JS Operators

What are Operators?

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In JavaScript, we have comparison operators and logical operators

Comparison operators compare two values (e.g. equal, greater than)

Logical operators are used to make more complex conditionals

• e.g. Deciding based on two different facts (this AND that, this OR that)

Comparison Operators

Comparison Operators

== Loose equality 4 == "4" == Strict equality 1 != "5" !== Loose inequality 1 != "5" !== Strict inequality 8 !== 2 > Greater than 14 > 10 >= Greater than or equal to 19 >= 14 < Less than 10 < 242 <= Less than or equal to 214 <= 344	Operator	Meaning	Example
! =Loose inequality1 != "5"! ==Strict inequality8 !== 2>Greater than14 > 10>=Greater than or equal to19 >= 14<Less than10 < 242	==	Loose equality	4 == "4"
! == Strict inequality 8 ! == 2 > Greater than 14 > 10 >= Greater than or equal to 19 >= 14 < Less than 10 < 242	===	Strict equality	4 === 4
> Greater than 14 > 10 >= Greater than or equal to 19 >= 14 < Less than 10 < 242	!=	Loose inequality	1 != "5"
>= Greater than or equal to 19 >= 14 < Less than 10 < 242	!==	Strict inequality	8 !== 2
Less than 10 < 242	>	Greater than	14 > 10
	>=	Greater than or equal to	19 >= 14
<= Less than or equal to 214 <= 344	<	Less than	10 < 242
	<=	Less than or equal to	214 <= 344

<u>==</u> VS. <u>===</u>

The answer is based on something called type coercion

- When you use the threequals sign
 - The values and types must be the same
- When you use the double equals
 - The types will be coerced (if different)
 - The values after coercion must end up similar
 - e.g. 4 == "4"

<u>==</u> VS. <u>===</u>

So, type coercion is when a data type is converted into a different type

Almost always use ===! Be in charge of converting between types

You need to remember far less, too (e.g. Strict Equality vs. Loose Equality)

Logical Operators

Logical Operators

Operator	Meaning	Example
&&	AND	3 === 3 && 2 === 2
	OR	4 === 1 4 === 4
!	NOT	!false

&& Truth Table

Condition 1	Condition 2	Result
false	false	false
true	false	false
false	true	false
true	true	true

BOTH sides must be true(ish)

| | Truth Table

Condition 1	Condition 2	Result	
false	false	false	
true	false	true	
false	true	true	
true	true	true	

One or more sides must be true(ish)

| | Logical Operator

```
var lang = "HTML";

if (lang === "HTML" || lang === "CSS" || lang === "JS") {
   console.log("You are talking about a frontend language");
} else {
   console.log("It is probably a backend language");
}
```

&& Logical Operator

```
var userNameExists = true;
var correctPassword = true;

if (userNameExists === true && correctPassword === true) {
   console.log("You are logged in");
} else {
   console.log("Something went wrong");
}
```

! Logical Operator

```
var hasAccount = false;

if ( !hasAccount ) {
  console.log("You can create an account");
} else {
  console.log("You already have an account");
}
```

In-class Exercise / Homework

Do the exercises found here