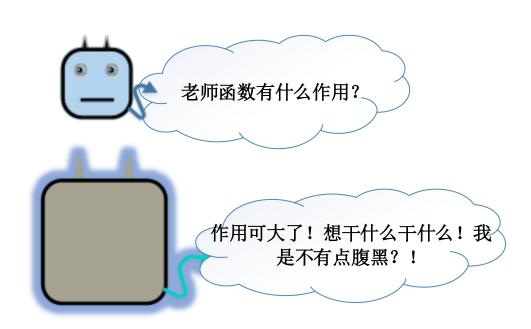
函数function

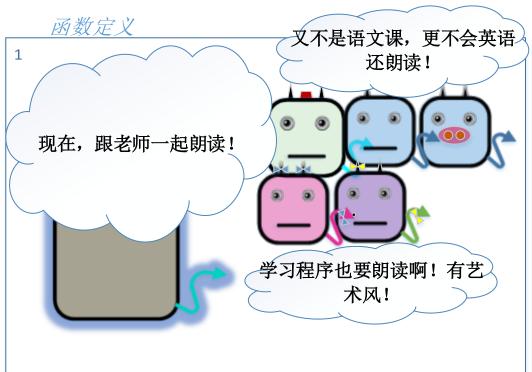
函数就是function, function就是函数

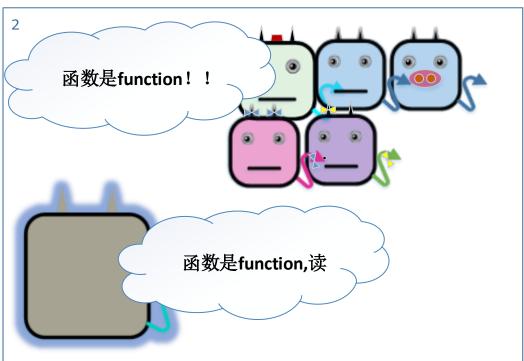


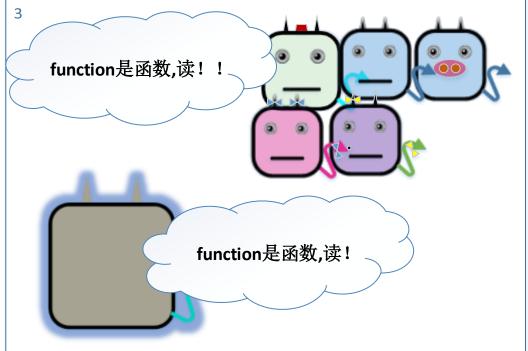


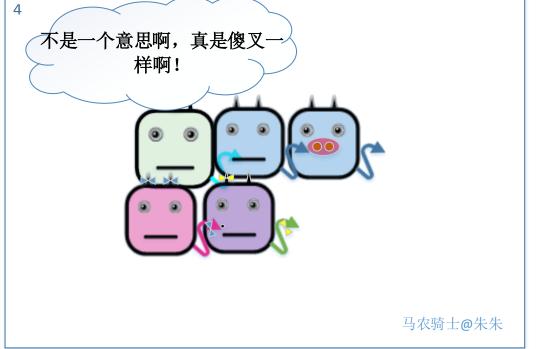
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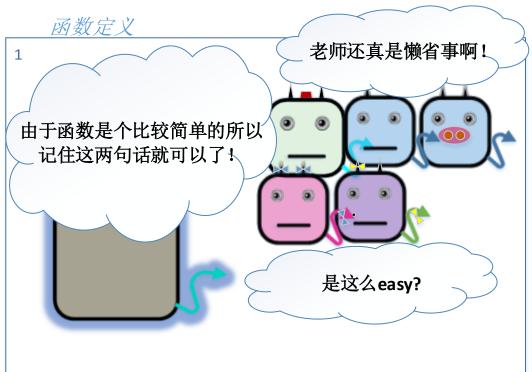
manongqishi@163.com,关注博客manongqishi

