CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

First Thing-

LET'S PRACTICE MORE

Check Out

ASSIGNMENT #1

JQUERY METHODS

What do these do?

```
.parent();
.children();
.siblings();
.next();
.prev();
.find();
event.preventDefault();
.ready();
```

JQUERY IN ACTION

What do these do?

```
$("li").parent().css("border", "1px solid
red");

$("#box-20").next().css({
  "background-color": "yellow",
  "color": "black"
});

$(".class-19").toggleClass('container');
```
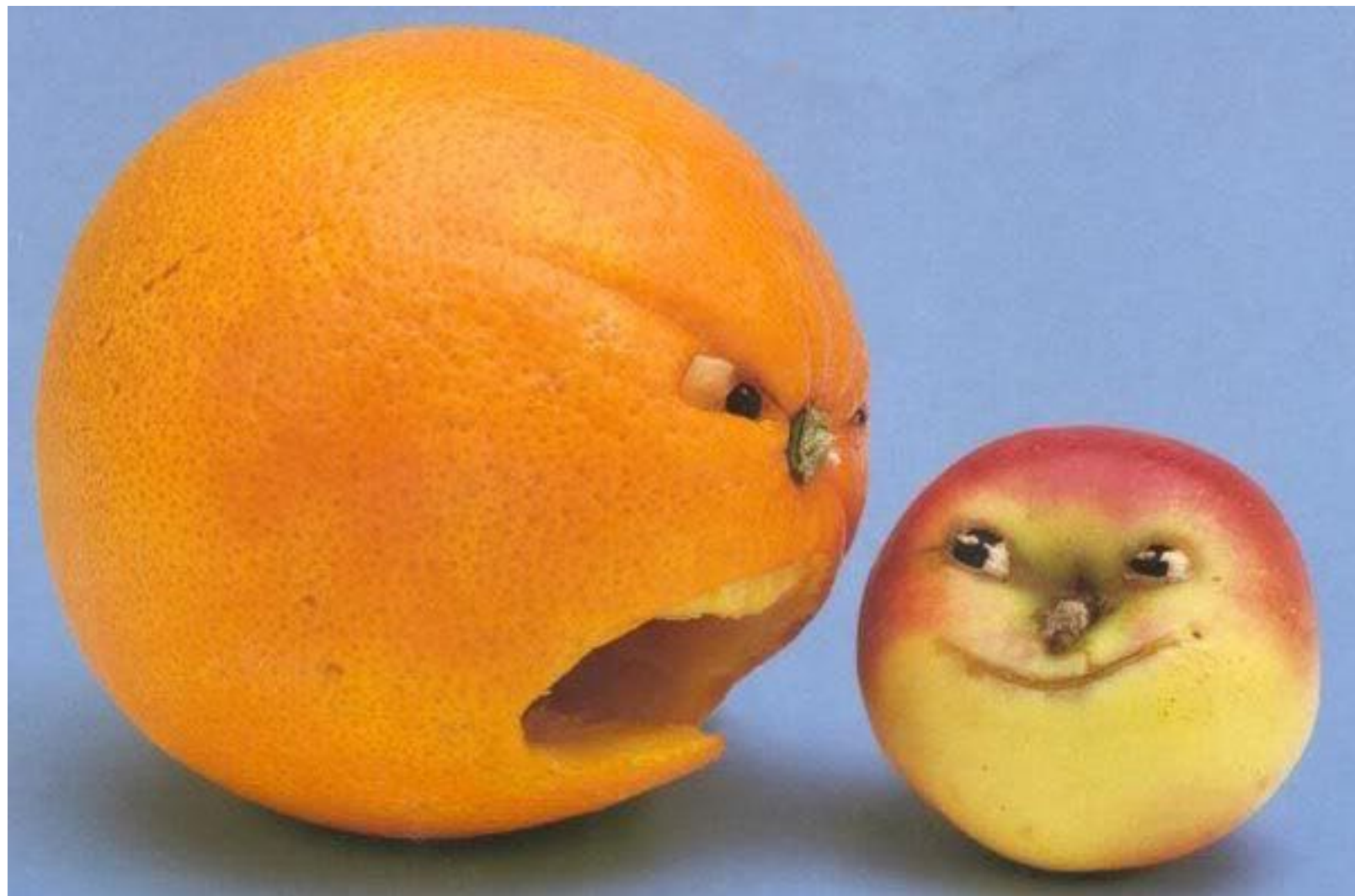
JQUERY IN ACTION

What does this do?

```
$(document).ready(function {
  $('.container').click(function {
    $('li').parent().css({
    'color': 'red',
    'border': "2px dotted #222"
    )};
  });
});
```

COMPARING DATA

Check Out

ASSIGNMENT #2

While the Lecture is Going On

COMPARISON OPERATORS

Allow you to compare instead of define values

```
>    (greater than)
>=   (greater than or equal to)
<    (less than)
<=   (less than or equal to)
===  (equality)
!==  (inequality)
```

COMPARISON OPERATORS

They usually compare integers or boolean variables within a conditional statement

```
var blackJack = 21, daysInAWeek = 7;
if (blackJack >= daysInAWeek) {
    // valid condition
    // function will execute this code
}
```

CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

Most simplistic version

```
if (test1 === test2) {
  // anything in here will be run
}
```

CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

If / Else gives the computer two paths to go down

```
if (test1 === test2) {
  // if true, run
} else {
  // if not true, run
}
```

CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

If / Else If allows for deep conditional nesting. Be careful with this - don't confuse yourself.

```
if (test1 === test2) {
  // run if first condition is true
} else if (test1 >= test2) {
  // run if second condition is true
} else {
  // runs if neither are true
}
```

REMEMBER

When you use '=' that defines a value. If you try to use '=' in a comparison statement, you will reassign variables!

```
var blackJack = 21, daysInAWeek = 7;
if (blackJack = daysInAWeek) {
   // valid condition
   // function will execute this code
}
```

CODE ALONG

Look at Assignment #2

MORE WITH FUNCTIONS

.VAL()

A jQuery method that gets you values or sets values, especially useful with forms

```
$("#selector").val();
// outputs value HTML attribute

$("#selector").val(test);
// set value HTML attribute with test variable
```

RETURN

This is the way you get a function to return a set value. Grown-up programming.

```
function addThings(val1, val2) {
  var sum = val1 + val2;
  return sum;
}
var newNumber = addThings(1, 2);
console.log(newNumber); // output 3
```

RETURNS IN ACTION

```javascript
var valueHolder;

$(document).ready(function() {
  $('.value-button').scroll(function() {
    valueHolder = $('input').val();
  });
});

function valueDisplay (valWord) {
  return valWord + valHolder;
}

valueDisplay("Your value was");
```

CODE ALONG

Look at Assignment #2