JavaScript Type Conversion Cheat Sheet

Common JavaScript Type Conversions

JavaScript Type Conversion Rules:

1. String + Number = String (Number is converted to String)

   Example: "5" + 2 -> "52"

2. String - Number = Number (String is converted to Number)

   Example: "5" - 2 -> 3

3. String * Number = Number (String is converted to Number)

   Example: "5" * 2 -> 10

4. Number + Boolean = Number (Boolean true becomes 1, false becomes 0)

   Example: 5 + true -> 6

5. Boolean in numeric operations:

   true -> 1, false -> 0

   Example: true + true -> 2

6. Comparison (==) allows type coercion:

   Example: "5" == 5 -> true

   Use === to prevent coercion:

   "5" === 5 -> false

7. null and undefined in arithmetic:

   null -> 0 (e.g., null + 1 -> 1)

   undefined -> NaN (e.g., undefined + 1 -> NaN)

8. Type Conversion Functions:

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  - Number("5") -> 5

  - String(5) -> "5"

  - Boolean(0) -> false, Boolean("hello") -> true

Tips:

- Always use === instead of == to avoid unintended coercion.

- Use explicit conversion functions (Number(), String(), Boolean()) when needed.