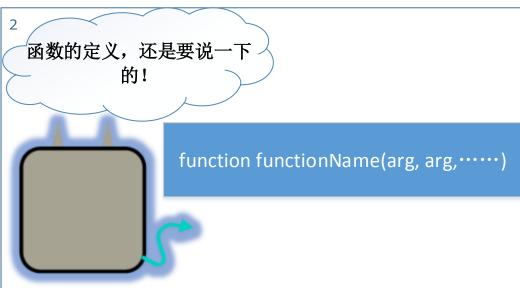


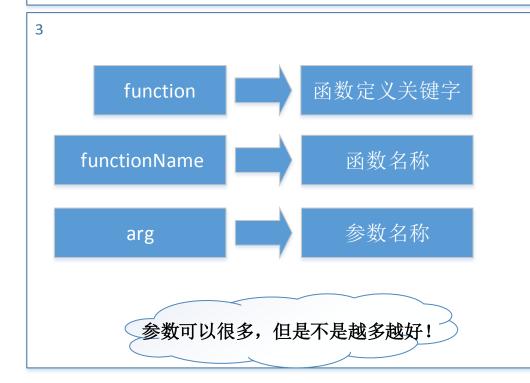


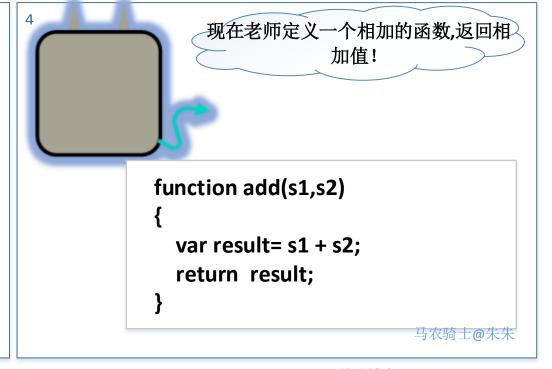




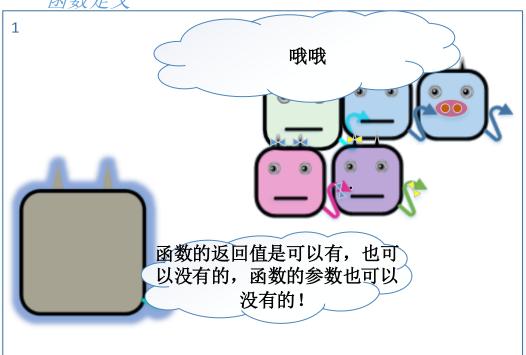






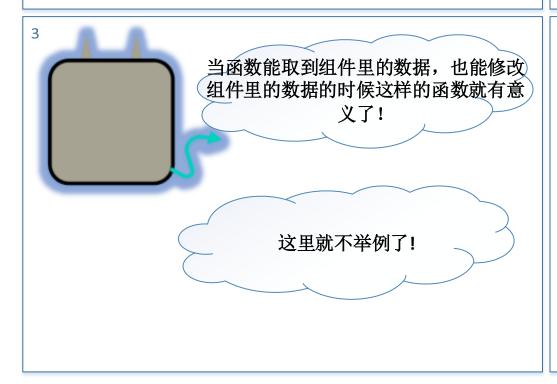


函数定义





```
function add()
{
  var result= 1 + 2;
}
```

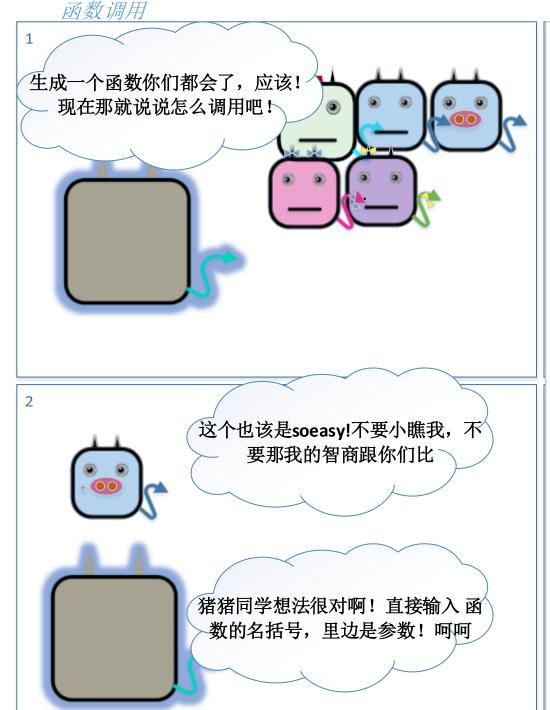




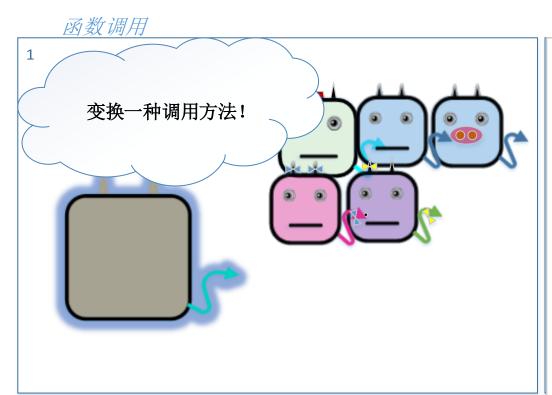
2

函数的关键字为function,函数的参数不需要定义类型,直接写参数名称,是个var类型! soeasy我都可以当老师了!

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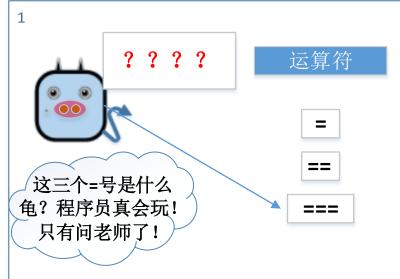


```
import QtQuick 2.0
Item
  id:root
  width: 200
  height: 200
  Rectangle {
    id: teacher
    width: 80
    height: 80
    color: "red"
    MouseArea{
    anchors.fill: parent
    onClicked: {
      var res = add(2,3)
                                       打印结果
      console.log(res)
 function add(s1,s2)
   var result = s1+s2;
                                   返回结果
   return result:
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```





