4.1
TOMA DE DECISIONES

FACTORES

- Falsy Values
- Evaluación Perezosa
- Coercion vs Strict
- Bifurcaciones
  - If else
  - Ternarios
  - Switch
- Usar Objetos como un switch

FALSY VALUES

- false
- undefined
- null
- 0
- NaN
- Cadena vacía ("")

EVALUACIÓN PEREZOSA

- OR
- AND

COERCION ALGORITHM

The comparison x == y, where x and y are values, produces **true** or **false**. Such a comparison is performed as follows:

1. If Type(x) is the same as Type(y), then
    a. Return the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison x === y.
2. If x is **null** and y is **undefined**, return **true**.
3. If x is **undefined** and y is **null**, return **true**.
4. If Type(x) is Number and Type(y) is String, return the result of the comparison x == ToNumber(y).
5. If Type(x) is String and Type(y) is Number, return the result of the comparison ToNumber(x) == y.
6. If Type(x) is Boolean, return the result of the comparison ToNumber(x) == y.
7. If Type(y) is Boolean, return the result of the comparison x == ToNumber(y).
8. If Type(x) is either String, Number, or Symbol and Type(y) is Object, return the result of the comparison x == ToPrimitive(y).
9. If Type(x) is Object and Type(y) is either String, Number, or Symbol, return the result of the comparison ToPrimitive(x) == y.
10. Return **false**.