In Java, the parse method is used to convert a string representation of a data type (e.g., integer, double, date) into its corresponding data type.

**Parsing Methods in Java:**

1. **Integer.parseInt(String s)**: Converts a string to an integer.

2. **Double.parseDouble(String s)**: Converts a string to a double.

3. **Long.parseLong(String s):** Converts a string to a long.

4. **Float.parseFloat(String s):** Converts a string to a float.

5. **Short.parseShort(String s):** Converts a string to a short.

6. **Byte.parseByte(String s):** Converts a string to a byte.

7. **Boolean.parseBoolean(String s):** Converts a string to a boolean.

Example Usage:

**public class ParsingExample {**

**public static void main(String[] args) {**

**// Integer parsing**

**String intStr = "123";**

**int intValue = Integer.parseInt(intStr);**

**System.out.println(intValue); // Output: 123**

**// Double parsing**

**String doubleStr = "45.67";**

**double doubleValue = Double.parseDouble(doubleStr);**

**System.out.println(doubleValue); // Output: 45.67**

**// Boolean parsing**

**String boolStr = "true";**

**boolean boolValue = Boolean.parseBoolean(boolStr);**

**System.out.println(boolValue); // Output: true**

**}**

**}**

**Error Handling:**

When parsing, you may encounter errors if the input string is not in the correct format. Use try-catch blocks to handle exceptions:

**try {**

**int intValue = Integer.parseInt(intStr);**

**} catch (NumberFormatException e) {**

**System.out.println("Invalid integer input.");**

**}**