If Else Conditionals & Switches in JavaScript | JavaScript Tutorial In Hindi #8

In today's tutorial, we will study about ***conditional statements in JavaScript***. As we know, conditional statements are used to decide the execution flow, based on different conditions. When the condition is true, specific action is performed, and if the condition is false, another action will perform. In JavaScript, we have the if, if-else, else if and switch statement.

We express a condition for if statements using relational operators. The relational operators allow us to compare two values to see whether they are equal, unequal, greater than, or less.

Conditions	**Meaning**
a == b	a is equal to b
a != b	a is not equal to b
a < b	a is less than b
a> b	a is greater than b
a <= b	a is less than or equal to b
a >= b	a is greater than or equal to b
a===b	a has the same value and same type as b

if condition:-

The if statement is one of the most popular statement that is used by the programmers. We use if statement when we want to execute a statement in-case the certain condition is satisfied.

Syntax:

```
if(condition expression)
```

```
{
// code to be executed
}
```

Example: if condition

```
if( 5 > 0){
console.log("5 is greater than 0");
}
if( 5 < 0){
console.log("5 is less than 0");
}
```

The first if statement contains 5 > 0 as a conditional expression. The conditional expression 5 > 0 will be evaluated to be true, so the message "5 is greater than 0" will be displayed on the console, whereas the conditional expression in second if statement will be evaluated to be false, so the message "5 is less than 0" will not be displayed.

else condition:-

When the 'if condition' evaluates to false, we use the else statement. The else statement must follow **if** or **else if** statement. Multiple else statements at the same time are not allowed.

Syntax:

```
if(condition expression){
//Execute this code.
}
else{
//Execute this code.
}
```

Example: else condition

```
let salary = 500;
if( salary > 1000)
{
console.log("My Salary is greater than 1000");
}else{
console.log("My Salary is less than or equal to 1000");
}
```

Output:-My Salary is less than or equal to 1000

The first if statement contains salary > 1000 as a conditional expression. The conditional expression salary > 1000 will be evaluated to be true, so the message "My salary is greater than 1000" will be displayed on the console, whereas if the conditional expression evaluated to be false, so the message "My salary is less than or equal to 1000" will be displayed.

else if condition:-

We use "else if" condition when we want to apply second level conditions after the if statement. Following is the syntax of else if condition.

Syntax:-

```
if(condition expression)
{
//Execute this code block
}
else if(condition expression){
//Execute this code block
}
```

Example: else if condition

```
var salary = 500;
if( salary > 1000)
{
console.log("My Salary is greater than 1000");
}
else if(salary < 1000){
console.log("My Salary is less than 1000");
} else{
console.log("My Salary equal to 1000");
}
```

The first if statement contains salary > 1000 as a conditional expression. The conditional expression salary > 1000 will be evaluated to be true, so the message "My salary is greater than 1000" will be displayed on the console, whereas if Salary <1000 expression will be evaluated to be true, so the message "My salary is less than 1000" will be displayed. And if both conditions are evaluated to be false, then the last else block's statements will execute.

JavaScript if else shortcut: ternary operator:-

JavaScript provides a ternary operator that can be used as a shorthand of the if-else statement. Following is the syntax of the ternary operator.

```
Condition? expression1: expression2
```

If the condition evaluates to be true, the operator returns the value of the expression1. And if the condition evaluates to be false, it returns the value of the expression2.

Example:-

```
5>0? "Greater" : "Smaller";
```

If the expression 5 > 0 is evaluated to true, the message "Greater" will display. And if the condition is evaluated to false, the message "Smaller" will display.

The JavaScript Switch Statement:-

The switch statement is used to evaluate the expression. The switch statement is a part of JavaScript conditional statements. It is also used to control the flow of program execution. The switch performs different actions based on different conditions. The switch statement is often used with a break or a default keyword.

Syntax:-

```
switch(expression) {
case a:
  // code block
 break;
case b:
```

```
 // code block
 break;
default:
 // code block
}
```

The expression in the switch statement is evaluated once. The value of the expression is compared with the values of each case. If the expression has a match, the associated block of code is executed, and if there is no match, the default code block is executed.

The break Keyword:-

The break keyword in JavaScript is used to breaks out of the switch block. This keyword will stop the execution of the block. It is not necessary to break every case in a switch block.

Note: If we do not use the break statement, the next case will be executed even if the evaluation does not match the case.

Code index.html as described/written in the video

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <title>Tutorial on Js</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is Js tutorial by Harry</h1>
</body>

<!-- <script src="js/tut2.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut3.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut4.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut5.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut6.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut7.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut8.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut9.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut10.js"></script> -->
<script src="js/tut11.js"></script>
```

```
</html>
```

Js code as described/written in the video

Copy

```
  console.log('This is tutorial 8');
const age = 128;
const doesDrive = false;
// const vari = 34;

// if (age!=19){
//     console.log('Age is not 19')
// }

// if(age !== 65){
//     console.log('Age is not 65')
// }

// else{
//     console.log('Age is not 19')
// }

// if (typeof vari !== 'undefined'){
//     console.log('Vari is defined');
// }

// else{
//     console.log('Vari is not defined');
// }

// if (doesDrive || age>18){
//     console.log("You can drive");
// }
// else{
//     console.log("You cannot drive");
// }

// console.log(age==45? 'Age is 45': 'Age is not 45');
```

```
switch (age) {
    case 18:
        console.log("You are 18");
        break;

    case 28:
        console.log("You are 28");
        break;

    case 38:
        console.log("You are 38");
        break;

    default:
        console.log("You are unknown age");
        break;
}
```

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