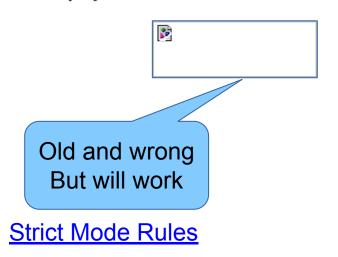
JavaScript Type Conversions



Using the Javascript strict mode

- JavaScript has been around for more than 25 years, it features some bad behaviours that we no longer tolerate, but cannot remove from the language
- Strict mode changes previously accepted "bad syntax" into real errors
- Simply add "use strict" at the beginning of the file.





Will return an error And won't execute



Automatic Type Conversion

Some operators or statements expect data of a particular type and will perform automatic type conversion. JavaScript will temporarily convert the value in parentheses to a boolean to evaluate the if expression:

B			



Automatic Type Conversion

- Values that are evaluated to false:
 - false
 - "" -> empty string
 - 0
 - NaN
 - undefined
 - null



Automatic Type Conversion

- Values that are evaluated to true:
 - true
 - "Peter" -> all strings except of empty string
 - "0" -> even the string 0
 - [] -> empty (or not) array
 - {} -> empty (or not) object



Explicit Type Conversion

- How to convert data to type number
 - Using Number() function
 - Using parseInt() function
 - Using parseFloat() function
- Numeric conversion happens in mathematical functions and expressions automatically.



Explicit Type Conversion

- How to convert data to type string
 - Using the **String()** function



Explicit Type Conversion

- How to convert data to type boolean
 - Using the Boolean() function
 - Using the double exclamation mark !!

```
const x = "JavaScript is great!";

if(x === true) {
    console.log("Yeah, it is!"); //never triggers
}

if(x === false) {
    console.log("Sure!"); //also never triggers
}
```

```
Js test1.js > ...
    let x = "Female relative";
2
3    x = Boolean(x);
4
5    if(x === true) {
6        console.log("Yours also!")// this will execute
7    }
8    // -------------------------
9    let y = "Slavi";
10
11    y = !!y;
12
13    console.log(typeof x); // boolean
```

