JavaScript Datatypes Demonstartion

- 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.
- There are two types of data types in JavaScript.
    1. Primitive data type
    2. Non-primitive (reference) data type
- JavaScript has dynamic types. This means that the same variable can be used to hold different data types.

No	DataType Name	Description	Example
4	Boolean	• Booleans are a fundamental data type in programming that represents two possible values: true or false. • These values are commonly used in decision-making and conditional statements. • Booleans are often used in conditional testing. • In JavaScript, you can convert other types of values into boolean values using the Boolean() function. • The conversion rules for different types of values are as follows. 1 : Strings: An empty string (“”) will be converted to false, and any other string will be converted to true. 2 : Numbers: Zero (0) and NaN (Not a Number) will be converted to false, and any other number will be converted to true. 3 : Objects: All objects, including arrays and functions, will be converted to true. 4 : Undefined: Undefined will be converted to false. • The Boolean value of an expression is the basis for all JavaScript comparisons and conditions	let trueValue = true; let falseValue = false;

Boolean

This is an example 1 of Boolean - True Value: true

This is an example 2 of Boolean - False Value: false

This is an example 3 of Boolean - You can use the Boolean() function to find out if an expression (or a variable) Boolean(10 < 9) is : . false

This is an example 4 of Boolean - Booleans as Objects : Boolean as Object type is : object and the value is : false

This is an example 5 of Boolean Comparing two JavaScript objects always return false.
The 1st object is : let x = new Boolean(false);
The 2nd object is : let y = new Boolean(false);
After comparing these 2 objects is :

The Object 1 is : false and the type is : object

The Object 2 is : false and the type is : object

The result is : false

This is an example 6 of Boolean -
An empty string (“”) will be converted to false, and any other string will be converted to true.

Example : let emptyStrBool1 = "";

The Type is : string
The value is :
The Boolean converted value is : false

This is an example 7 of Boolean -
An empty string (“”) will be converted to false, and any other string will be converted to true.

Example : let emptyStrBool2 = "Manoj";

The Type is : string
The value is : Manoj
The Boolean converted value is : true

This is an example 8 of Boolean -
Numbers: Zero (0) and NaN (Not a Number) will be converted to false, and any other number will be converted to true.

Example : let numBool = 0;

The Type is : number
The value is : 0
The Boolean converted value is : false

This is an example 9 of Boolean -
Numbers: Zero (0) and NaN (Not a Number) will be converted to false, and any other number will be converted to true.

Example : let nanBool = NaN;

The Type is : number
The value is : NaN
The Boolean converted value is : false

This is an example 10 of Boolean -
Numbers: Zero (0) and NaN (Not a Number) will be converted to false, and any other number will be converted to true.

Example : let nBool = 34;

The Type is : number
The value is : 34
The Boolean converted value is : true

This is an example 11 of Boolean -
Numbers: Zero (0) and NaN (Not a Number) will be converted to false, and any other number will be converted to true.

Example : let nMinusZero = -0;

The Type is : number
The value is : 0
The Boolean converted value is : false

This is an example 12 of Boolean -
Undefined will be converted to false.

Example : let undBool;

The Type is : undefined
The value is : undefined
The Boolean converted value is : false