

1. JavaScript Values

Basically In JavaScript values are of two categories.

- Primitive Types
- Reference Types

1.1 Primitive Types

- Number
- Boolean
- String
- Undefined, etc.

Primitive Type	Description
Number	All the numbers are of Number type.
Boolean	Boolean values are either true or false.
String	String is a stream of characters. The String should be enclosed with Single quotes, Double quotes, or Backticks.
Undefined	If a value is not assigned to the variable, then it takes <code>undefined</code> as its value. In JS, <code>undefined</code> refers to the value that is not being assigned.

1.2 Operators

1.2.1 typeof()

The `typeof()` operator is used to find the type of value.

```
1 let a = 900;  
2 let b = 9.2;  
3 console.log(typeof(a)); // number  
4 console.log(typeof(b)); // number
```

```
> a=16;  
b=16.9;  
c="Saranam Ayyappa";  
d=true  
console.log(typeof(a));  
console.log(typeof(b));  
console.log(typeof(c));  
console.log(typeof(d));  
  
number  
number  
string  
boolean
```

2. Converting String to a Number

In JavaScript, when we combine the number and string, it results in a string.

The `parseInt()` function accepts a string and converts it into an integer.

```
1 let a = '20';
2 console.log(typeof(a)); // string
3
4 let b = parseInt(a);
5 console.log(typeof(b)); // number
```

3. Conditional Statements

The Conditional Statement allows you to execute a block of code only when a specific condition is true.

If...Else Statement:

Syntax:

```
1 if (conditionA) {
2   Block1;
3 }
4 else if (conditionB) {
5   Block2;
6 }
7 else {
8   Block3;
9 }
```