**Why we use template Literals**

let funActivity = "Let's learn JavaScript";

In the same way with double quotes, the following would not work:

let question = "Do you want to learn JavaScript? "Yes!"";

let language = "JavaScript";

let message = `Let's learn ${language}`;

console.log(message);

let str = "Hello, what's your name? Is it \"Mike\"?";

console.log(str);

let str2 = 'Hello, what\'s your name? Is it "Mike"?';

console.log(str2);

**Escape Characters**

let str3 = "New \nline.";

let str4 = "I'm containing a backslash: \\!";

console.log(str3);

console.log(str4);

Output: New

line.

I'm containing a backslash: \!

**Working out the type of a variable**

let str = "Hello";

let nr = 7;

let bigNr = 12345678901234n;

let bool = true;

let sym = Symbol("unique");

let undef = undefined;

let unknown = null;

console.log("str", typeof str);

console.log("nr", typeof nr);

console.log("bigNr", typeof bigNr); //bigint

console.log("bool", typeof bool); //boolean

console.log("sym", typeof sym); //symbol

console.log("undef", typeof undef); //undefined

console.log("unknown", typeof unknown); //object

typeof null returns object, while in fact, null truly is a primitive and not an object.

This is a bug that has been there since forever and now cannot be removed due to

backward compatibility problems

**Practice exercise 2.2**

Create a variable for your name, another one for your age, and another one for

whether you can code JavaScript or not.

Log to the console the following sentence, where name, age and true/false are

variables:

**OUTPUT:** Hello, my name is Maaike, I am 29 years old and I can code JavaScript:

true.

**Miles-to-kilometers converter**

Create a variable that contains a value in miles, convert it to kilometers, and log the

value in kilometers in the following format:

The distance of 130 kms is equal to 209.2142 miles

**For reference,** 1 mile equals 1.60934 kilometers.