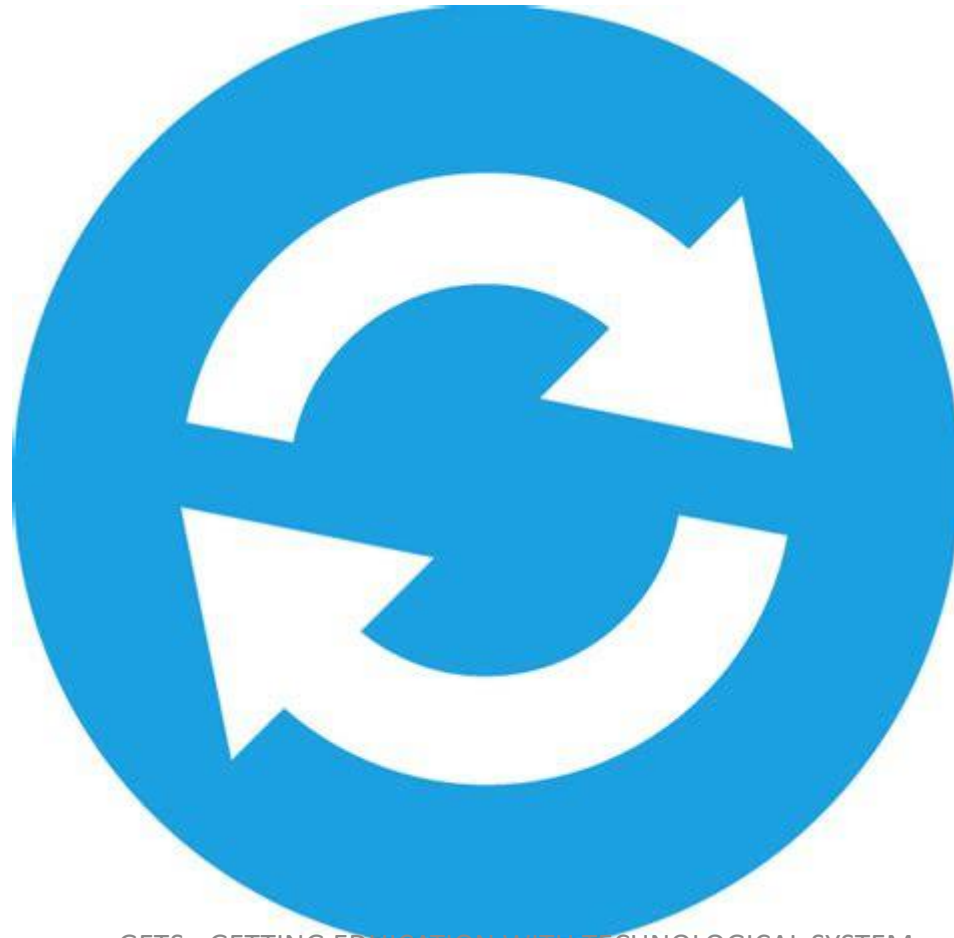


# CONVERSION



**IN THE NAME OF ALLAH**

**بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ**

**THE GRACIOUS, THE MERCIFUL.**



# **GETS - GETTING EDUCATION WITH TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM**

Instructor: Sir A.Rehman Ali Brohi

# LECTURE: 12

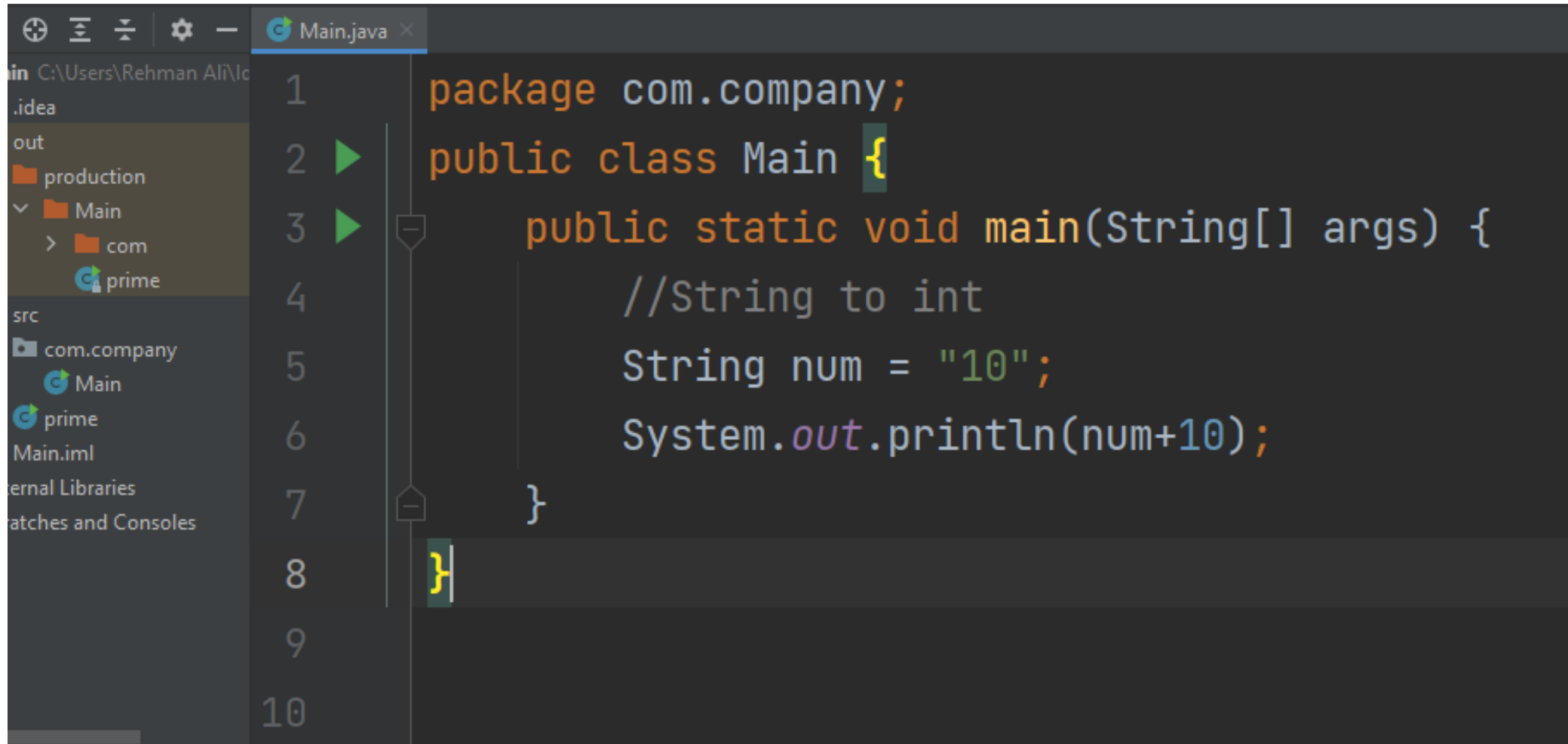
## Java Conversion



# JAVA CONVERSION

- ☐ Java String to int
- ☐ Java int to String
- ☐ Java String to long
- ☐ Java long to String
- ☐ Java String to float
- ☐ Java float to String
- ☐ Java String to double
- ☐ Java double to String
- ☐ Java String to Date
- ☐ Java Date to String
- ☐ Java String to char
- ☐ Java char to String
- ☐ Java String to Object
- ☐ Java Object to String
- ☐ Java int to long
- ☐ Java long to int
- ☐ Java int to double
- ☐ Java double to int
- ☐ Java char to int
- ☐ Java int to char
- ☐ Java String to boolean
- ☐ Java boolean to String
- ☐ Date to Timestamp
- ☐ Timestamp to Date
- ☐ Binary to Decimal
- ☐ Decimal to Binary
- ☐ Hex to Decimal
- ☐ Decimal to Hex
- ☐ Octal to Decimal
- ☐ Decimal to Octal

# String to int




The screenshot shows an IDE window titled 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1 package com.company;  
2 public class Main {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         //String to int  
5         String num = "10";  
6         System.out.println(num+10);  
7     }  
8 }  
9  
10
```

The left sidebar shows a project structure with folders 'production' and 'Main', and a file 'Main.iml'. The bottom status bar shows 'Main'.

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\  
1010
```

# String to int



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a project structure with a 'src' directory containing 'com.company' and 'Main'. The code editor displays the following Java code:

```
1 package com.company;  
2 public class Main {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         //String to int  
5         String num = "10";  
6         int num2 = Integer.parseInt(num);  
7         System.out.println(num2+10);  
8     }  
9 }  
10
```

Below the code editor, there is a console window showing the command to run the program:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Progra
```

The output of the program is shown as:

