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Many classes define more specific versions of the toString() method. The toString() method of the Array class, for example, converts each array element to a string and joins the resulting strings together with commas in between. The toString() method of the Function class returns an implementation-defined representation of a function. In practice, implementations usually convert user-defined functions to strings of Java-Script source code. The Date class defines a toString() method that returns a humanreadable (and JavaScript-parsable) date and time string. The RegExp class defines a toString() method that converts RegExp objects to a string that looks like a RegExp literal:The other object conversion function is called valueOf(). The job of this method is less well-defined: it is supposed to convert an, "ject to a primitive value that represents the object, if any such primitive value exists. Objects are compound values, and most objects cannot really be represented by a single primitive value, so the default valueOf() method simply returns the object itself rather than returning a primitive. Wrapper classes define valueOf() methods that return the wrapped primitive value. Arrays, functions, and regular expressions simply inherit the default method. Calling valueOf() for instances of these types simply returns the object itself. The Date class defines a valueOf() method that returns the date in its internal representation: the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970. With the toString() and valueOf() methods explained, we can now cover object-to-string and object-to-number conversions. Do note, however, that there are some special cases in which JavaScript performs a different object-to-primitive conversion. These special cases are covered at the end of this section. To convert an object to a string, JavaScript takes these steps: If the object has a toString() method, JavaScript calls it. If it returns a primitive value, JavaScript converts that value to a string (if it is not already a string) and returns the result of that conversion. Note that primitive-to-string conversions are all well-defined in Table 3-2. If the object has no toString() method, or if that method does not return a primitive value, then JavaScript looks for a valueOf() method. If the method exists, Java-Script calls it. If the return value is a primitive, JavaScript converts that value to a string (if it is not already) and returns the converted value. Otherwise, JavaScript cannot obtain a primitive value from either toString() or valueOf(), so it throws a TypeError.

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