

JAVA.MATH.BIGDECIMAL.COMPARETO METHOD

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/math/bigdecimal_compareto.htm

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Description

The **java.math.BigDecimal.compareTo** compares the BigDecimal Object with the specified BigDecimal value.

Two BigDecimal objects that are equal in value but have a different scale *like 2.0 and 2.00* are considered equal by this method.

This method is provided in preference to individual methods for each of the six boolean comparison operators `<`, `==`, `>`, `>=`, `!=`, `<=`.

The suggested idiom for performing these comparisons is: *x.compareTo(y <op> 0)*, where *<op>* is one of the six comparison operators.

Specified by

compareTo in interface **Comparable<BigDecimal>**

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.math.BigDecimal.compareTo** method

```
public int compareTo(BigDecimal val)
```

Parameters

- **val** - value to which this BigDecimal is to be compared

Return Value

This method returns -1 if the BigDecimal is less than val, 1 if the BigDecimal is greater than val and 0 if the BigDecimal is equal to val

Exception

- **NA**

Example

The following example shows the usage of math.BigDecimal.compareTo method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.math.*;

public class BigDecimalDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // create 2 BigDecimal objects
        BigDecimal bg1, bg2;

        bg1 = new BigDecimal("10");
        bg2 = new BigDecimal("20");

        //create int object
        int res;

        res = bg1.compareTo(bg2); // compare bg1 with bg2
```

```
String str1 = "Both values are equal ";
String str2 = "First Value is greater ";
String str3 = "Second value is greater";

if( res == 0 )
System.out.println( str1 );
else if( res == 1 )
System.out.println( str2 );
else if( res == -1 )
System.out.println( str3 );
}
```

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

Second value is greater

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