```
20
```

## Wrapper Classes in Java

A Wrapper class is a class whose object wraps or contains primitive data types. When we create an object to a wrapper class, it contains a field and in this field, we can store primitive data types. In other words, we can wrap a primitive value into a wrapper class object.

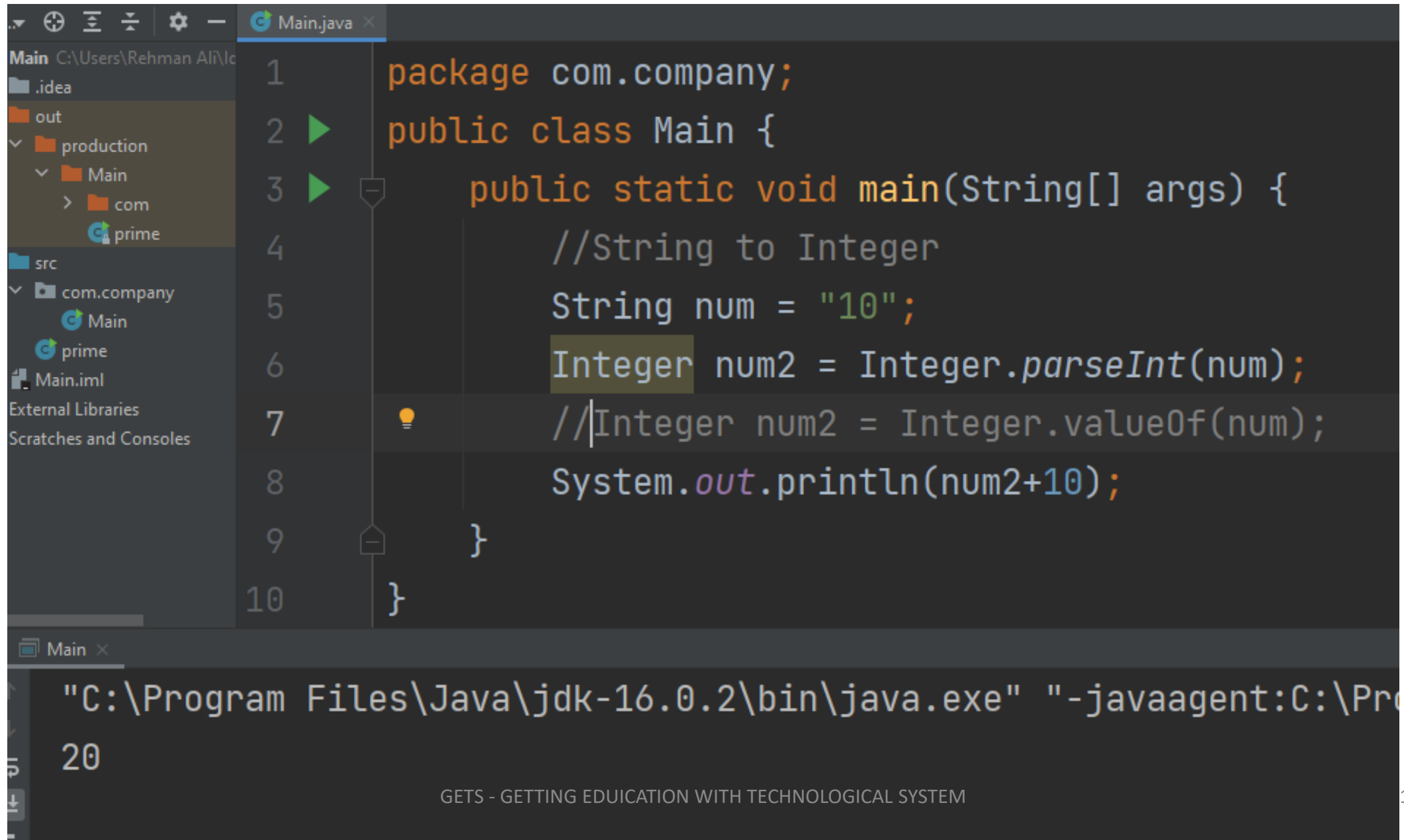


1. They convert primitive data types into objects. Objects are needed if we wish to modify the arguments passed into a method (because primitive types are passed by value).
2. The classes in java.util package handles only objects and hence wrapper classes help in this case also.
