# Basic Types

# elixir supports types like - integer's - float's

- atoms
- booleans
- strings

## Integers

· integers in elixir can be represented as 1 elixir can even be entered as binary, octal or hexadecimal numbers

```
iex> 0b11
3
iex> 0o12
10
iex> 0x1a
26
```

#### Floats

- floats in elixir are represented 5.0 instead of 5
- operators such as / always returns a float.
- if you want integer division and remainder you can use div and rem functions

```
iex> 3/5
0.6
iex> div(3,5)
0
iex> rem(3,5)
3
```

#### Atoms

atoms are constants in elixir whose values are their own name they are denoted with the : Character.

atoms are most commonly used to display the state of an operation with atoms such as : ok and :error

Two atoms are equal if their names are equal

```
iex> a = :elixir
:elixir
iex> b = :phoenix
:phoenix
iex> a == b
false
iex> a == :elixir
true
```

#### Booleans

- Elixir has three Boolean operators
   or and not they expect an argument to evaluate.
- The keywords true, false are actually atoms in elixir

```
iex> true == :true
true

iex> true or false
true
iex> true and false
false
iex> true and not false
true
```

# Boolean Comparison operators

- Elixir has the and, or and not operators as well as &&, | | and ! operators
- Elixir also comes with comparison operators like ==, != <, >, <=, >=

```
iex> "hi" == "hi"
true
iex> 21 != 132
true
iex> 10 == 3
false
```

### Strings

- Strings in elixir are a sequence of characters that are written in double quotes
- In Elixir strings are linked lists of characters
- Elixir supports things like string interpolation which allow you to insert a value into the middle of a string using #{}and string concatination using <>

```
iex> hi = "Hello "
"Hello "
iex> elixir = "World!"
"World!"
iex> hi <> elixir
"Hello World!"
iex> "#{hi}User!"
"Hello User!"
```