



# **Logical Operators**

- A logical operator is used to connect two or more expressions into a more complex expression.
- These operators are mainly used to control the flow of the program.
- These operators always return a Boolean value.
- In JavaScript, the operators that are used to perform such tasks are as follows:

Operator Name	Description
&&	It returns true if all the conditions are true, otherwise it will return false
II	It returns true if one of the conditions are true, otherwise it will return false
!	It inverts the truthiness of an operand, turning true to false and vice versa

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### **Conditional Statements**

- Conditional statements are the decision-making backbone of JavaScript, allowing the code to execute different actions based on varying conditions.
- Conditional operators of JavaScript are classified into four categories.

If Statement

**If-else Statement** 

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else if Statement

**Switch Statement** 

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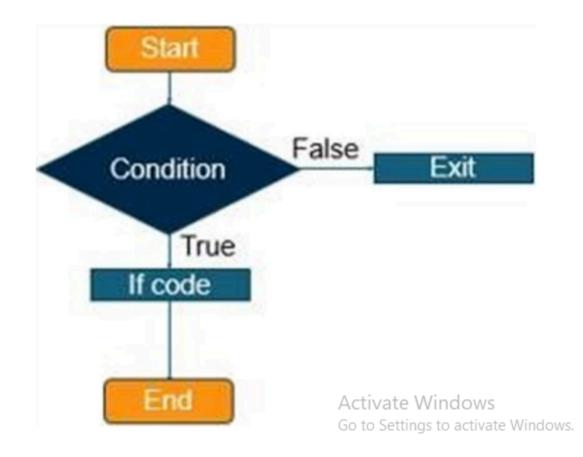


### If Statement

The conditional statement is a set of rules performed if a certain condition is met. It is similar to the if-then statement (if a condition is met, then an action is performed).

#### Syntax:

```
if(condition) {
   Statement;
    . . .
```





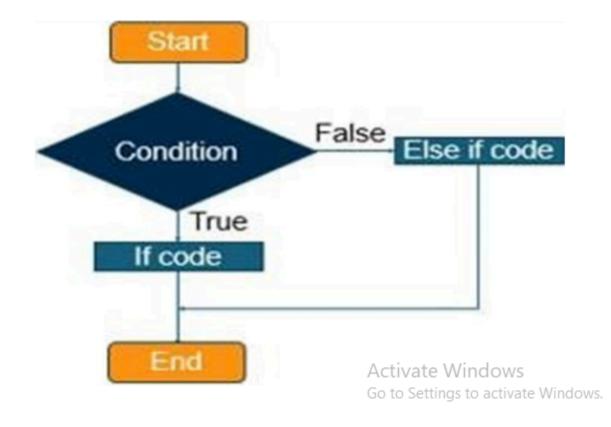


# **If-else Statement**

Here JavaScript expression is evaluated. If the resulting value is true, the given statement(s) in the 'if' block is executed. If the expression is false, then the given statement(s) in the else block is executed.

### Syntax:

```
if(condition)
 Statement 1
else
   Statement 2
```







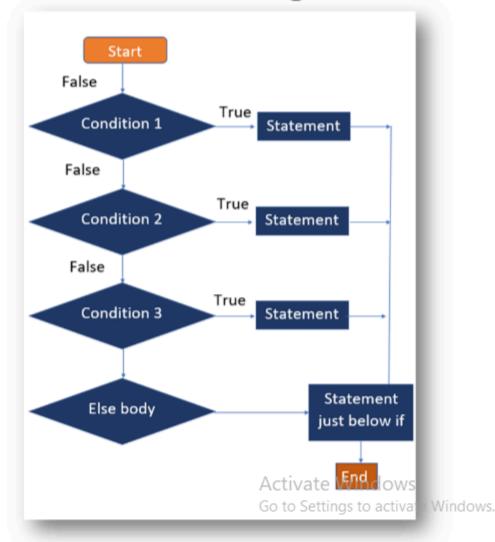


# else if Statement

In programming, the else-if statement is also known as the if-else-if ladder. It is used when more than two possible actions are based on different conditions.

### Syntax:

```
if(condition)
{
    Statement 1
}
else if
{
    Statement 2
}
else
{
    Statement 3
}
```









# **Switch Statement**

Here JavaScript expression is evaluated. The result of the expression is compared with the values of each case. If there is a match, the associated block of code is executed. Otherwise, the default code block is executed.

#### Syntax:

```
switch(expression) {
   case 1:
     //statement
     break;
   case 2:
     //statement
     break;
   default:
     //statement
}
```