3. Data structures in the Collection framework, such as [ArrayList](#) and [Vector](#), store only objects (reference types) and not primitive types.
4. An object is needed to support synchronization in multithreading.

#### Primitive Data types and their Corresponding Wrapper class

Primitive Data Type	Wrapper Class
char	Character
byte	Byte
short	Short
int	Integer
long	Long
float	Float
double	Double
boolean	Boolean

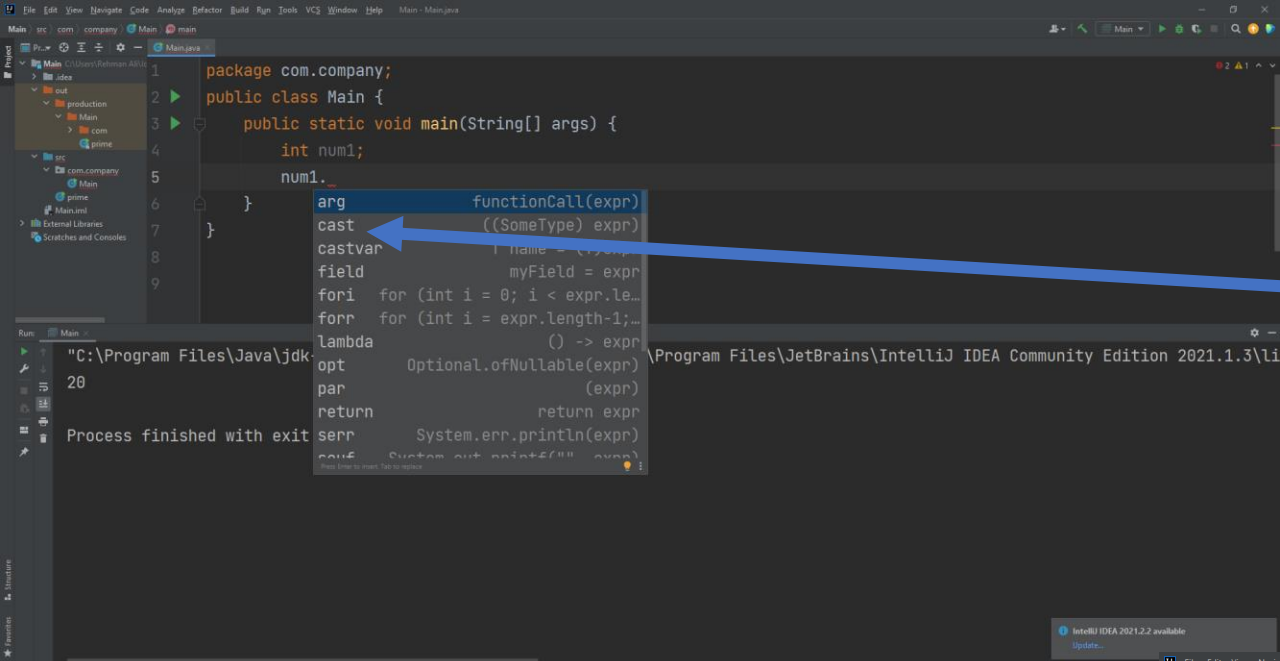
# String to Integer



The screenshot shows an IDE with a project structure on the left and a code editor in the center. The project structure includes a 'Main' module with a 'com' package containing a 'Main' class. The code editor displays the following Java code:

