

JavaScript parseInt() Function

The `parseInt()` is a function and a global method that parses a string and returns an integer, with the specified radix.

Syntax:

`parseInt(string)`

`parseInt(string, radix)`

string:

A string starting with an integer. Leading whitespace in this argument is ignored.

Radix:

An integer between 2 and 36 that represents the radix (the base in mathematical numeral system to be used).

`parseInt("10");` Returns 10 as integer

`parseInt("He was 40");` Returns NaN (not a number)

If the radix parameter is omitted, JavaScript assumes the following:

1. If the string begins with "0x", the radix is 16 (hexadecimal)
2. If the string begins with "0", the radix is 8 (octal). This feature is deprecated
3. If the string begins with any other value, the radix is 10 (decimal)

Notes:

- The `parseInt` function converts its first argument to a string, parses that string, then returns an integer or NaN.
- Only the first number in the string is returned!
- Leading and trailing spaces are allowed.
- If the first character cannot be converted to a number, `parseInt()` returns NaN.

string concatenation

String concatenation is a general programming concept. It simply adds one or more strings to another string, usually to the end of that string.

various ways to combine strings in JS:

1- Using the “+” operator

The same + operator you use for adding two numbers can be used to concatenate two strings.

```
const str = 'Hello' + ' ' + 'World';  
console.log(str);  
output: 'Hello World'
```

```
let greeting = "hello";  
let name = "Joshua";  
let aboutMe = "programmer";  
console.log(greeting + name + "is a" + aboutMe);  
Output: helloJoshuais aprogrammer
```

If the left hand side of the + operator is a string, JavaScript will coerce the right hand side to a string. That means it is safe to concatenate objects, numbers, null, and undefined, and they will appear as integer.

2- JavaScript String concat() method

The concat() method joins two or more strings, and returns new string.

```
let text1 = "sea";  
let text2 = "food";  
let result = text1.concat(text2);  
output: seafood  
  
let text1 = "Hello";  
let text2 = "world!";  
let result = text1.concat(" ", text2);  
output: Hello world!
```