Number Methods :

1. **`Number.isFinite(value)`**: Determines whether the provided value is a finite number.
   ```javascript
   console.log(Number.isFinite(42)); // Output: true
   console.log(Number.isFinite(Infinity)); // Output: false
   ```

2. **`Number.isInteger(value)`**: Determines whether the provided value is an integer.
   ```javascript
   console.log(Number.isInteger(42)); // Output: true
   console.log(Number.isInteger(42.5)); // Output: false
   ```

3. **`Number.isNaN(value)`**: Determines whether the provided value is `NaN` (Not-A-Number).
   ```javascript
   console.log(Number.isNaN(NaN)); // Output: true
   console.log(Number.isNaN(42)); // Output: false
   ```

4. **`Number.isSafeInteger(value)`**: Determines whether the provided value is a safe integer (a whole number within the safe range for integers in JavaScript).
   ```javascript
   console.log(Number.isSafeInteger(42)); // Output: true
   console.log(Number.isSafeInteger(Math.pow(2, 53))); // Output: false
   ```

5. **`Number.parseFloat(value)`**: Parses a string argument and returns a floating point number.
   ```javascript
   console.log(Number.parseFloat("42.5")); // Output: 42.5
   console.log(Number.parseFloat("42.5abc")); // Output: 42.5
   ```

6. **`Number.parseInt(value, radix)`**: Parses a string argument and returns an integer of the specified radix (base).
   ```javascript
   console.log(Number.parseInt("42", 10)); // Output: 42 (base 10)
   console.log(Number.parseInt("2A", 16)); // Output: 42 (base 16)
   ```

7. **`Number.prototype.toExponential(fractionDigits)`**: Returns a string representing the number in exponential notation.
   ```javascript
   ```

```javascript
let num = 12345.6789;
console.log(num.toExponential(2)); // Output: 1.23e+4
```

8. **`Number.prototype.toFixed(digits)`**: Returns a string representing the number in fixed-point notation with a specified number of digits after the decimal point.
```javascript
let num = 12345.6789;
console.log(num.toFixed(2)); // Output: 12345.68
```

9. **`Number.prototype.toPrecision(precision)`**: Returns a string representing the number to a specified precision in significant digits.
```javascript
let num = 12345.6789;
console.log(num.toPrecision(6)); // Output: 12345.7
```

10. **`Number.prototype.toString(radix)`**: Converts the number to a string in the specified base (radix).
```javascript
let num = 42;
console.log(num.toString(2)); // Output: 101010 (binary)
console.log(num.toString(16)); // Output: 2a (hexadecimal)
```

11. **`Number.prototype.valueOf()`**: Returns the primitive value of the `Number` object.
```javascript
let numObj = new Number(42);
console.log(numObj.valueOf()); // Output: 42
```