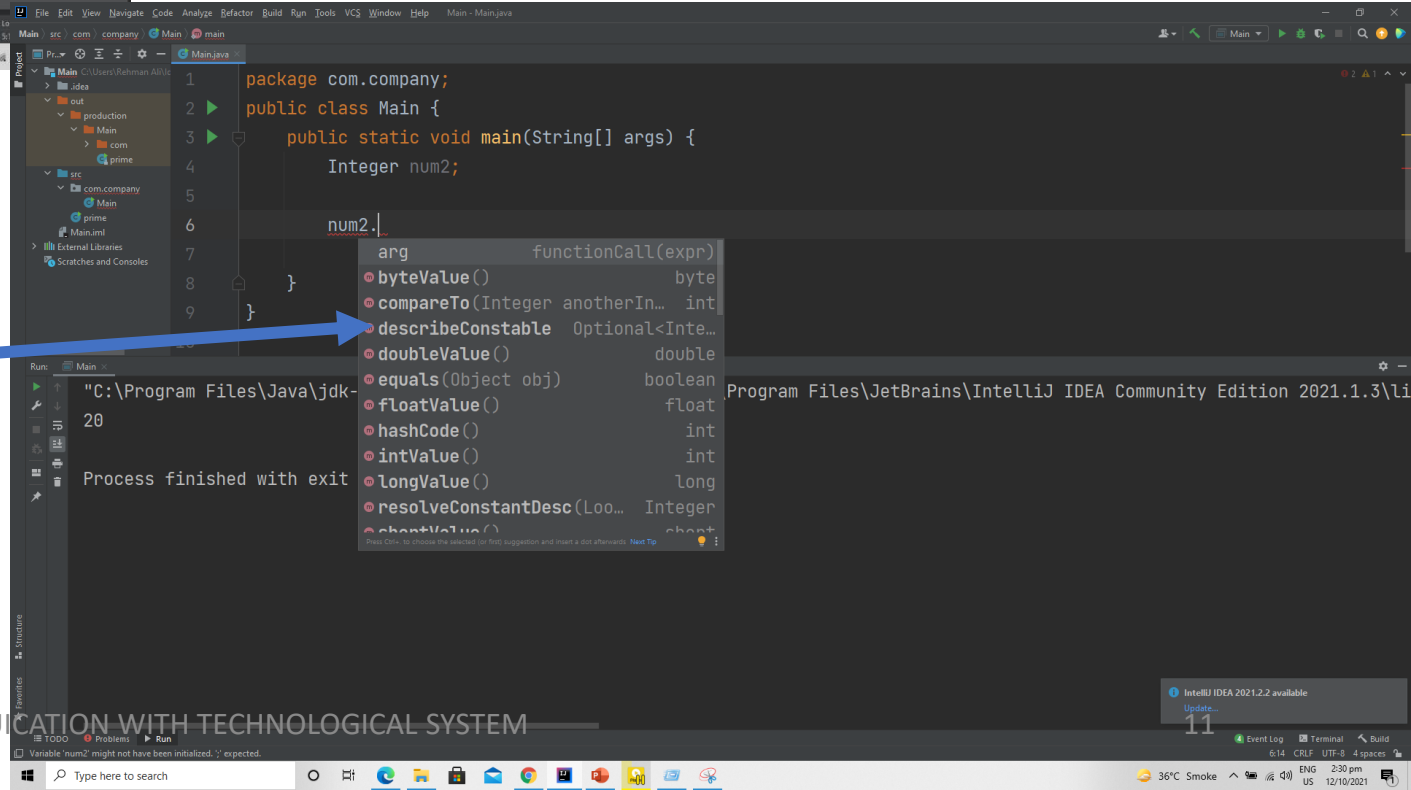
```
1 package com.company;  
2 public class Main {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         //String to Integer  
5         String num = "10";  
6         Integer num2 = Integer.parseInt(num);  
7         //Integer num2 = Integer.valueOf(num);  
8         System.out.println(num2+10);  
9     }  
10 }
```

The code is executed, and the output console at the bottom shows the command: `"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Pro` and the output: `20`.

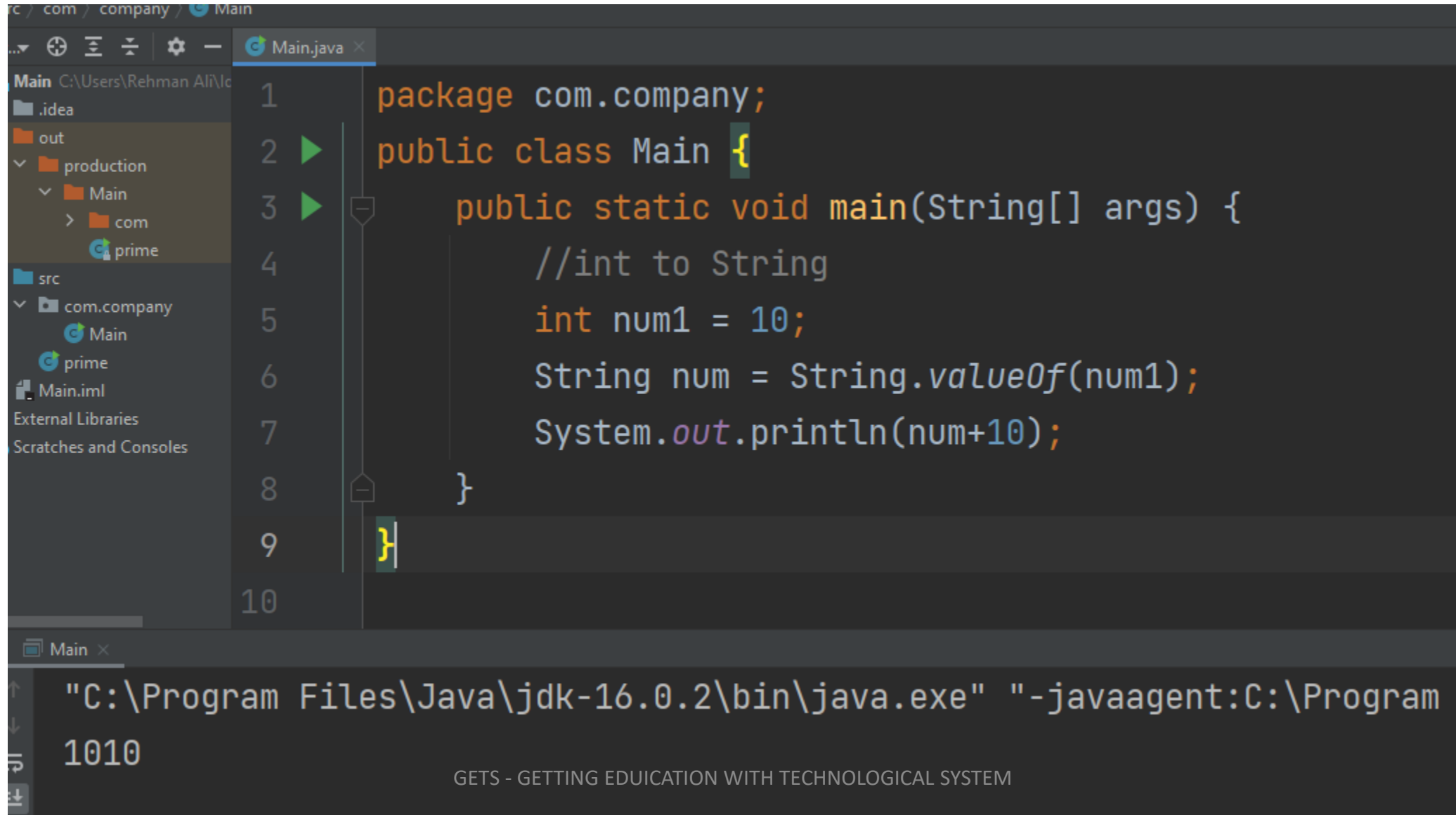


