Javascript datatypes :-

Javascript variables can hold many datatypes .

Primitive datatypes :-

Numbers,Strings,undefined,boolean,null

Ex:- var x; // x is undefined

Var length =16 //number

Var lastName=”naveen” //String

Var x={firstName:”naveen” ,lastName=”naveen1”}; //object

Javascript Numbers:-

Javascript has only one type of numbers. Numbers can be written with or without Decimals

Ex:- var x1=34.00; // with decimals

Var x2=34 ; // without decimals

Javascript Strings :-

Strings are written with quotes single or double

Ex:- var x=”naveen” ; //double quotes

Var x1=’naveen’ ; // single quotes

Single quote inside double quotes ,single quotes inside double quotes.double quotes inside single quotes.

Javascript boolean:-

Boolean represents only one of two values either true or false

Ex: var x=true;

Var y=false;

Javascript null:-

Null has one value i.e null . it is explicitly nothing

Ex: var nothing=null;

Note:- null value means that there is no value.

It is not equivalent to empty String (“”) or “0”. It is simply nothing

**What about Objects?**

Objects are **not** a primitive data Type.

An object is a collection of properties. These properties are stored in key/value pairs. Properties can reference any type of data, including objects and/or primitive values.

* Note:- 1) Javascript evaluate expressions from left to right
* Ex1:- var x=16+4+”Volvo”; o/p =20Volvo
* Ex2:-var x= “Volvo”+16+4; 0/p =Volvo20
* 2)When adding Number and string javascript will treat the number as String \*\*\*\*
* In ex1 javascript will treat 16 and 4 as numbers untill it reaches “Volvo”
* In ex2 since the 1st operand is String,all the operands are treated as Strings
* 7 datatypes in javascript
* 1) number 2)string 3)Boolean 4)undefined 5)object 6)null 7)symbol (for unique identifiers)