MISSION READY

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DEVELOP

Comparison Operators

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Comparison operators

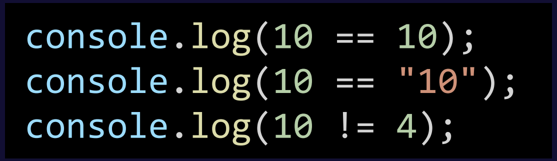
- In JavaScript, there are times where we need to compare the values of some variables.
- To be able to compare values or variables we need to use comparison operators. These include:

Operator	Description
==	Equal to
===	Equal value and type
!=	Not equal
!==	Not equal value or type
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal

Comparison operators continued...

- A comparison should evaluate to either true or false.
- If we run `console.log(2 == 2);` it will give us an output of True.
- If we run `console.log(2 == 3);` it will give us an output of False.

- What do you think will be the output of these?



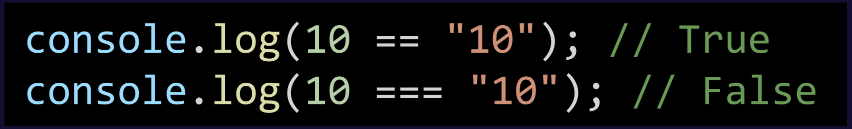
```
console.log(10 == 10);
console.log(10 == "10");
console.log(10 != 4);
```

Strict comparison operators (===, !==)

- When comparing two variables we can choose to use either regular comparisons (==, !=) or strict comparisons (===, !==).
- `10` is a Number, but `"10"` is a String.
- If we use regular comparisons to compare them it gives us True.
- If we use strict comparisons, then it gives us False.

Strict comparison operators continued…

- Regular comparisons only check if the two variables look the same and doesn’t care about the Type
- Strict comparisons check if they look the same and also check if they are the same Type

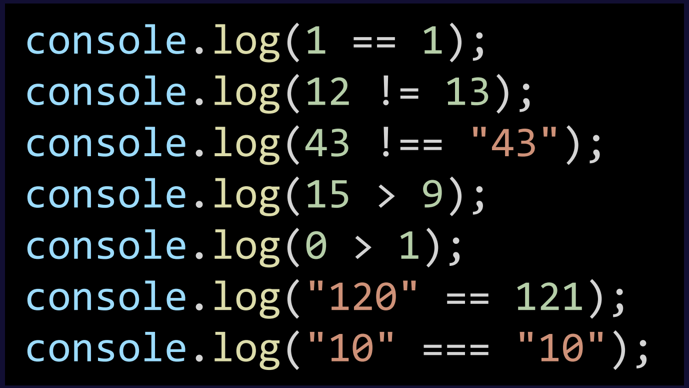


```
console.log(10 == "10"); // True
console.log(10 === "10"); // False
```

- In general, it is always preferred to use strict operators like === and !==

Exercise 1

- Write down what you think the output of these console.log’s will be
- Try not to cheat and run these yourself, if you don’t know take a guess.



```
console.log(1 == 1);
console.log(12 != 13);
console.log(43 !== "43");
console.log(15 > 9);
console.log(0 > 1);
console.log("120" == 121);
console.log("10" === "10");
```

Thank you

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