

## Converting String To int

method: parseInt (String)

class: Integer

nature: (Static)

Syntax: Integer.parseInt ( " — " )

Ex

int a, b;

X a = "10"; a = (int) "10"; X

10 → a = Integer.parseInt ( " 10 " );  
20 → b = Integer.parseInt ( " 20 " );

## Wrapper Classes

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In Java, corresponding to 8 primitive datatypes there is a set of 8 special classes. These classes have their names resembling with the names of the data types and collectively all 8 of them are called as **WRAPPER CLASSES**.

All these wrapper classes are available in the package java.lang and following are their names:

1. Integer
2. Byte
3. Short
4. Long
5. Float
6. Double
7. Character
8. Boolean

What is the use of Wrapper Classes in Java?

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Wrapper classes are used by programmers for two purposes:

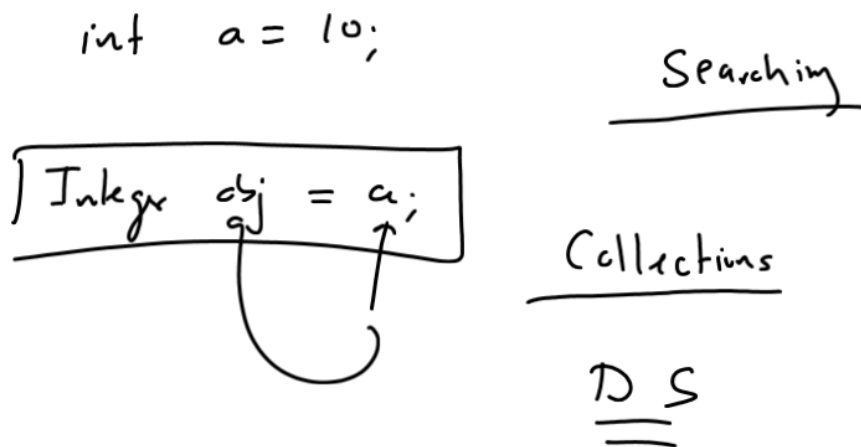
1. We use them for converting String representation of a value to its original primitive form.

For ex: To convert "25" to 25 we use the method **parseInt()** belonging to the wrapper class **Integer** as shown below

```
int a;
```

```
a=Integer.parseInt("25");
```

Like wise we have other parseXXX() method belonging to their respective wrapper classes.



2. Programmers also use wrapper classes for converting a variable of a primitive type into corresponding object.

For ex:

**int a=10;**

The above statement is declaring **a** as variable and if required then we can convert the variable **a** into Integer object and this is done by using the WRAPPER CLASS Integer as shown below

**Integer obj=a;**

This is needed in a topic called **COLLECTIONS**