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## 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.

12

92

#### EXPRESSION

#### SOLUTION

2 + 10 - 19 + 4 - 90 + 1

-92

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

-4

(10/5) \* 4 - 20

-12

4096 % 12

4

SUBMIT



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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	<input type="button" value="false"/>
12 == 17	<input type="button" value="false"/>
3 <= 3	<input type="button" value="true"/>



✓ 2. Numbers

- 6. String Concatenation

- 10. Escaping Strings

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**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.

NEXT