

Number, Boolean and Strings in JS

In JavaScript, a **number** can be any numerical value, either an integer or a float. They can be written with or without a decimal point. For example, 5, 3.14, and -6 are all valid numbers.

A **boolean** is a data type that can have one of two values: true or false. They are often used in conditional statements and loops to check if a certain condition is met.

A **string** is a sequence of characters, enclosed in either single or double quotes. For example, "hello" and 'world' are both strings. Strings can be concatenated together using the + operator, and individual characters within a string can be accessed using bracket notation (e.g. "hello"[0] would return "h").

Null and Undefined in JS

In JavaScript, **null** and **undefined** are two special values that indicate the absence of a value or object. An *undefined* is a value that is assigned to a variable that has been declared but has not been assigned a value. For example,

```
let x;  
console.log(x); // Output: undefined
```

A *null* is a value that is used to indicate that a variable has no value. It is explicitly set by the programmer. For example,

```
let x = null;  
console.log(x); // Output: null
```

It is worth noting that null and undefined are different. *null* is an assignment value, it can be assigned to a variable, an object property, an array element, etc. While *undefined* is a value that JavaScript automatically assigns to variables and object properties that have been declared, but not initialized.