

🚩 Current Skill Arithmetic operators

## Arithmetic Operators

Dealing with integers is straightforward. You have the four arithmetic operations ( **+**, **-**, **\***, **/** )

available for **addition**, **subtraction**, **multiplication**, and **division** respectively.

The **% operator** is called modulus. `a % b` returns the remainder of the division `a / b`. In our example, `7 / 5` is 1, and the remainder is 2. The value 2 is returned.

The **\*\* operator** is called the exponential operator. `5 ** 2` is five raised to the second power (that's 25 by the way).

```
console.log(5+2);  
  
// 7  
  
console.log(7%5);  
  
// 2  
  
console.log(5**2);  
  
// 25
```



## Arithmetic Operators

### NaN:

The division `0 / 0` and mismatching types create a special number called not a number or NaN.

### Infinity Type:

JavaScript registers very large numbers as infinity. For instance, ten to the power of 309 is represented as infinity. Division by zero also yields infinity.

```
// NaN  
  
console.log(0 / 0);  
  
console.log('Some random string' * 2);  
  
  
// Infinity  
  
console.log(1 / 0);
```



```
console.log(Infinity * Infinity);
```

```
console.log(1e+309);
```

## Arithmetic Operators



### Increment and Decrement:

Increment and decrement operators increase or reduce the numerical value of a variable by one.

They are represented by two plus signs (++) or two minus signs (--). These operators are often used with loops.

PS: Note that increment and decrement operators can only be used on variables; attempting to use them on a raw number will result in an error. In other words, you can't do this  $\Rightarrow 5++$ , or this  $\Rightarrow 7--$ .



```
var num = 0;
```

```
console.log(num)
```



```
num ++
```

```
console.log(num)
```

```
num --
```



```
console.log(num)
```



[< Previous](#)

[next >](#)