In Primitive Data type  
you will not find any  
methods

In Integer you will  
Find many methods  
*Because Integer is object*



# int to String



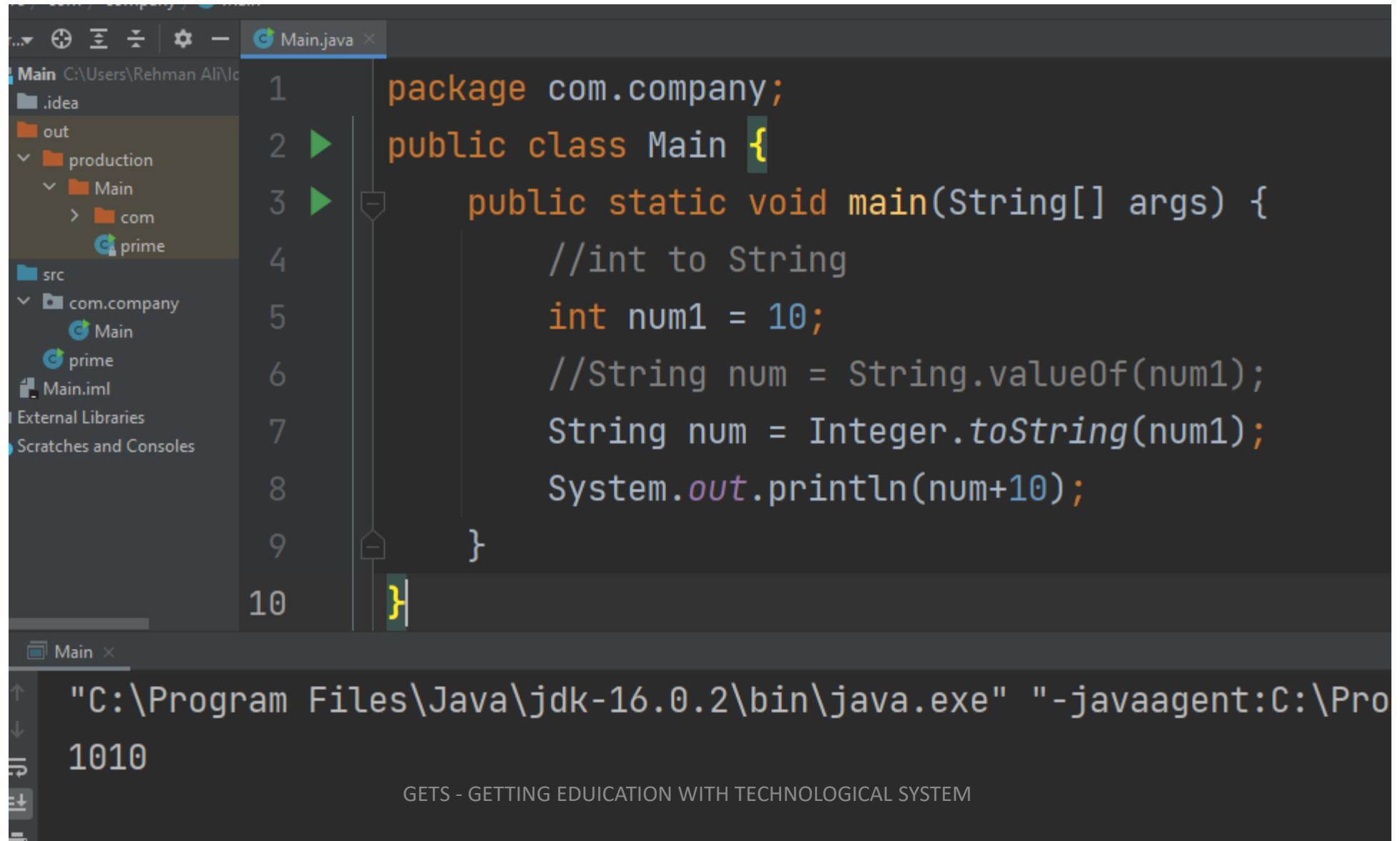
The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'Main'. The file explorer on the left shows the project structure: 'Main' (C:\Users\Rehman Ali\Idea) containing '.idea', 'out', 'production' (with subfolders 'Main' and 'com'), 'src' (with subfolders 'com.company' and 'prime'), and 'Main.iml'. The 'com.company' folder is expanded, showing 'Main' and 'prime'. The 'Main.java' file is open in the editor, showing the following code:

