

JAVA.LANG.FLOAT CLASS

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

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Introduction

The **java.lang.Float** class wraps a value of primitive type float in an object. An object of type Float contains a single field whose type is float.

Class declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.Float** class:

```
public final class Float
    extends Number
    implements Comparable<Float>
```

Field

Following are the fields for **java.lang.Float** class:

- **static int MAX_EXPONENT** -- This is Maximum exponent a finite float variable may have.
- **static float MAX_VALUE** -- This is a constant holding the largest positive finite value of type float, $(2-2^{-23}) \cdot 2^{127}$.
- **static int MIN_EXPONENT** -- This is minimum exponent a normalized float variable may have.
- **static float MIN_NORMAL** -- This is a constant holding the smallest positive normal value of type float, 2^{-126} .
- **static float MIN_VALUE** -- This is a constant holding the smallest positive nonzero value of type float, 2^{-149} .
- **static float NaN** -- This is a constant holding a Not-a-Number *NaN* value of type float.
- **static float NEGATIVE_INFINITY** -- This is a constant holding the negative infinity of type float.
- **static float POSITIVE_INFINITY** -- This is a constant holding the positive infinity of type float.
- **static int SIZE** -- This is the number of bits used to represent a float value.
- **static Class<Float> TYPE** -- This is the Class instance representing the primitive type float.

Class constructors

S.N.	Constructor & Description
1	Float <i>doublevalue</i> This constructs a newly allocated Float object that represents the argument converted to type float.
2	Float <i>floatvalue</i> This constructs a newly allocated Float object that represents the primitive float argument.

3

FloatStrings

This constructs a newly allocated Float object that represents the floating-point value of type float represented by the string.

Class methods

S.N.	Method & Description
1	<u>byte byteValue</u> This method returns the value of this Float as a byte <i>bycastingtoabyte</i> .
2	<u>static int comparefloat1, float2</u> This method compares the two specified float values.
3	<u>int compareToFloatanotherFloat</u> This method compares two Float objects numerically.
4	<u>double doubleValue</u> This method returns the double value of this Float object.
5	<u>boolean equalsObjectobj</u> This method compares this object against the specified object.
6	<u>static int floatToIntBitsfloatvalue</u> This method returns a representation of the specified floating-point value according to the IEEE 754 floating-point "single format" bit layout.
7	<u>static int floatToRawIntBitsfloatvalue</u> This method returns a representation of the specified floating-point value according to the IEEE 754 floating-point "single format" bit layout, preserving Not-a-Number <i>NaN</i> values.
8	<u>float floatValue</u> This method returns the float value of this Float object.
9	<u>int hashCode</u> This method returns a hash code for this Float object.

1

[byte byteValue](#)

This method returns the value of this Float as a byte *bycastingtoabyte*.

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[static int comparefloat1, float2](#)

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This method returns the double value of this Float object.

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This method returns a representation of the specified floating-point value according to the IEEE 754 floating-point "single format" bit layout, preserving Not-a-Number *NaN* values.

8

[float floatValue](#)

This method returns the float value of this Float object.

9

[int hashCode](#)

This method returns a hash code for this Float object.

10

[static float intBitsToFloat\(int bits\)](#)

This method returns the float value corresponding to a given bit representation.

11

[int intValue](#)

This method returns the value of this Float as an int *by casting to type int*.

12

[boolean isInfinite](#)

This method returns true if this Float value is infinitely large in magnitude, false otherwise.

13

[static boolean isInfinite\(float v\)](#)

This method returns true if the specified number is infinitely large in magnitude, false otherwise.

14

[boolean isNaN](#)

This method returns true if this Float value is a Not-a-Number *NaN*, false otherwise.

15

[static boolean isNaN\(float v\)](#)

This method returns true if the specified number is a Not-a-Number *NaN* value, false otherwise.

16

[long longValue](#)

This method returns value of this Float as a long *by casting to type long*.

17

[static float parseFloat\(String s\)](#)

This method returns a new float initialized to the value represented by the specified String, as performed by the `valueOf` method of class Float.

18

[short shortValue](#)

This method returns the value of this Float as a short *by casting to a short*.

19

[static String toHexString\(float f\)](#)

This method returns a hexadecimal string representation of the float argument.

20

[String toString](#)

This method returns a string representation of this Float object.

- 21 [static String toString\(float f\)](#)
This method returns a string representation of the float argument
- 22 [static Float valueOf\(float f\)](#)
This method returns a Float instance representing the specified float value.
- 23 [static Float valueOf\(String s\)](#)
This method returns a Float object holding the float value represented by the argument string s.

Methods inherited

This class inherits methods from the following classes:

• [java.lang.Object](#)

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