

Data Types in JavaScript

The datatype specify the type of data that can be stored in a variable.

We have following datatypes in JavaScript

- i) string
- ii) number
- iii) BigInt
- iv) boolean
- v) Symbol
- vi) undefined
- vii) Object
- viii) function

JavaScript is loosely typed language so you can assign any type of data in a variable.
In JS we can use typed operator to check the type of value.

String

A string value can be enclosed inside "" or ' ' quotes.

Example:
let x="my name is tarun";
let y="I live in India";

Template String
Template literals are literals delimited with backtick (`) characters, allowing for multi-line strings, processing variables inside string etc.

let x=10;
let y=`The value of x is \${x}`;

Here y stores "The value of x is 10"

number

Any numeric value belongs from the number type.
The number can be integer or floating point value.

let x=1000;
let y=2.5;

Infinity and NaN are also valid numbers.

bigint

A BigInt value is written using the n at the end of number.

let x=123n;

We can also create BigInt in following way:

let x=BigInt(123);

Remember that BigInt can be integer only.

boolean

true and false are two boolean values in JavaScript.
All relational and logical operators gives their result in boolean only.

let x=true;

let y=false;

symbol

A symbol is created using the Symbol().

let x=Symbol("tarun");

let y=Symbol(123);

undefined

When a variable is created but does not have any value then it have type undefined.

let x;

object

Anything which does not fit into above types is an object.

For example:

Arrays
let x=[1,23]

function

It is the most confusing data type for most of the programmers migrating to js from other languages!
Yet function is also a datatype!