```
1 package com.company;  
2 public class Main {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         //int to String  
5         int num1 = 10;  
6         String num = String.valueOf(num1);  
7         System.out.println(num+10);  
8     }  
9 }  
10
```

The terminal at the bottom shows the command to run the program:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program  
1010
```

## int to String using toString() method



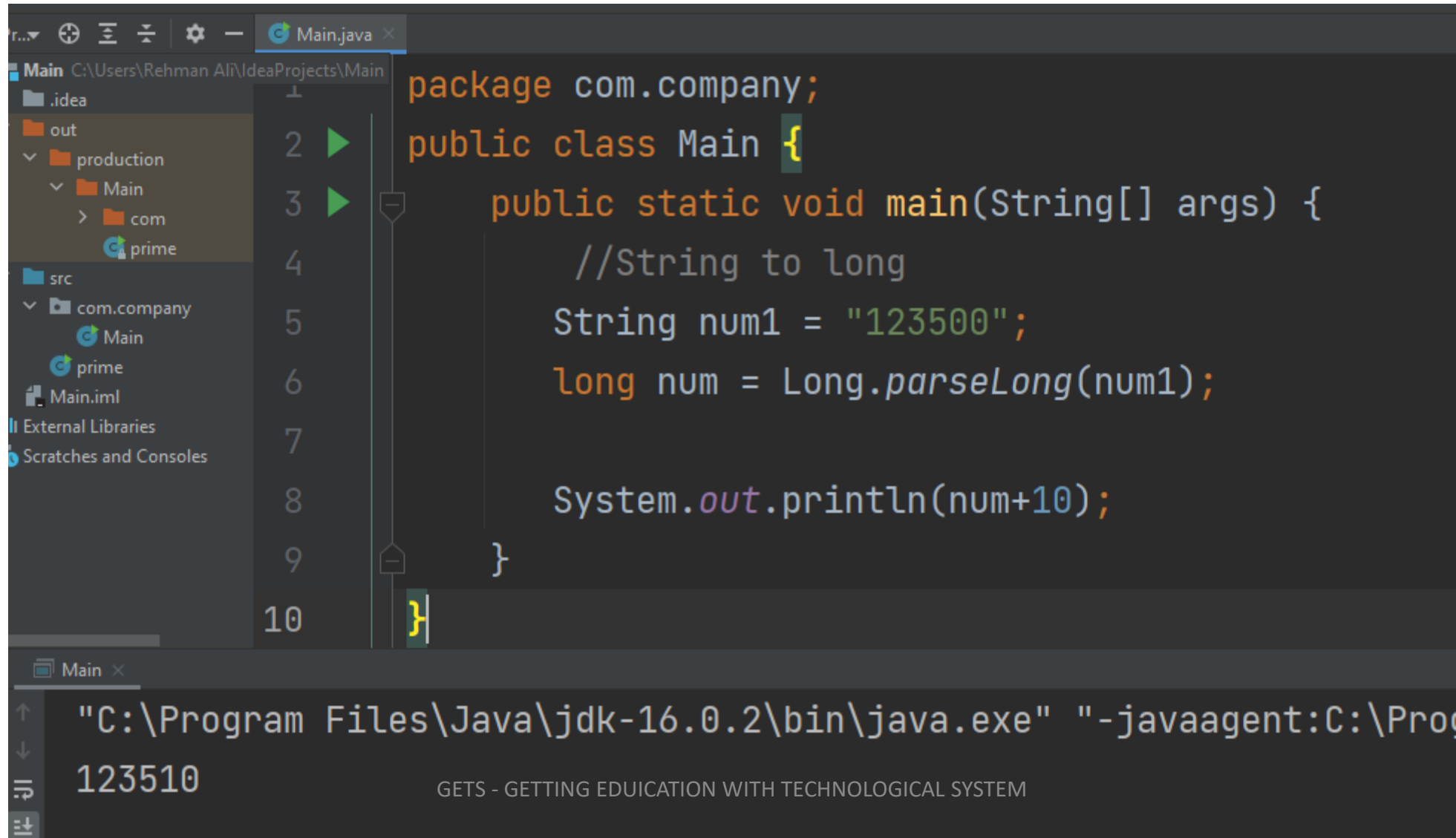
The screenshot displays an IDE with a project named 'Main'. The file explorer on the left shows the project structure, including 'src/com/company/Main.java'. The main editor window shows the following Java code:

```
1 package com.company;  
2 public class Main {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         //int to String  
5         int num1 = 10;  
6         //String num = String.valueOf(num1);  
7         String num = Integer.toString(num1);  
8         System.out.println(num+10);  
9     }  
10 }
```

