JavaScript Comparison Operators – Notes

What are Comparison Operators?

- Used to **compare two values**.

- Return `true` or `false` based on the condition.

Common Operators

1. **Greater Than (>) / Less Than (<)**

Example:

```
let age = 20;
console.log(age > 18); // true
```

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- Used to check if one value is larger/smaller than another.

2. **Greater Than or Equal To (>=) / Less Than or Equal To (<=)**

Example:

```
let age = 18;
console.log(age >= 18); // true
```

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- Checks if a value is greater/less **or equal**.

Equality Operators

1. **Double Equals (==)**

- Compares **values only**.

Performs type conversion if needed.

```
console.log(10 == "10"); // true (only values are compared)
```

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2. **Triple Equals (===)**

Compares **values AND types** (strict equality).

```
console.log(10 === "10"); // false (number vs string)
console.log(10 === 10);   // true
```

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Not Equal Operators

1. **Not Equal (!=)**

Checks if values are different.

```
console.log(5 != 10); // true
console.log(5 != 5);  // false
```

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2. **Strict Not Equal (!==)**

Checks if values OR types are different.

```
console.log(5 !== "5"); // true (type mismatch)
console.log(5 !== 5);   // false
```

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Key Points

- == → compares **values only**.

- === → compares **values + type** (strict).

- != → checks if **values are not equal**.

- !== → checks if **values or type are not equal**.

- <, >, <=, >= → used for **numerical comparisons**.