

Arithmetic Operators

JavaScript supports several arithmetic operations, including:

Addition (+)

Subtraction (-)

Multiplication (*)

Division (/)

Modulus (%)

Increment (++)

Decrement (--)

These operations can be used to perform mathematical calculations on numerical values in JavaScript. For example, to add two numbers in JavaScript, you would use the + operator, like so:

```
var x1 = 5;
var x2 = 7;
var add = x1 + x2;
console.log(add); // Output: 12
```

Relational Operators

In JavaScript, relational operators are used in a similar way to how they are used in other programming languages. They can be used to compare two values and determine the relationship between them.

Some examples of relational operators in JavaScript include:

- < (less than)
- > (greater than)
- <= (less than or equal to)
- >= (greater than or equal to)
- == (equal to)
- != (not equal to)

For example:

```
let x1 = 20;
let x2 = 40;
console.log(x1 < x2); // true
console.log(x1 > x2); // false
console.log(x1 <= x2); // true
console.log(x1 >= x2); // false
console.log(x1 == x2); // false
console.log(x1 != x2); // true
```

It's important to note that == compares only the values and === compares both value and the type of the variable.

Logical Operators

In JavaScript, logical operators are used to combine multiple expressions and return a Boolean value (either true or false) based on the truthiness of those expressions. Some examples of logical operators in JavaScript include:

- && (and) - Returns true if both expressions are true, false otherwise
- || (or) - Returns true if at least one of the expressions is true, false otherwise
- ! (not) - Returns true if the expression is false, false if the expression is true

For example:

```
let x1 = 5;
let x2 = 10;
console.log(x1 < x2 && x1 > 0); // true
console.log(x1 < x2 || x1 > 0); // true
console.log(!(x1 < x2)); // false
```