Number Methods

In this lesson, we learn all about number methods and how to use them.
Let's begin!

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

The `Number` type has several specific instance methods, as summarized in the table below:

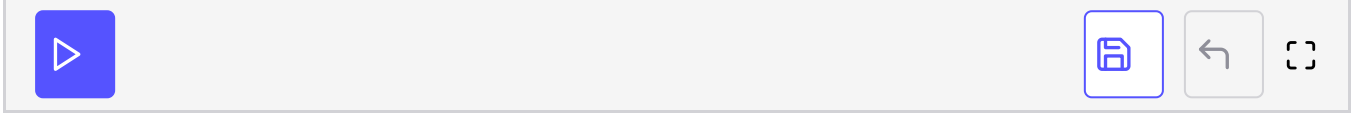
Number instance methods

Method	Description
`toExponential()`	Returns a string representing the `Number` object in exponential notation. This method accepts an optional integer that specifies the number of digits after the decimal point.
`toFixed()`	This method formats a number using fixed-point notation. You can pass an integer that specifies the number of digits to appear after the decimal point. This value may be between 0 and 20. If this argument is omitted, it is treated as 0.
`toLocaleString()`	Returns a string with a language sensitive representation of this number. The method accepts two optional arguments. The first describes the locale information; the second provides an object describing options. For more information, see `toLocaleString()` reference on MDN.
`toPrecision()`	Returns a string representing the `Number` object to the specified precision. Accepts an optional integer that specifies the number of significant digits.

Examples:

index.js

```
var num = 12.5345128;
console.log(num.toExponential(2)); // 1.25e+1
console.log(num.toFixed(6)); // 12.534513
console.log(num.toPrecision(6)); // 12.5345
console.log(num.toLocaleString(
    "hu", {
        style: "currency",
        currency: "HUF"
    })); // 12,535 Ft
```



> 📜**NOTE:** The `toLocaleString()` call uses JavaScript Object Notation. You will learn about it later.

In the *next lesson*, we'll meet the string data type in JavaScript.