JAVASCRIPT PRIMITIVE DATATYPES

- Title: JavaScript Primitive Data Types
- Subtitle: Building Blocks of JavaScript Programming
- Image: JavaScript logo

NUMBER

- Title: Number
- Description: Represents numeric values, including integers and floating-point numbers.
- Example: let age = 25;
- Use cases:
  - Mathematical operations
    - Representing quantities
    - Counting

STRING

- Description: Represents sequences of characters, such as words, sentences, or phrases.
- Example: let name = "John Doe";
- Use cases:
- Text manipulation
- User input
- Displaying messages

BOOLEAN

- Title: Boolean
- Description: Represents a logical value that can be either true or false.
- Example: let isAdmin = true;
- Use cases:
  - Conditional statements
  - Controlling program flow
  - Validation

Null and Undefined

- Title: Null and Undefined
- Description:
  - Null: represents the absence of any object value
  - Undefined: represents an uninitialized or non-existent variable.

Examples:

let emptyValue = null;

let uninitializedVar; console.log(uninitializedVar); // undefined

Use cases:

Null: indicating absence of value

Undefined: checking for initialization or existence

Slide 6: Symbol and BigInt

- Title: Symbol and BigInt
- Description:
- Symbol: represents a unique, immutable value.
- BigInt: represents large integers that exceed the range of the Number type.
- Examples:
- let uniqueId = Symbol("id");
- let largeNumber = 123456789012345678901n;
- Use cases:
- Symbol: creating private properties or unique identifiers
- BigInt: precise calculations with large integers