OPERATORS :

/\*

     ALL   OPERATORS...

+, -, \*, /, %, \*\*,

=, ==, ===

<, >, <=, =>, !, !!, !=, !==

&& || ?:

ARITHMETIC OPERATORS...

+   for addition, concatenation

-   for subtraction

\*   for multiplication

/   for divide

\*\*  for exponentials (matlab power 2\*\*3 tu ye ans dega 8)

%   (modulus) it gives remainder like  12%5 this will give 2

                because dividing 12 with 5 will give you 2 remainder

COMPARISON OPERATORS :

=   kisi cheez mein value dalna. like age=12;

==  ye 2 things ko check krtay hain k barabar hain k nai

    like 2 == 3 tu ye false dega.

    magar iss k sth problem hai k ye ye check nai krta haik

    agar hm aisa b likhein 2 == "2" ye true de dega jo k correct nai hai

    qk aik string hai orr dosra number

    tu ye poblem hai == k sth k ye type ko properly check nai krta hai

    tu iss problem ko fix krta hai === jo k type b check krta hai for eg

    2 === "2" tu iss ka ans dega false.

===

!=  12 != 13 this will give true qk 12 barabar nai hai 13 k

!== ye b work krta hai === ki tarah bss aik = ki jagah ! agaya hai..

    matlab k ye ab === ki tarah type b check karega... like

    10 !== "10"  this will give true.

>=  greater and equal

<=  lesser and equal

>   greater

<   less

        ASSIGNMENT OPERATORS...

=   a=10;

+=  a+=5; matlab k A ki value mein pahlay 5 add karo orr phir update kr do..

    tu yaha prr a ki value hogi 15

-=  a-=5; matlab pahlay a ki value say 5 minus karo or phir value update kr do

    tu yaha pr a ki value hogi 5

/=  pahlay divide karo phir uss mein dal do like

    a/=2  matlab pahlay a ki value ko 2 sy divide karo orr phir

    a mein daal do...

\*=  matlab pahlay a ki value ko \* karo or phir update kr lo like

    a \*= 2;  tu jo b value hogi A mein uss ko pahlay 2 say multiply

    karo phir A mein dal do.

%=  matlab k jo b value chal rai hai uss ka pahlay modulus nikalo

    orr phir uss ko dal do uss variable mein like

    a%=5; matlab a ki jo b value ho pahlay uss ko divide karo 3 say

    uss ka jo b modulus ho uss mein a mein dal do.

     LOGICAL OPERATORS:

&&(and operator)  ye tub true hoga agar dono hi conditions true ho

    true && true => true

    false && true => false

    true && false => false

    false && false => false

||(or operator)  iss mein agar aik b condition true hogi tu ye true hoga.

                 true || false => true

                 false || true => true

                 true || true => true

                 false || false => false

!false => ye true hojaye ga. qk jiss cheez k samnay b hm ! laga dein

tu ye uss ko opposite kar lega. like agar hum likhein k !true tu true ka opposite

false hai tu humein false dega

!true => false.

====>>>   UNARY OPERATORS :

wo operators jo siraf single values par chalta ho like

+, -, !, typeof, ++, --

++     -->> is ka matlab hai k aik value barhaa do directly

        let a = 10;

        ++a;

        tu ab a ki value hogi 11

        agar hm koi variable say pahlay ++ laga lein tu iss ka matlab hai

        pre increment tu iss ka matlab hai k

        ++a  pahlay a ki value barha do orr phir print kar do

        orr agar hm koii variable k baad ++ laga lein tu iss ka matlba hai k

        post increment tu  iss ka matlab hai a++ tu ab ye ye karay giii

        k pahlay jo b hai a ki value wo print kr degii orr phir increment kar degi

--      same concept works with this just like ++ but it will be only minus.

\*/

let a = 10;

++a; // this will print 11

let b = 10;

b++; // this will print 10 because we have printed first the value of b

//   then we incremented the value so this is post increment.

// now after this if we print the value then it will be incremented to 11

//      TERNARY OPERATORS :

/\*

? :  agar hm eg lein  k    12 > 13 ? console.log("false") : console.log("pata nai")

     agar condition true huee tu first wali cheez chalay gii agar nai tu : k baad

     wala code chalega...

\*/