

Data Types

JavaScript supports several data types:

- **Number:** Represents numeric data, including integers, floats, and NaN (Not-a-Number).
- **String:** Represents text data enclosed within single (") or double (") quotes.
- **Boolean:** Represents true or false values.
- **Null:** Represents an empty value.
- **Undefined:** Represents a variable that has been declared but not initialized.
- **Object:** Represents a collection of key-value pairs.
- **Symbol:** Represents unique identifiers.

Numeric Type Conversions

JavaScript provides various methods for converting data between different numeric types:

- **parseInt():** Converts a string to an integer.
- **parseFloat():** Converts a string to a floating-point number.
- **Number():** Converts a value to a number.

Example:

```
let numString = "10";  
let numInt = parseInt(numString); // Convert string to  
integer  
let numFloat = parseFloat("3.14"); // Convert string to  
float  
let numConversion = Number(true); // Convert boolean to  
number  
  
console.log(numInt); // Output: 10  
console.log(numFloat); // Output: 3.14  
console.log(numConversion); // Output: 1
```

Understanding data types and numeric type conversions is essential for working effectively with JavaScript variables and performing calculations.