

Question 3: Datatypes in javascript:

Number:

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.

String:

A string in JavaScript must be surrounded by quotes.

In JavaScript, there are 3 types of quotes.

1. Double quotes: `"Hello"`.
2. Single quotes: `'Hello'`.
3. Backticks: ``Hello``.

Double and single quotes are “simple” quotes. There’s practically no difference between them in JavaScript.

Backticks are “extended functionality” quotes. They allow us to embed variables and expressions into a string by wrapping them in `${...}`.

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”.

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 "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".