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// LECTURE 14: Operators

// Arithmetic Operators
const CURRENT_YEAR = 2037;
const ageJonas = CURRENT_YEAR - 1991; // - operator
const ageSarah = CURRENT_YEAR - 2018;
// Console.log multiple values here using a comma
console.log(ageJonas, ageSarah); // ==> 46 19
// * is the multiplication operator
// / is the division operator
// ** is the power operator.
console.log(ageJonas * 2, ageJonas / 10, 2 ** 3); // ==> 92 4.6 8

// + operator for concatenation
const firstName = "Jonathan";
const lastName = "Teo";
console.log(firstname + " " + lastName); // ==> Jonathan Teo
// there is a better way to do this - called Template Strings
// but we'll focus on operators now.

// typeof operator
console.log(typeof firstName); // ==> string
console.log(typeof 50); //  ==> number

// Assignment operators
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let x = 10 + 5;
console.log(x); // ==> 15 (because of operator precedence)
x+=10; // This is analogous to x = x + 10;
console.log(x); // ==> 25
x*=4; console.log(x) // ==> 100
x++; // this means x = x+1;
console.log(x) // ==> 101
x--; // means x = x-1
console.log(x) // ==> 100

// Comparison Operators
// The result of boolean operators is a boolean
// All standard
console.log(ageJonas > ageSarah); // ==> true
// Other comparison operators:
// > < >= <=
console.log (CURRENT_YEAR - 1991 > CURRENT_YEAR - 2010); // ==> true
// Note that it does the subtraction operations first,
// before the comparison operator works.

// Lecture 15: Operator Precedence
console.log (CURRENT_YEAR - 1991 > CURRENT_YEAR - 2010); // so why does this work?
// Refer to a precedence table -
// Note that the subtractions are completed first
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    completed first;
// before the comparison operators.
// From the table we can see which
    operators are executed from right to
    left, and which are executed from left
    to right.
console.log(25 - 10 - 5); // ==> 10 (left
    to right)
x = 5; // right to left
console.log(x); // ==> 5


// Declaring 2 variables using let
let x,y;
x = 3; y = 5;

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