

Exercise 9

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IF STATEMENTS

Often, we come to a crossroad and have to make a choice of one action or another. We might have a policy that a user has to be a certain age in order to continue. For situations like this, *if statements* were created.

☐ Let's see how that restricted age scenario could be translated into code. Open index.js in Exercise 9 of your repl. First, we'll set a minimum age:

```
let minimumAge = 18
```

□ Next, we'll ask the user how old they are:

```
let age = prompt("How old are you?")
```

□ Now, let's get the message element that we'll use to communicate to the user:

```
let message = document.querySelector("#message")
```

☐ Then, we'll use an if statement to see if the user is old enough:

```
if (age > minimumAge) {
  message.innerHTML = "Welcome!"
} else {
  message.innerHTML = "Sorry, you're too young."
}
```

See the pattern? if (some condition is true) do this; else do that.

You probably recognize these from high school algebra

We call > a *comparison operator*. That one is used to test if the value on the *left* of the operator is greater than the value on the *right*. We also have < for less than. What do we do if we want to test if the left value is *the same* as the right?

We could have used getElementByld of course

We've already used the = sign for variable assignment, so we can't use that. Instead (and I know this looks weird), we use ===.

Try writing your own if statement by asking the user for a secret word and testing if their input matches one you've already established. If the two are ===, write one thing (like "You guessed it") in the element. If it doesn't match, write something else in that same element.

In programming world, we call a series of steps to be carried out an "algorithm"

Here is the list of things you'll need to do:

- 1. Establish the correct secret word by means of a variable assignment. (Choose any secret word you'd like.)
- 2. Prompt the user to provide you their secret word.
- 3. If the two match, write something (like "You got it!") to the element.
- 4. If the two don't match, write something else to the same HTML element.