

JAVA.LANG.CHARACTER.GETNUMERICVALUE METHOD

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/lang/character_getnumericvalue.htm

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Description

The **java.lang.Character.getNumericValue** method returns the int value that the specified Unicode character represents. For example, the character '\u216C' *theromannumeralfifty* will return an int with a value of 50.

The letters A-Z in their uppercase '\u0041' through '\u005A', lowercase '\u0061' through '\u007A', and full width variant '\uFF21' through '\uFF3A' and '\uFF41' through '\uFF5A' forms have numeric values from 10 through 35. This is independent of the Unicode specification, which does not assign numeric values to these char values.

If the character does not have a numeric value, then -1 is returned. If the character has a numeric value that cannot be represented as a nonnegative integer *forexample, a fractional value*, then -2 is returned.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.Character.getNumericValue** method

```
public static int getNumericValue(char ch)
```

Parameters

- **ch** - the character to be converted

Return Value

This method returns the numeric value of the character, as a nonnegative int value; -2 if the character has a numeric value that is not a nonnegative integer; -1 if the character has no numeric value.

Exception

- **NA**

Example

The following example shows the usage of lang.Character.getNumericValue method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.lang.*;

public class CharacterDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // create 2 character primitives ch1, ch2
        char ch1, ch2;

        // assign values to ch1, ch2
        ch1 = 'j';
        ch2 = '4';

        // create 2 int primitives i1, i2
        int i1, i2;

        // assign numeric values of ch1, ch2 to i1, i2
        i1 = Character.getNumericValue(ch1);
        i2 = Character.getNumericValue(ch2);
    }
}
```

```
String str1 = "Numeric value of " + ch1 + " is " + i1;  
String str2 = "Numeric value of " + ch2 + " is " + i2;  
  
// print i1, i2 values  
System.out.println( str1 );  
System.out.println( str2 );  
}  
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program, this will produce the following result:

```
Numeric value of j is 19  
Numeric value of 4 is 4
```

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