The number is a positive.

```
// if statements
// equality operators and assignment operators
//logical operators

/*******************************

//first example

var num = -4;

if (num > 0) {
   console.log("The number is a positive.")
}

if (num < 0) {
   console.log("The number is a negative.")
}</pre>
```

The number is a negative.

The number is a negative.

The number is a positive.

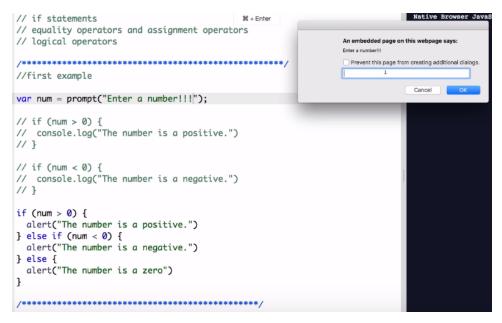
```
// if statements
// equality operators and assignment operators
// logical operators
//first example
var num = 0;
// if (num > 0) {
// console.log("The number is a positive.")
113
// if (num < 0) {
// console.log("The number is a negative.")
1/3
if (num > 0) {
 console.log("The number is a positive.")
} else if (num < 0) {
 console.log("The number is a negative.")
} else {
console.log("The number is a zero")
```

The number is a zero

You may also replace the **console.log()** method with the **alert()** method:

```
Native Browser JavaSe
// if statements
                                         ₩ + Enter
// equality operators and assignment operators
// logical operators
                                                            An embedded page on this webpage says:
                                                            The number is a zero
Prevent this page from creating additional dialogs.
//first example
var num = 0;
// if (num > 0) {
// console.log("The number is a positive.")
// }
// if (num < 0) {
// console.log("The number is a negative.")
// }
if (num > 0) {
 alert("The number is a positive.")
} else if (num < 0) {
 alert("The number is a negative.")
} else {
  alert("The number is a zero")
```

Instead of hard-coding the numbers, we can use the **prompt()** method:



<<<<i>idea: incorporate this into Helloquence for the conversation switch, except instead of alerts, the choices are buttons that lead to console.log() returning a sentence or another switch>>>>>

Another example:

```
var isRaining = prompt("Is it raining?");

if (isRaining === "yes") {
    alert("Go take an umbrella!");
} else {
    alert("It's ok. You don't need anything.")
}

// two equal signs or three equal signs are for comparison or equality checking
// one equal sign is for assigning values to a variable
```

LOGICAL OPERATORS

```
// && (and), || (or), ! (not)
```

```
true && true == true
true && false == false
false && true == false
false && false == false
```

true || true == true
true || false == true
false || true == true
false || false == false

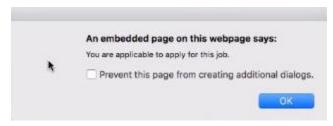
!true == false !false == true Let's apply these logical operators to some examples:

Lexi is both 18 AND has a high school degree. She qualifies for a job at Apple.

```
var name = "lexi";
var age = 18;
var highSchool = true;

// JOB AT APPLE
// job requirements : over 18 and high school degree

if (age >= 18 && highSchool === true) {
   alert("You are applicable to apply for this job.")
}
```



Another example: John may not have a high school degree, but he IS over 18. Thus, he qualifies for a job at Amazon.

```
var newGuy = "john";
var age1 = 28;
var highSchool = false;

// JOB AT AMAZON
// job requirements : over 18 or high school degree
if (age >= 18 || highSchool === true) {
   alert("You can apply!")
}
```

