**JavaScript Data Types**

JavaScript has the primitive data types:

1. [null](https://www.javascripttutorial.net/javascript-data-types/#null)
2. [undefined](https://www.javascripttutorial.net/javascript-data-types/#undefined)
3. [boolean](https://www.javascripttutorial.net/javascript-data-types/#boolean)
4. [number](https://www.javascripttutorial.net/javascript-data-types/#number)
5. [string](https://www.javascripttutorial.net/javascript-data-types/#string)
6. Bigint

JavaScript is a dynamically typed language, meaning that a [variable](https://www.javascripttutorial.net/javascript-variables/) isn’t associated with a specific type. In other words, a variable can hold a value of different types. For example:

**let counter = 120; // counter is a number**

**counter = false; // counter is now a boolean**

**counter = "foo"; // counter is now a string**

To determine the current type of the value stored in a variable, you use the [typeof](https://www.javascripttutorial.net/javascript-typeof/) operator:

**let counter = 120;**

**console.log(typeof(counter)); // "number"**

**counter = false;**

**console.log(typeof(counter)); // "boolean"**

**counter = "Hi";**

**console.log(typeof(counter)); // "string"**

**The undefined type**

The undefined type is a primitive type that has only one value undefined. By default, when a variable is declared but not initialized, it defaults to undefined.

Consider the following example:

**let counter;**

**console.log(counter); // undefined**

**console.log(typeof counter); // undefined**

**The null type**

The null type is the second primitive data type that also has only one value null. For example:

**let obj = null;**

**console.log(typeof obj); // object**

**The number type**

JavaScript uses the number type to represent both integer and floating-point numbers.

**let num = 100;**

**let price = 12.5;**

**let discount = 0.05;**

**The string type**

In JavaScript, a string is a sequence of zero or more characters. A string literal begins and ends with either a single quote(') or a double quote (").

**let greeting = 'Hi';**

**let message = "Bye";**

**The boolean type**

The boolean type has two literal values: true and false in lowercase. The following example declares two variables that hold the boolean values.

**let inProgress = true;**

**let completed = false;**

**console.log(typeof completed); // boolean**

**The bigint type**

The bigint type represents the whole numbers that are larger than 253 – 1. To form a bigint literal number, you append the letter n at the end of the number:

**let pageView = 9007199254740991n;**

**console.log(typeof(pageView)); // 'bigint'**