

Day 2



Operators and Expressions:

What Are Operators and Expressions?

- Operators are symbols that perform operations on values and variables.
- Expressions are combinations of values, variables, and operators that produce a result

Types of operators:

Category	Description	Example
1. Arithmetic Operators	Perform mathematical operations.	+, -, *, /, %, **, ++, --
2. Assignment Operators	Assign values to variables.	=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=
3. Comparison Operators	Compare two values and return a boolean.	==, ===, !=, !==, >, <, >=, <=
4. Logical Operators	Combine or invert conditions.	&&, `
5. Bitwise Operators	Work on binary representations.	&, `
6. String Operators	Used to combine strings.	+, +=
7. Ternary Operator	Short form of if-else condition.	condition ? value1 : value2
8. Type Operators	Used to check or convert types.	typeof, instanceof

Arithmetic operator:

```
JS script.js > ...
1 // Arithmetic operators
2
3 let a = 45;
4 let b = 4;
5
6 console.log("a+b ", a+b);
7 console.log("a-b ", a-b);
8 console.log("a*b ", a*b);
9 console.log("a/b ", a/b);
10 console.log("a**b ", a**b);
11 console.log("a%b ", a%b);
12
```

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```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
a+b 49
a-b 41
a*b 180
a/b 11.25
a**b 4100625
a%b 1
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2>
```

Increment operator and decrement operator:

Example: a++

```
13 let a = 45;
14 let b = 4;
15 console.log(a); //print original
16 console.log(a++); //first print then increase
17 console.log(a); //print a (which is now having incremented value)
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
45
45
46
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2>
```

Example: ++a

```
20 let a = 45;
21 let b = 4;
22 console.log(a); //print original a
23 console.log(++a); //increase by 1 then print
24 console.log(a); //print the value in a (which is incremented in last)
```

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```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
45
46
46
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2>
```

Example: b--

```
27 let b = 4;
28 console.log(b); //print the original
29 console.log(b--); //print b then decrement
30 console.log(b); //print the value in b(which is decremented )
```

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```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
4
4
3
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2>
```

Example: --b

```
32 let b = 4;
33 console.log(b); //print the original
34 console.log(--b); //print b then decrement
35 console.log(b); //print the value in b(which is decremented )
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
4
3
3
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> 
```

So, basically:

Type	Syntax	Meaning	Example
Pre-increment	++x	Increases the value before using it in an expression.	let y = ++x;
Post-increment	x++	Increases the value after using it in an expression.	let y = x++;
Pre-decrement	--x	Decreases the value before using it.	let y = --x;
Post-decrement	x--	Decreases the value after using it.	let y = x--;

Assignment operator:

```
37 //Assignment operator
38
39 let a = 1;
40 a += 5;
41 console.log(a);
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
6
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> 
```

Comparison operator:

```
43 //Comparison operator
44
45 let a = 1;
46 let b = 2;
47 console.log(a==b); //false as 1 is not equal to 2
48 console.log(a!=b); //true
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
false
true
```

Comparison operator: === (strict equality) and !== (strict inequality)

```
51 let a = 1;
52 let b = 1;
53 console.log(a===b);
54 console.log(a!==b);
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
true
false
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> 
```

```
51 let a = 1;
52 let b = "1";
53 console.log(a===b);
54 console.log(a!==b);
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
false
true
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> 
```

Logical operator:

```
56 let a = 2;
57 let b = 7;
58 console.log(a>b && a==2);
59 console.log(a<b && a==2);
60 console.log(a<b && a!=2);
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS E:\JavaScript\Day1-10\Day2> node .\script.js
false
true
false
```

What are Comments in JavaScript?

Comments are notes written inside the code that the JavaScript engine ignores during execution. They are used to explain code, make it readable, or temporarily disable parts of code.

Types of Comments in JavaScript

Type	Syntax	Description	Example
Single-line Comment	//	Used for short notes on a single line.	// This is a single-line comment
Multi-line Comment	/* ... */	Used for longer explanations or to comment multiple lines.	/* This is a multi-line comment */

Example:

```
61  
62  //Single line comment  
63  
64  /*  
65  Multiline comment  
66  */
```

--The End--