MIND HUB.


Numbers Methods

Index

Introduction

To be able to operate with Numbers, it is essential **to know the methods** available to us.

By using the specific methods we will obtain better results, simpler and more elegant code.

Integrated to JS

JavaScript comes with built-in methods for operating on numbers. You may already be using them.
Let's look at some of them to understand how they work.

- .parseInt()
- .parseFloat()
- .Number()
- .isNaN()
- .toFixed()
- .toPrecision()

There are many more but for now let's concentrate on these and analyze their advantages.

.parseInt("string")

Converts number strings to integers. If it has a decimal part, it removes it without rounding.

```
let number = "12.345"

console.log( parseInt(number) )
```

Result

```
12
```

.parseFloat(“string“)

Converts number strings to integers. If it has a decimal part, preserves the decimal part.

```
let number = "12.345"

console.log( parseFloat(number) )
```

Result

```
12.345
```

.Number(“string“)

Converts to the identical number (either integer or decimal) containing the string.

```
let number = "12.345"

console.log( Number(number) )
```

Result

```
12.345
```

.isNan(value)

It will return 'false' if it is a valid number or 'true' if it IS NOT a valid number.

```
console.log(isNaN(33))
console.log(isNaN("ab"))
```

Result

```
false
true
```

.toFixed()

It will return the number as a string with the number of decimal places assigned, and we can round it up.

```
let number = 12.345

console.log( number.toFixed(2) )
```

Result

```
12.35
```

The Math() Object

The JavaScript Math() Object has several methods and properties that we can use to perform certain mathematical calculations

- .min()
- .max()
- .random()
- .ceil()
- .floor()
- .round()

There are many more but for now let's concentrate on these and analyze their advantages

.min(value1, value2, valueN)

It will return the smaller of the following numbers

```
console.log(Math.min(2,4,6,1))
```

Result

```
1
```

.max(value1, value2, valueN)

It will return the largest of the numbers

```
console.log(Math.max(2,4,6,1))
```

Result

```
6
```

.random()

Returns a random number between zero and one (with decimals).

```
console.log(Math.random())
```

Result

```
0.28088693056474123
```

.ceil()

Rounds a number to the next whole number.

```
let number = 12.345
console.log( Math.ceil(number) )
```

Result

```
13
```

.floor()

Rounds a number to the previous whole number.

```
let number = 12.345
console.log( Math.floor(number) )
```

Resultado

```
12
```

round()

Round a number to the nearest integer: if the decimal part is less than '.5' it is rounded backwards, otherwise it is rounded forwards.

```
let number = 12.345
console.log( Math.round(number) )
```

Resultado

```
13
```

¡Thank you a lot!

MIND HUB.