

JAVA.LANG.INTEGER.PARSEINTSTRINGS, INTRADIX METHOD

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

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Description

The **java.lang.Integer.parseIntStrings, intradix** method parses the string argument **s** as a signed integer in the radix specified by the second argument **radix**. Some examples can be seen here:

```
parseInt("0", 10) returns 0
parseInt("222", 10) returns 222
parseInt("-0", 10) returns 0
parseInt("-BB", 16) returns -187
parseInt("1010110", 2) returns 86
parseInt("2147483647", 10) returns 2147483647
parseInt("-2147483648", 10) returns -2147483648
parseInt("2147483648", 10) throws a NumberFormatException
parseInt("99", 8) throws a NumberFormatException
parseInt("Kona", 10) throws a NumberFormatException
parseInt("ADMIN", 27) returns 5586836
```

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.Integer.parseInt** method

```
public static int parseInt(String s, int radix) throws NumberFormatException
```

Parameters

- **s** -- This is a String containing the integer representation to be parsed.
- **radix** -- This is the radix to be used while parsing s.

Return Value

This method returns the integer represented by the string argument in the specified radix.

Exception

- **NumberFormatException** -- if the string does not contain a parsable int.

Example

The following example shows the usage of **java.lang.Integer.parseInt** method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.lang.*;

public class IntegerDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // parses the string with specified radix
        int a = Integer.parseInt("0", 10);
        System.out.println(a);

        int b = Integer.parseInt("222", 10);
        System.out.println(b);

        int c = Integer.parseInt("-0", 10);
        System.out.println(c);

        int d = Integer.parseInt("-BB", 16);
```

```
System.out.println(d);

int e = Integer.parseInt("1010110", 2);
System.out.println(e);

int f = Integer.parseInt("2147483647", 10);
System.out.println(f);

int g = Integer.parseInt("-2147483648", 10);
System.out.println(g);

int h = Integer.parseInt("ADMIN", 27);
System.out.println(h);
}
```

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

```
0
222
0
-187
86
2147483647
-2147483648
5586836
```

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