Operators

Arithmetic Operators
Comparison Operators
Logical Operators

Arithmetic Operators

Arithmetic operators are used to perform arithmetic between variables and/or values.

Examples: let y = 5;

Operator	Description	Example	Result in y	Result in x
+	Addition	x = y + 2	y = 5	x = 7
-	Subtraction	x = y - 2	y = 5	x = 3
*	Multiplication	x = y * 2	y = 5	x = 10
/	Division	x = y / 2	y = 5	x = 2.5
%	Modulus	x = y % 2	y = 5	x = 1
++	Increment	x = ++y	y = 6	x = 6
--	Decrement	x = --y	y = 4	x = 4

Assignment Operators: Examples

```
let x = 10;
let y = 5;
```

Operator	Example	Same as	Result in x
+=	x += y	x = x + y	x = 15
-=	x -= y	x = x - y	x = 5

Type Coercion: Introduction

Type coercion is the process of converting a value from one type to another (such as string to number, object to boolean, and so on). Any type, be it primitive or an object, is a valid subject for type coercion.

Implicit & Explicit Coersion

We can explicitly convert between types by writing the appropriate code.
E.g. Number(value).

Since JavaScript is a weakly-typed language, values can also be converted between different types automatically, and it is called implicit type coercion.

Three Types of Coersion

There are only three types of conversion in JavaScript:

to string
to boolean
to number

*Conversion logic for primitives and objects works differently, but both primitives and objects can only be converted in these three ways.