

To Boolean

↳ The To Boolean abstract operation converts the given type to a Boolean value. To Boolean works a bit differently when compared to ToString or ToNumber. It maintains a list of values which when received as an argument returns False. And everything apart from the list of values returns True.

List of falsy values →

null
undefined

+0

-0

NaN

""

(empty string)

false

} if we get any one of
these values in the
argument we
return false

else we return

true

Q \Rightarrow How can we test the To Boolean operation?

\rightarrow We can use logical NOT operator (!)

!a

old Value = ToBoolean(a)

if (old Value is True)
returns False

else
returns True

What is the difference between `==` and `===`?

→ $\left(\begin{array}{l} == \text{ operator only checks values} \\ === \text{ operator checks value as well as } \underline{\underline{\text{type}}} \end{array} \right)$

100% wrong

Actually both `==` and `===` checks the types but the difference is both of them do something different after checking the type.

So `==` does type checking and if types are same it calls `===`.

`===` checks types & if types are not same return false.

The main difference is

→ abstract equality (\approx) does coercion if types are not same.

→ strict equality (\equiv) never does coercion. ...

1) In JS NaN is the only primitive value not equal to

itself.

$x = \{a:10\}$

$y = \{a:10\}$

dep

$\{ \}$

\bar{x}

$x \hat{=} x$

REPL

→

Read
Evaluate
Print
Loop