**JAVASCRIPT DATA TYPES**

JavaScript includes data types similar to other programming languages like Java or C#. Data type indicates characteristics of data. It tells the compiler whether the data value is numeric, alphabetic, date etc., so that it can perform the appropriate operation.

JavaScript includes primitive and non-primitive data types.

Primitive Data Types

1. String

JavaScript's [String](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/String) type is used to represent textual data. It is a set of "elements" of 16-bit unsigned integer values. Each element in the String occupies a position in the String. The first element is at index 0, the next at index 1, and so on. The length of a String is the number of elements in it.

1. Number

JavaScript has only one type of numbers. Numbers can be written with, or without decimals. Extra large or extra small numbers can be written with scientific (exponential) notation

1. Boolean

Booleans can only have two values: true or false. Booleans are often used in conditional testing.

1. Null

In JavaScript null is "nothing". It is supposed to be something that doesn't exist. You can empty an object by setting it to null.

1. Undefined

In JavaScript, a variable without a value, has the value undefined. The type is also undefined. Any variable can be emptied, by setting the value to undefined. The type will also be undefined.

Non-primitive Data Type

1. Object

JavaScript objects are written with curly braces {}. Object properties are written as name:value pairs, separated by commas.

1. Array

JavaScript arrays are written with square brackets. Array items are separated by commas. Array indexes are zero-based, which means the first item is [0], second is [1], and so on. The object (person) in the example above has 4 properties: firstName, lastName, age, and eyeColor.