Data Types in JavaScript

A **data type** defines the kind of value a variable can hold — numbers, text, boolean, etc. JavaScript is **dynamically typed**, meaning you **don't need to specify** a type when declaring a variable — it's determined automatically.

◈ Two main categories of Data Types

1. **Primitive Data Types**
2. **Non-Primitive (Reference) Data Types**

◈ 1. Primitive Data Types

Data Type	Example	Description
String	`"Hello"`, `'Nepal'`	Text data inside quotes
Number	`10`, `3.14`	Integer or decimal number
Boolean	`true`, `false`	Logical values
Undefined	`let x;`	Variable declared but no value assigned
Null	`let y = null;`	Empty or "nothing" value
BigInt	`12345678901234567890n`	For very large integers
Symbol	`Symbol("id")`	Unique and immutable identifier

◈ 2. Non-Primitive (Reference) Data Types

Data Type	Example	Description
Object	`{name: "Raj", age: 24}`	Collection of key-value pairs
Array	`[10, 20, 30]`	Ordered list of values
Function	`function greet() {}`	Reusable block of code

☑ Mini Assignment (Practice)

1. Create variables of all **primitive types** and print their types using `typeof`.
2. Create an **object** with your `name`, `age`, and `country`.
3. Create an **array** of your 3 favorite subjects and print the first subject.