**Conditionals**

**Comparison Operators**

As seen in earlier examples, comparison operators are used to compare two variables. The result of this comparison is either a true or false. Here's a list of available comparison operators:

| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** | **Result** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| == | equal to | "1" == 1 | true |
| === | equal value and equal type | "1" === 1 | false |
| != | not equal | 1 != 2 | true |
| !== | not equal value or not equal type | 1 != 1 | false |
| > | greater than | 1 > 2 | false |
| < | less than | 1 < 2 | true |
| >= | greater than or equal to | 1 >= 1 | true |
| <= | less than or equal to | 2 <= 1 | false |

**Conditionals**

We use conditional statements to build logic into our code. The if statement executes a block of code if the condition is truthy, which means it evaluates true.

If the condition is falsy, it will run another block of code.

The result of a conditional comparison is always one of two values: true or false. This data type is called a Boolean.

Review the example below that compares score results:

function checkTestScore(score){  
    let result;  
    //ask if score is greater than 6  
    if(score > 6){  
        result = 'Advanced'  
    }else{  
        result = 'Moderate'  
    }  
    return result;  
}  
console.log(checkTestScore(8)) //expected 'Advanced'  
console.log(checkTestScore(4)) // expected 'Moderate'

As you can see, the conditional statement checks if a score is great than 6. If the score is greater than 6, the result is Advanced. If the score is less than 6, the result is Moderate.

**Multiple Conditions**

Multiple if-else statements can be nested to create an else if clause. This can be helpful when you have multiple conditions to check before executing certain code.

var money = 10;  
var Hungry = true;  
   
function getFood(money) {  
  if(money > 10) {  
        if(Hungry === true)  
            console.log("You can go out to eat!");  
        else  
            console.log("You can save money!");  
  else {  
    console.log("You're eating ramen again...");  
  }  
}

In the example above there are multiple conditions being considered. We're checking that money is greater than 10. If this is the case, then we're further checking that hungry is true. This is an example of nested if-else statements. The check for "is Hungry = true" will only happen is "money is greater than 10".

**A note on semicolon**

In JavaScript, you sometimes need to add a semicolon at the end of a code statement. The semicolon is only required when you have two or more statements on the same line. For example:

var i = 0; i++    // <-- semicolon required for first statement, but not the second one since this one does not have a statement after it.

The semicolon in JavaScript is used to separate statements, but it can be omitted if the statement is followed by a line break (or there's only one statement in a {block}). For example, the following code is correct:

var i = 0  
var j = 1

**Task Instructions**

Your task in this activity is to create a function that checks if a person is old enough to vote by checking their age. This function is called isOldEnoughToVote(age) and has the following specifications:

* It takes an argument called age representing the age of the person.
* It checks if the age is greater than or equal to 18.
* If returns true or false based on that comparison.

Task

Given a functionisOldEnoughToVote() with an age argument, return a string that checks if the age passed in is old enough to vote.