**Day 3 Assignment**

Question 3 : Write a brief intro on available datatypes in javascript

Javascript Data Types

JavaScript provides different **data types** to hold different types of values. There are two types of data types in JavaScript.

1. Primitive data type
2. Non-primitive (reference) data type

JavaScript is a **dynamic type language**, means you don't need to specify type of the variable because it is dynamically used by JavaScript engine. You need to use **var** here to specify the data type. It can hold any type of values such as numbers, strings etc. For example:

1. var a=40;//holding number
2. var b="Rahul";//holding string

JavaScript primitive data types

There are five types of primitive data types in JavaScript. They are as follows:

## 1. [Number](https://javascript.info/types#number)

let n = 123;

n = 12.345;

The *number* type represents both integer and floating point numbers.

There are many operations for numbers, e.g. multiplication \*, division /, addition +, subtraction -, and so on.

Besides regular numbers, there are so-called “special numeric values” which also belong to this data type: Infinity, -Infinity and NaN.

## 2. [String](https://javascript.info/types#string)

A string in JavaScript must be surrounded by quotes.

let str = "Hello";

let str2 = 'Single quotes are ok too';

let phrase = `can embed another ${str}`;

## 3. [Boolean (logical type)](https://javascript.info/types#boolean-logical-type)

The boolean type has only two values: true and false.

This type is commonly used to store yes/no values: true means “yes, correct”, and false means “no, incorrect”.

For instance:

let nameFieldChecked = true; // yes, name field is checked

let ageFieldChecked = false; // no, age field is not checked

Boolean values also come as a result of comparisons:

let isGreater = 4 > 1;

alert( isGreater ); // true (the comparison result is "yes")

## 4. [The “null” value](https://javascript.info/types#the-null-value)

The special null value does not belong to any of the types described above.

It forms a separate type of its own which contains only the null value:

let age = null;

In JavaScript, null is not a “reference to a non-existing object” or a “null pointer” like in some other languages.

It’s just a special value which represents “nothing”, “empty” or “value unknown”.

The code above states that age is unknown.

## 5.[The “undefined” value](https://javascript.info/types" \l "the-undefined-value)

The special value undefined also stands apart. It makes a type of its own, just like null.

The meaning of undefined is “value is not assigned”.

If a variable is declared, but not assigned, then its value is undefined:

let age;

alert(age); // shows "undefined"

Technically, it is possible to explicitly assign undefined to a variable:

let age = 100;

// change the value to undefined

age = undefined;

alert(age); // "undefined”

## JavaScript non-primitive data types

The non-primitive data types are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Type** | **Description** |
| Object | represents instance through which we can access members |
| Array | represents group of similar values |
| RegExp | represents regular expression |