



JavaScript parseInt()

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Example

Parse different values:

```
parseInt("10");  
parseInt("10.00");  
parseInt("10.33");  
parseInt("34 45 66");  
parseInt(" 60 ");  
parseInt("40 years");  
parseInt("He was 40");
```

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Description

The `parseInt` method parses a value as a string and returns the first integer.

A radix parameter specifies the number system to use:

2 = binary, 8 = octal, 10 = decimal, 16 = hexadecimal.



Notes

If the first character cannot be converted, **NaN** is returned.

Leading and trailing spaces are ignored.

Only the first integer found is returned.

Older browsers will return 8 for `parseInt("010")`. Older versions of ECMAScript used octal (radix 8) for values beginning with "0". From ECMAScript 5 (2009) default is decimal (radix 10).

Syntax

```
parseInt(string, radix)
```

Parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>value</i>	Required. The value to be parsed.
<i>radix</i>	Optional. Default is 10. A number (2 to 36) specifying the number system.

Return Value

Type	Description
A number.	NaN if no integer is found.