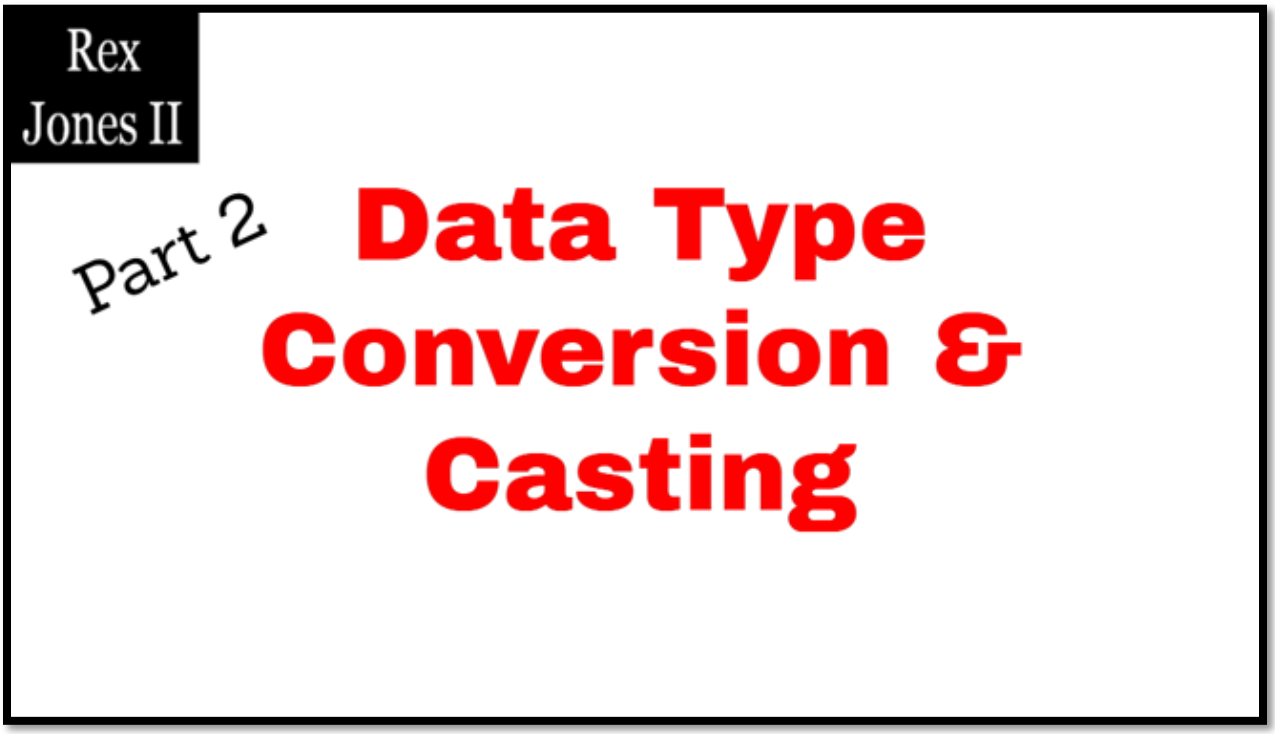
Rex Jones II

(Transcript) Part 2-Data Type Conversions/Casting



Convert Object To Variable

Let's pick back up where we left off with Data Type Conversions and Data Type Casting. Start by converting an object to a variable. Double source3 = 12.12. source3 is an object and we cannot cast an object. It works different than the previous example, int destination2 = (int) source2. Let me show you. int destination3 = (int) source3. See the error "Cannot cast from Double to int".

Notice the difference between both Double data types. One D is uppercase and the other d is lowercase. An uppercase D represents a class and the lowercase d is a primitive data type. We must use a method from the class to perform a conversion. Java provides a corresponding class for each primitive data type. Remove the cast (int), and keep source3 but add a dot and we see all of these methods from the Double class: intValue returns the double value represented by source3 then convert the value to type int. Now, the error goes away. This how we convert an object to a variable. The object source3 and the variable destination3. Add some print statements. I'm going to separate each section by adding horizontal lines. (sysout("-------")
sysout("Original (Double) Object Value: " + source3)
sysout("Convert Object To (int) Variable " + destination3). Let's Run.

```
// Narrowing Conversion
double source2 = 34.999;
int destination2 = (int) source2;
System.out.println("Original (double) Value: " + source2);
System.out.println("Narrowing Conversion (double to int): " + destination2);
System.out.println("-------");

Double source3 = 12.12;
int destination3 = source3.intValue();
System.out.println("Original (Double) Object Value: " + source3);
System.out.println("Convert Object To (int) Variable: " + destination3);
System.out.println("-------");
```

Original (Double) Object Value is 12.12 then Convert the object to (int) and the value is 12. Now, let's convert a String to a number.

Convert String To Numeric Value

String source = "100" in double quotes. Double destination4 = Double dot parseDouble returns a double value representing the string 100 then we select source. In the same way, we can parse an integer. Parse means it is analyzed for the correct syntax. Integer destination5 = Integer dot parseInt(source). This method returns an integer. Let's print the values.

sysout("-------")
sysout("Original (String) Value: " + source)
sysout("Convert To (Double): " + destination4)
sysout("Convert To (Integer): " + destination5)

```
String source = "100";
Double destination4 = Double.parseDouble(source);
Integer destination5 = Integer.parseInt(source);
System.out.println("Original (String) Value: " + source);
System.out.println("Convert To (Double): " + destination4);
System.out.println("Convert To (Integer): " + destination5);
```

As expected, we see Original (String) Value is 100. When converted to a double, it's 100.0 and 100 when converted to an integer.

That's it for Data Type Conversions and Castings. You can connect with me on LinkedIn, follow me on Twitter, and subscribe to my YouTube channel. See you next time.

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