JAVASCRIPT - THE NUMBER OBJECT

The **Number** object represents numerical date, either integers or floating-point numbers. In general, you do not need to worry about **Number** objects because the browser automatically converts number literals to instances of the number class.

Syntax

The syntax for creating a **number** object is as follows −

```
var val = new Number(number);
```

In the place of number, if you provide any non-number argument, then the argument cannot be converted into a number, it returns **NaN** $Not - a - Number$.

Number Properties

Here is a list of each property and their description.

Property	Description
MAX_VALUE	The largest possible value a number in JavaScript can have 1.7976931348623157E+308
MIN_VALUE	The smallest possible value a number in JavaScript can have 5E-324
NaN	Equal to a value that is not a number.
NEGATIVE_INFINITY	A value that is less than MIN_VALUE.
POSITIVE_INFINITY	A value that is greater than MAX_VALUE
prototype	A static property of the Number object. Use the prototype property to assign new properties and methods to the Number object in the current document
constructor	Returns the function that created this object's instance. By default this is the Number object.

In the following sections, we will take a few examples to demonstrate the properties of Number.

Number Methods

The Number object contains only the default methods that are a part of every object's definition.

Method	Description
toExponential	Forces a number to display in exponential notation, even if the number is in the range in which JavaScript normally uses standard notation.

toFixed	Formats a number with a specific number of digits to the right of the decimal.
toLocaleString	Returns a string value version of the current number in a format that may vary according to a browser's local settings.
toPrecision	Defines how many total digits $including digits to the left and right of the decimal$ to display of a number.
toString	Returns the string representation of the number's value.
valueOf	Returns the number's value.

In the following sections, we will have a few examples to explain the methods of Number.

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