Using JavaScript, data can be displayed in following ways:

1. Writing into an HTML element, using **innerHTML**.
2. Writing into the HTML output using **document.write()**.
3. Writing into an alert box, using **window.alert()**.
4. Writing into the browser console, using **console.log()**.

Using console.log()

- For debugging purposes, you can use the **console.log()** method to display data.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<script>
console.log(5 + 6);
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

JavaScript Numbers

- Numbers can be written with or without decimals.

Example

```
var x = 3.80;    // A number with decimals
 var y = 4;       // A number without decimals
```

Numeric Strings

JavaScript strings can have numeric content:

```
var x = 100;         // x is a number

   var y = "100";       // y is a string
```

Adding 2 numbers

If you add two numbers, the result will be a number:

Example 1

```
var x = 1;
var y = 25;
var z = x + y;          // z will be 26 (a number)
```

Adding 2 strings

- If you add two strings, the result will be a string concatenation:
- Example
-
  ```
  var x = "10";
  var y = "20";
  var z = x + y;          // z will be 1020 (a string)
  ```

JavaScript uses the + operator to concatenate the strings.

Adding a number and a string

- If you add a number and a string, the result will be a string concatenation:
- Example
-
  ```
  var x = 10;
  var y = "20";
  var z = x + y;          // z will be 1020 (a string)
  ```

add a string and a number

- If you add a string and a number, the result will be a string concatenation:
- Example

-
  ```
  var x = "10";
  var y = 20;
  var z = x + y;           // z will be 1020 (a string)
  ```

Another example

```
<html>
<body>

<script>
document.write(10+20+"30");              //output will be 3030

document.write("10"+"20"+30);            //output will be 102030

document.write(2+3+"abc"+"<br>");   //output will be 5abc

document.write("abc"+2+3);               //output will be abc23

</script>

</body>
</html>
```

NaN - Not a Number

- NaN is a JavaScript reserved word indicating that a number is not a legal number.

e.g. Trying to do arithmetic with a non-numeric string will result in NaN (Not a Number)

```
<html>
<body>
<p id="demo"></p>
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = 100 / "Abc";
</script></body></html>
```

Output:

NaN

isNaN() Function

Returns true if the value is NaN, otherwise it returns false

```
isNaN(123) //false
isNaN(-1.23) //false
isNaN('NaN') //true
isNaN(NaN) //true
isNaN(0 / 0) //true
```

Infinity

- Infinity (or -Infinity) is the value JavaScript will return if you calculate a number outside the largest possible number

Example:
Division by zero generates Infinity

```
<html><body>
<p id="demo"></p>
<script>
var x = 3/0;
var y = -3/0;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + "<br>" + y;
</script></body></html>
```

Output:

```
Infinity
-Infinity
```

isFinite() Method

A Boolean. Returns **true** if the value is a finite Number, otherwise it returns **false**

e.g. Check whether a value is a finite number:

```
Number.isFinite(123) //true
Number.isFinite(Infinity) //false
Number.isFinite(-Infinity) //false
```

parseInt() Function

The parseInt() function parses a string and returns an integer

example

```
<html><body>
<script>
  var a = parseInt("10") ;
  var b = parseInt("10.00") ;
  document.write(a+b+"<br>");          //output: 20

  var c="30";
  var d="30";
  document.write(c+d);                //output: 3030
 </script></body></html>
```

JavaScript parseFloat() Function

The parseFloat() function parses a string and returns a floating point number.

e.g.

```
 var b = parseFloat("10.00")
```

JavaScript eval() Function

- The eval() function evaluates or executes an argument.
- If the argument is an expression, eval() evaluates the expression. If the argument is one or more JavaScript statements, eval() executes the statements.

Example: eval

```
<body><script>
    var x = 10;
    var y = 20;
    var a = eval("x * y") + "<br>";
    document.write(a);        //output 200
    var b = eval("2 + 2") + "<br>";
    document.write(b);        //output 4

    var c = eval("x + 17") + "<br>";
    document.write(c);       //output 27
  </script></body>
```