

JAVA.LANG.DOUBLE.DOUBLETORAWLONGBITS METHOD

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

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Description

The **java.lang.Double.doubleToRawLongBits** method returns a representation of the specified floating-point value according to the IEEE 754 floating-point "double format" bit layout, preserving Not-a-Number *NaN* values. It includes the following important points:

- If the argument is positive infinity, the result is 0x7ff0000000000000L.
- If the argument is negative infinity, the result is 0xfff0000000000000L.
- If the argument is NaN, the result is the long integer representing the actual NaN value. Different from `doubleToLongBits` method, `doubleToRawLongBits` does not collapse all the bit patterns encoding a NaN to a single "canonical" NaN value.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.Double.doubleToRawLongBits** method

```
public static long doubleToRawLongBits(double value)
```

Parameters

- **value** -- This is a double precision floating-point number.

Return Value

This method returns the bits that represent the floating-point number.

Exception

- **NA**

Example

The following example shows the usage of `java.lang.Double.doubleToRawLongBits` method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.lang.*;

public class DoubleDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Double d = new Double("10.50");

        //returns the bits that represent the floating-point number
        System.out.println("Value = " + d.doubleToRawLongBits(2.5d));
    }
}
```

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

```
Value = 4612811918334230528
```

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