Javascript Typecasting Assignments

**Objective: Practice manual conversion between different types.**

**Tasks:**

1. Convert a string "123" into a number using three different methods.
2. Convert a floating-point number 45.67 into an integer.
3. Convert a number 100 into a string.
4. Convert a boolean into a string and a number.
5. Convert an object or an array into a string.

**Example Output:**

javascript

console.log(Number("123")); // Output: 123

console.log(parseInt("123")); // Output: 123

console.log(+ "123"); // Output: 123

console.log(parseInt(45.67)); // Output: 45

console.log(String(100)); // Output: "100"

console.log(Boolean("")); // Output: false

**Objective: Learn how JavaScript handles unusual conversions.**

**Tasks:**

1. Convert "abc" to a number and observe the result.
2. Convert undefined and null into numbers, strings, and booleans.
3. Use isNaN() to check for invalid conversions.
4. Convert an empty array [] and a non-empty array [1,2,3] into numbers and strings.

**Example Output:**

javascript

console.log(Number("abc")); // Output: NaN

console.log(Number(null)); // Output: 0

console.log(Number(undefined)); // Output: NaN

console.log(isNaN(Number("abc"))); // Output: true

console.log(Number([])); // Output: 0

console.log(Number([1,2,3])); // Output: NaN

1 + true;

1 + false;

"1" + true;

"1" + false;

null + 5;

undefined + 5;

NaN + 5;

[] + 5;

{} + 5;

5 == "5";

5 === "5";

0 == false;

0 === false;

null == undefined;

null === undefined;

10 > "2";

"apple" > "banana"; // String comparison is lexicographical

var a;

console.log(typeof a);

a=123;

console.log(typeof a);

a='praveen';

console.log(typeof a);

var x = '123';

console.log(typeof x)

var y;

y = Number(x);

console.log(typeof y)

var a = '1928.45';

var b;

b = parseInt(a);

console.log(typeof b)

console.log(b)

var k = 112.34;

var s = parseInt(k);

console.log(s);

var e = '99.87praveen234';

var r = parseFloat(e);

console.log(r)