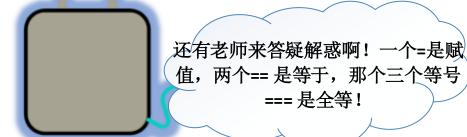
```
import QtQuick 2.0
Item
  id:root
  width: 200
  height: 200
  Rectangle {
    id: teacher
    width: 80
    height: 80
    color: "red"
    MouseArea{
    anchors.fill: parent
    onClicked: {
      var res = root.add(2,3)
      console.log(res)
                                   由于add函数是属
                                  于root下的函数,
                                  调用root的函数,
                                    加上root前缀
 function add(s1,s2)
  var result = s1+ s2;
   return result;
                                     马农骑士@朱朱
```



var s1= 5;
var s2= "5";
if(s1 == s2)
{ console.log("1") }
else
{ console.log("0") }

if(s1 === s2)
{ console.log("ture") }
else
{ console.log("false") }
}

function compare()



还有老师来答疑解惑啊!一个=是赋值,两个== 是等于,那个三个等号 === 是全等!下边举个例子说明!

qml: 1
qml: false

2

从结果来看对于5和"5"对比判断的结果是不一样的,==只判断值是否一样,对比的过程中会进行类型的转换;===要求类型和值相同才为true,不进行类型的转换!

你们是否联想到了变量定义是有 var前缀

