**Numbers**

Defining a number in JavaScript is actually pretty simple. The **Number** data type includes any positive or negative integer, as well as decimals. Entering a number into the console will return it right back to you.

3

***Returns:****3*

There, you did it.

**Arithmetic operations**

You can also perform calculations with numbers pretty easily. Basically type out an expression the way you would type it in a calculator.

3 + 2.1

***Returns:****5.1*

Now you try!

**QUESTION 1 OF 2**

Enter the expressions (one at a time) into the console and determine what each expression evaluates to.

92

12

**EXPRESSION**

**SOLUTION**

2 + 10 - 19 + 4 - 90 + 1

-92

-20 + -19 - (-10) - (-1) + 24

-4

(10/5) \* 4 - 20

-12

4096 % 12

4

SUBMIT

**Comparing numbers**

What about comparing numbers? Can you do that? Well of course you can!

Just like in mathematics, you can compare two numbers to see if one’s greater than, less than, or equal to the other.

5 > 10

***Returns:****false*

5 < 10

***Returns:****true*

5 == 10

***Returns:****false*

Comparisons between numbers will either evaluate to true or false. Here are some more examples, so you can try it out!

| **Operator** | **Meaning** |
| --- | --- |
| < | Less than |
| > | Greater than |
| <= | Less than or Equal to |
| >= | Greater than or Equal to |
| == | Equal to |
| != | Not Equal to |

**QUESTION 2 OF 2**

Enter the expressions (one at a time) into the console and determine what each expression evaluates to.

*Submit to check your answer choices!*

**EXPRESSION**

**SOLUTION**

43 > 47

false

12 == 17

false

3 <= 3

true

1 != 0

true

SUBMIT

***TIP:****The values true and false have significant importance in JavaScript. These values are called****Booleans****and are another data type in JavaScript. Later in this lesson, you’ll learn more about why Booleans are so important in programming.*