Integers

This lesson highlights the features of the integer data type.

Definition

Integers are plain whole numbers. Any normal negative or positive number such as `1`, `-50`, or `2000` is classified as an integer by default.
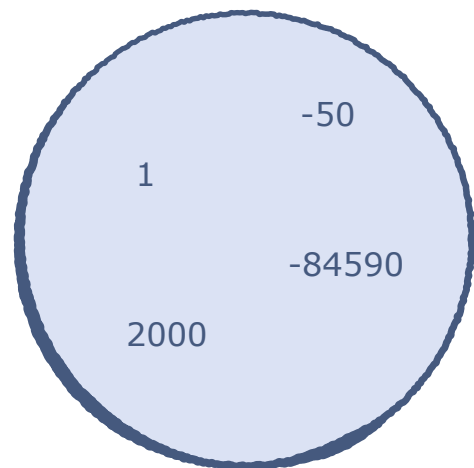
The world of integers.

Naturally, we can conclude that decimal numbers cannot be integers. If a decimal number is converted to an integer, it will be floored to the nearest whole number.

An integer takes up *4 byte*s of memory.

Integers play a crucial role in mathematical computations and numerical data storage.

In Reason, integers are labeled with the `int` tag. Apart from `Js.log()`, integers can also be printed using the `print_int()` method.

However, `print` commands like `print_int` always print in the same line.

Integers and Operators

Integers can be used with arithmetic and comparison operators to produce a meaningful output. Let's have a look at a few examples of integer arithmetic.

```
Js.log(5); /* Printing the integer 5 */

/* Integer arithmetic */
Js.log(5 * 10); /* 50 */
Js.log(50 - 18); /* 32 */
Js.log(2 * (8 + 2) / 5); /* 4 */
Js.log(5 / 2); /* 2.5 floored to 2 */

/* Alternate method */
print_int(10 mod 2); /* 0 */
```

In the code above, we can see how arithmetic operations can be performed on integers. The next lesson will show the comparison of integers to introduce the **boolean** data type.