The console output at the bottom shows the command to run the program and the resulting output:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Pro  
1010
```

# String to long

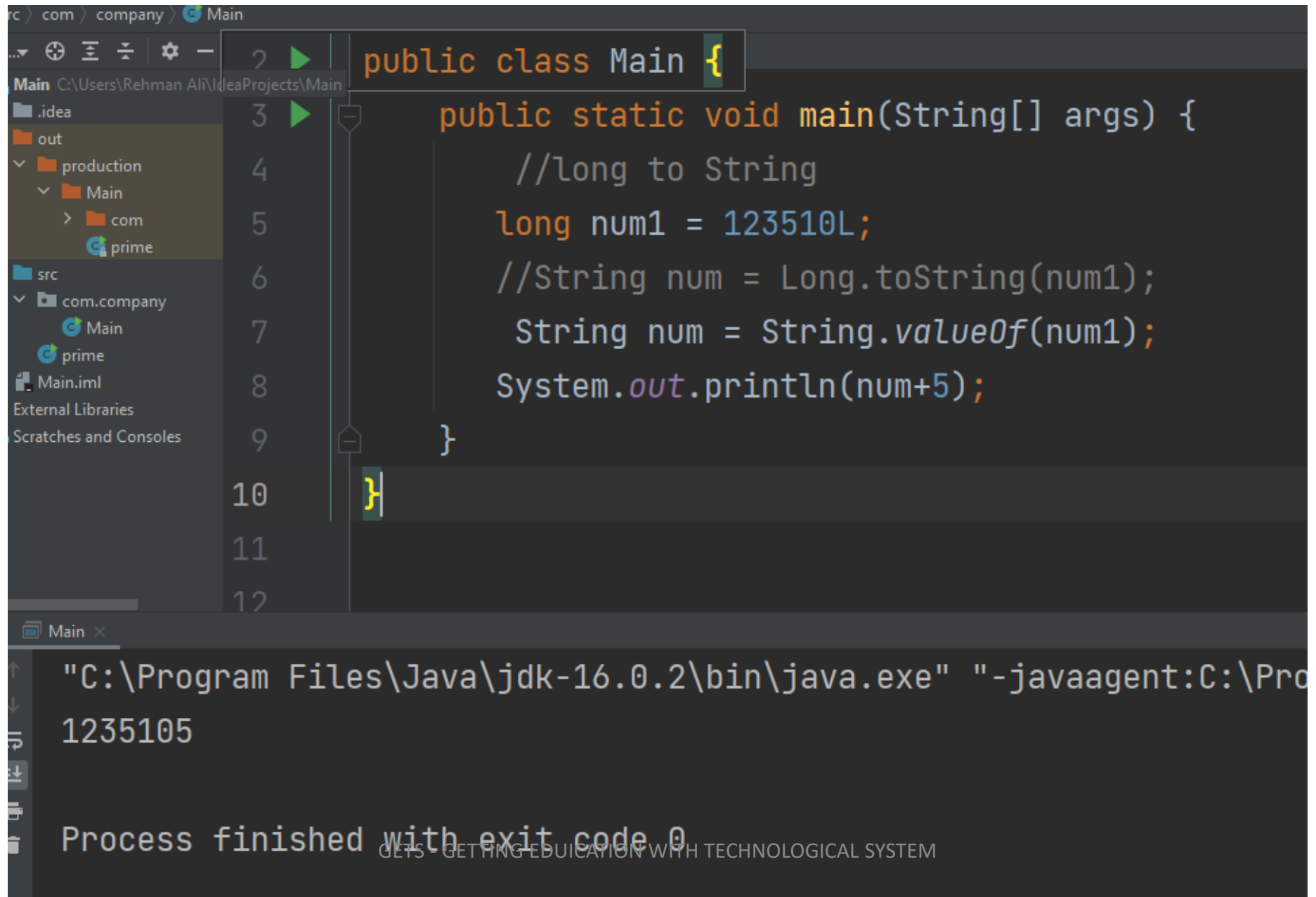


The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'Main' at 'C:\Users\Rehman Ali\IdeaProjects\Main'. The file 'Main.java' is open, containing the following code:

