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// LECTURE 21: Truthy and Falsy Values

// 5 falsy values in JS: 0, ``, undefined, null, NaN
console.log(Boolean(0)); // ==> false
console.log(Boolean(``)); // ==> false
console.log(Boolean(undefined)); // ==> false
console.log(Boolean(null));   // ==> false
console.log(Boolean(NaN)); //==> false
console.log(Boolean(`Jonas`)); // ==> true
console.log(Boolean()); //==> true

// Type Coercion to Booleans happen when we use logical operators
// for example:
console.log(18 > 17); // this is as good as writing
console.log(Boolean(18 > 17)); // ==> true

// See if a person has money
const money = 0; // this is the number 0, it evaluates to false.
if (money) console.log(`Don't spend it all!`); // type coercion of variable money to a boolean
else console.log(`You should get a job!`);

// ==> You should get a job!

// Lecture 22: == vs === operators
const age = 18;
```

```
// Check if the age is exactly 18 using ===
if (age === 18) console.log(`Adult`);  // ==> Adult
// This operator will return a true or false value
// This operator will return a true / false if both sides are exactly 18
// The triple equal ( === ) strict equality operator, it does not perform type coercion. Only returns true when both values are exactly the same.
// The loose equality operator ( == ) - this operator DOES type coercion.
console.log(age == `18`); // ==> true
console.log(age === 18); //==> true
console.log(age === `18`); // ==> false
// Try to always use the strict equality operator, pretend that the double equality doesn't even exist.

// Asking user for a number
const fav = prompt("Enter your favourite number:");
console.log(fav); // ==> Whatever the user enters
console.log(typeof fav); // ==> string

if (fav == 23) console.log("Cool!"); // fav will be converted to an integer.
if (fav === 23) console.log("Not cool"); // no type coercion here.
```

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44
45  // What if we force the type conversion at
     the prompt
46  const fav = Number(prompt("Enter your
     favourite number:"));
47  console.log(typeof fav); //==> Number
48  if (fav === 23) console.log("Not cool!"); /
     / Both will execute
49  if (fav == 23) console.log("Cool!"); //
     Both will execute
50
51  if (fav === 7); // if fav == 7
52  else if(fav === 23) {console.log(`Haiz`);}
     // this line will run.
53  else;
54
55  // Lecture 24: Logical operators
56
57   // Logical AND &&
58  console.log(true && true); // ==> true
59  console.log(false && true); // ==> false
60  console.log(false && false); // ==> false
61
62  // Logical OR ||
63  console.log(true || true); // ==> true
64  console.log(false || true); // ==> true
65  console.log (false || false); // ==> false
66
67  // Logical NOT !
68  console.log(!true); // ==> false
69
```