

JAVA.LANG.FLOAT.COMPARETO METHOD

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

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Description

The **java.lang.Float.compareTo** method compares two Float objects numerically. There are two ways in which comparisons performed by this method differ from those performed by the Java language numerical comparison operators `<`, `<=`, `==`, `>=` when applied to primitive float values:

- Float.NaN is considered by this method to be equal to itself and greater than all other float values including Float.POSITIVE_INFINITY.
- 0.0f is considered by this method to be greater than -0.0f.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.Float.compareTo** method

```
public int compareTo(Float anotherFloat)
```

Parameters

- **anotherFloat** -- This is the float to be compared.

Return Value

This method returns the value 0 if anotherFloat is numerically equal to this Float; a value less than 0 if this Float is numerically less than anotherFloat; and a value greater than 0 if this Float is numerically greater than anotherFloat.

Exception

- NA

Example

The following example shows the usage of java.lang.Float.compareTo method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.lang.*;

public class FloatDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // compares two Float objects numerically
        Float obj1 = new Float("10.2");
        Float obj2 = new Float("10.20");
        int retval = obj1.compareTo(obj2);

        if(retval > 0) {
            System.out.println("obj1 is greater than obj2");
        }
        else if(retval < 0) {
            System.out.println("obj1 is less than obj2");
        }
        else {
            System.out.println("obj1 is equal to obj2");
        }
    }
}
```

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

ohi1 is equal to ohi2

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