Numbers

Defining a number in JavaScript is actually pretty simple. The **Number** data type includes any positive or negative integer, as well as decimals. Entering a number into the console will return it right back to you.

```
3
```

> **Returns:** 3

There, you did it.

Arithmetic operations

You can also perform calculations with numbers pretty easily. Basically type out an expression the way you would type it in a calculator.

```
3 + 2.1
```

> **Returns:** 5.1

Now you try!

QUESTION 1 OF 2

Enter the expressions (one at a time) into the console and determine what each expression evaluates to.

| 12 | 92 |

EXPRESSION	SOLUTION
2 + 10 - 19 + 4 - 90 + 1	-92
-20 + -19 - (-10) - (-1) + 24	-4
(10/5) * 4 - 20	-12
4096 % 12	4

SUBMIT

Just like in mathematics, you can compare two numbers to see if one's greater than, less than, or equal to the other.

```
5 > 10
```

Returns: false

```
5 < 10
```

Returns: true

```
5 == 10
```

Returns: false

Comparisons between numbers will either evaluate to true or false. Here are some more examples, so you can try it out!

Operator	Meaning
<	Less than
>	Greater than
<=	Less than or Equal to
>=	Greater than or Equal to
==	Equal to
!=	Not Equal to

QUESTION 2 OF 2

Enter the expressions (one at a time) into the console and determine what each expression evaluates to.

Submit to check your answer choices!

EXPRESSION	SOLUTION
43 > 47	false
12 == 17	false
3 <= 3	true

Numbers

SUBMIT

TIP: The values `true` and `false` have significant importance in JavaScript. These values are called **Booleans** and are another data type in JavaScript. Later in this lesson, you'll learn more about why Booleans are so important in programming.

NEXT