Week 3 Day 1 15/05/2023

# Javascript 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:
* **==**  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?

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

When comparing 2 variables we can choose to use either regular comparisons (==, !=) or strict comparisons (===, !==).

*  is a number, but  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.

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

Conditional and Logical Operators

# Conditionals

* Conditionals in JavaScript are used to decide which block of code to run depending on some “condition”.
* There are three fundamental conditional statements that we can make use of in JavaScript:
* if
* else
* if else
* “if” statements can be used on their own to run some code that passes a condition, but “else” and “if else” statements will always come after an “if” statement to run some other block of code if the initial condition is false.

If statements

Conditionals syntax:

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* First, we write the if statement, then we include our conditional statement between paratheses. In this case the statement is 1===1.
* The conditional statement should always evaluate to either true or false.
* If the condition is true, the code within the “if” statement is executed, otherwise the program continues.

# If statements continued

We can also use variables in our conditional statement.

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Try it yourself, create your own if statement.

A screen shot of a computer program

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contributions