Numbers:-

Basic Number Properties

Number.MAX\_VALUE: Represents the largest positive numeric value representable in JavaScript.

Number.MIN\_VALUE: Represents the smallest positive numeric value representable in JavaScript.

Number.NaN: Represents a value that is “Not-A-Number”.

Number.POSITIVE\_INFINITY: Represents the positive Infinity value.

Number.NEGATIVE\_INFINITY: Represents the negative Infinity value.

Conversion Methods

Number.parseInt(string, radix): Converts a string to an integer.

Number.parseFloat(string): Converts a string to a floating point number.

Number Instance Methods

.toFixed(digits): Formats a number using fixed-point notation.

.toExponential(digits): Returns a string representing the number in exponential notation.

.toPrecision(digits): Formats a number to a specified length.

Example Usage

let num = 123.456;

console.log(num.toFixed(2)); // "123.46"

console.log(num.toExponential(2)); // "1.23e+2"

console.log(num.toPrecision(4)); // "123.5"

console.log(Number.parseInt("10", 10)); // 10

console.log(Number.parseFloat("0.42")); // 0.42

console.log(Number.isNaN(NaN)); // true

Checking Number Types

Number.isFinite(number): Checks whether the value is a finite number.

Number.isInteger(number): Checks whether the value is an integer.

Number.isNaN(value): Checks whether the value is NaN (Not-a-Number).

Example for Checking Methods

console.log(Number.isFinite(Infinity)); // false

console.log(Number.isFinite(0.1)); // true

console.log(Number.isInteger(42)); // true

console.log(Number.isInteger(42.3)); // false

console.log(Number.isNaN(NaN)); // true

console.log(Number.isNaN(4)); // false