

Assign Values

The operators that are commonly used in JavaScript to assign values are all listed in the table below. All except the simple = assignment operator are shorthand forms of longer expressions, so each equivalent is also given for clarity.

Operator	Example	Equivalent
=	a = b	a = b
+=	a += b	a = (a + b)
-=	a -= b	a = (a - b)
*=	a *= b	a = (a * b)
/=	a /= b	a = (a / b)
%=	a %= b	a = (a % b)
**=	a **= b	a = (a ** b)

It is important to think of the = operator as meaning “assign” rather than “equals” to avoid confusion with the JavaScript === equality operator.

In the = example in the table, the variable **a** gets assigned the value contained in variable **b** to become its new stored value.

The combined += operator is most useful and can be employed to append a string onto an existing string. For example, with a variable string **let str = 'JavaScript'** and **str += ' Fun'** the variable now stores the combined string **'JavaScript Fun'**.

Numerically speaking, the += example in the table will add the value contained in variable **a** to that contained in variable **b** then assign the sum total to become the new value stored in variable **a**.

All other combined assignment operators work in a similar way to the += operator. They each perform the arithmetical operation on their two operands first, then assign the result of that operation to the first variable – so that becomes its new stored value.