

# JS Data Types

(part 1: number & string)



# Data Types

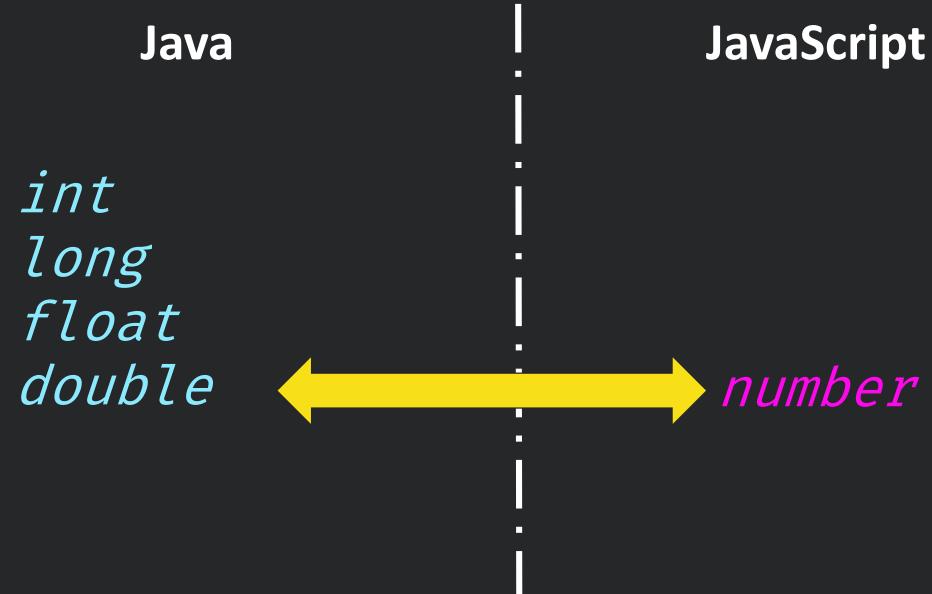
Value Types
Primitive Types

Reference Type
Objects



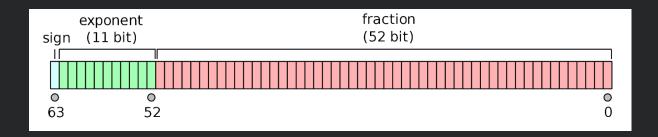
Lập trình Java: Cách truyền tham số trong Java | Heap...







- ✓ Object wrapper: *Number*
- ✓ Integer Range: -(2^53 1) to (2^53 1)



Number.MAX\_SAFE\_INTEGER;

- ✓ Check if it is an integer

  Number.isSafeInteger(myNumber);
- ✓ Out of this range it consider as a double.



#### ✓ Some special values:

```
Infinity (Number.POSITIVE_INFINITY)
-Infinity (Number.NEGATIVE_INFINITY);
NaN (Number.NaN);
```

<u>isNaN()</u>: true if the given value is NaN; otherwise, false.

Number.isNaN(): true if the given value is NaN and its type is Number; otherwise, false.

	<u>isNaN()</u>	Number.isNaN()
'10'	False	False
'hello'	True	<u>False</u>
NaN	True	True

Node: Cannot compare NaN





✓ Some helper Functions:

✓ Create Number object:

```
let myNumberObj = new Number(1);
```



#### ✓ Refs:

- US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global Objects/Number?retiredLocale=vi
- https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\_obj\_number.asp

✓ Double quotes | Single quotes

```
const hello = "hello world!";
const hi = 'hi';
```

✓ Some helper Functions:

```
myStr.length;
myStr.replace;
myStr.split;
myStr.charAt;
• • •
```

✓ Object wrapper: String



✓ Template Literals

```
... ${variable} ...
```

```
const myName = "Jim";
const age = 20;
const str = `I'm ${myName} and I'm ${age} years old`;
```

✓ Create String object: let myStrObj = new String("John");



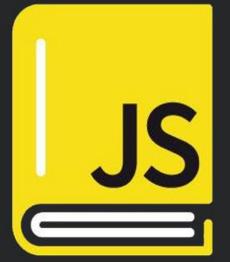
✓ number <-> string conversion:

```
let a = 2 + "2";
let b = 2 - "2";
let c = 2 * "2";
let d = 2 / "2";
console.log(a);
console.log(b);
console.log(c);
console.log(d);
```

```
const x = "2" + "2" - "2":
```

#### ✓ Refs:

- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
- https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\_obj\_string.asp



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