```
// Lecture 26: Switch statement

const day = `Monday`;
switch (day) // this will compare day and the case names in a STRICT equality fashion
{
    case `monday`: console.log(1); break;
    case `tuesday`: console.log(2); break;
    case `wednesday`: console.log(3); break;
    case `thursday`: console.log(4); break;
    case `friday`: console.log(5); break;
    case `saturday`: console.log(6); break;
    case `sunday`: console.log(7); break;
    default: console.log("Not a valid day.");
}
// ==> 1

// Lecture 27: Statements and Expressions
// Expressions are pieces of code that produces a value.
let exp = 3+4; // 3+4 can be an Expressions
exp = 1; // 1 is also a value, so 1 is an expression.
exp = !true || !false && !false // ==> a boolean expression.

// Statement - if-else, switch are called statements. On their own, statements are actions to help guide our code.
```

```
// So that's why ifs are called an if-
  'statements'.

// Lecture 28: Ternary Operator
const age = 20;
if (age >= 18) console.log('Adult');
else console.log('Not adult');

// That is the same as
(age >= 18)? console.log(`Adult`):
  console.log('Not Adult');

// And also the same as:
console.log((age >= 18)? 'Adult': 'Not
  adult');
```