary operator:**

The ternary operator (condition ? expression1 : expression2) provides a concise way to write a conditional statement. It evaluates the condition and returns either expression1 if the condition is true or expression2 if the condition is false.

```
var result = condition ? expression1 : expression2;
```

```
let age = 20;


// Using the ternary operator to check if the age is greater than or equal to 18
// If true, assign "Adult" to status, otherwise, assign "Minor"
let status = age >= 18 ? "Adult" : "Minor";



console.log(status); // Output: "Adult"
```

References

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