```
1 package com.company;  
2 public class Main {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         //String to long  
5         String num1 = "123500";  
6         long num = Long.parseLong(num1);  
7  
8         System.out.println(num+10);  
9     }  
10 }
```

The console output at the bottom shows the command: `"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Pro` and the result: `123510`.

# Long to String



The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'Main'. The file explorer on the left shows the project structure: 'Main' (C:\Users\Rehman Ali\IdeaProjects\Main) containing '.idea', 'out', 'production' (with 'Main' subfolder), 'com' (with 'prime' subfolder), 'src' (with 'com.company' containing 'Main' and 'prime'), and 'Main.iml'. The 'Main' class is open in the editor, showing the following code:

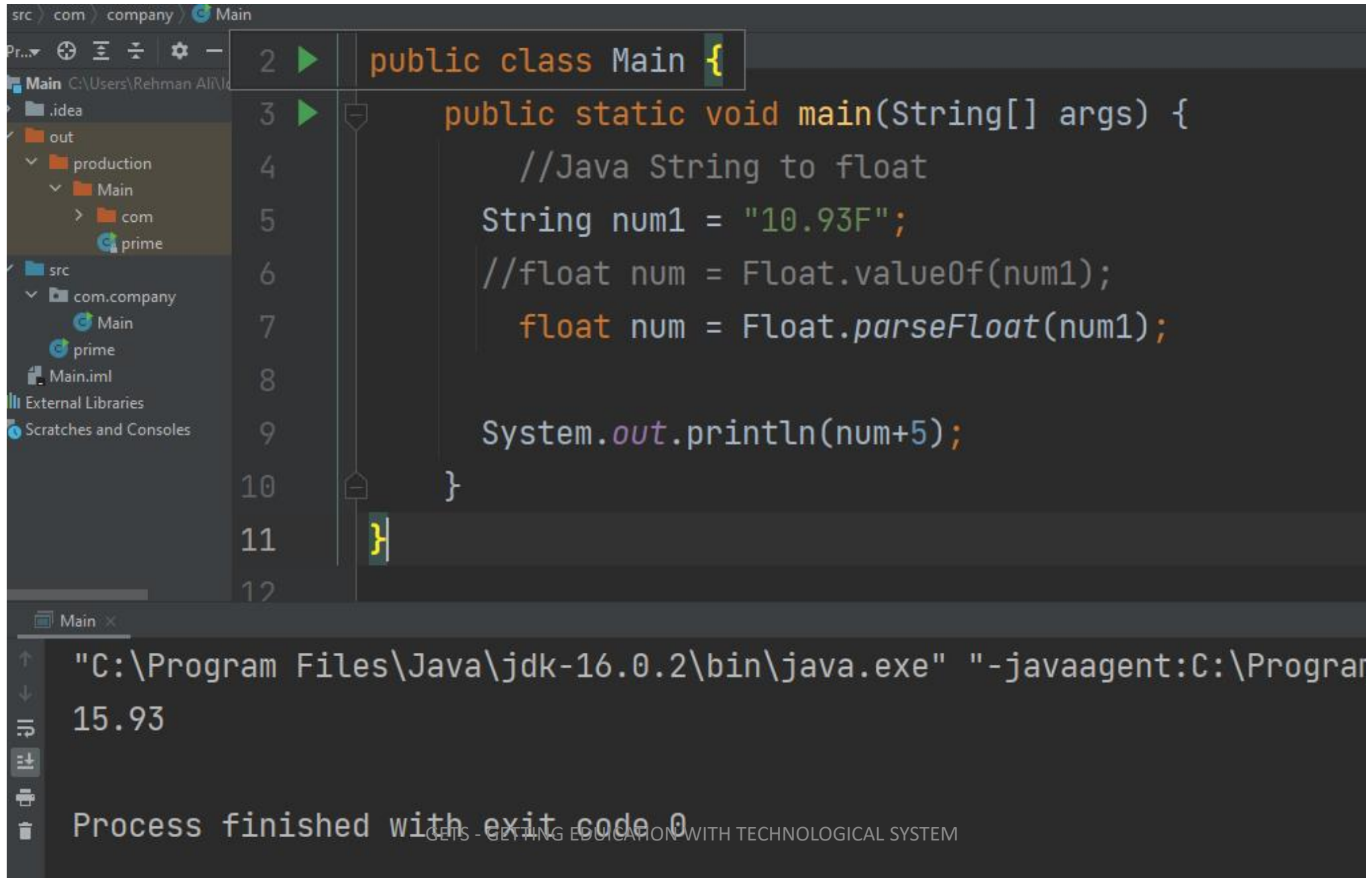
```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        //long to String  
        long num1 = 123510L;  
        //String num = Long.toString(num1);  
        String num = String.valueOf(num1);  
        System.out.println(num+5);  
    }  
}
```

The code is executed, and the output is shown in the console:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Pro  
1235105  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

At the bottom of the console, there is a footer text: "GETS - GETTING EDUCATION WITH TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM".

# String to float



The screenshot displays an IDE with a project structure on the left and a code editor in the center. The project structure includes a 'src' directory with 'com.company.Main' and 'Main.iml'. The code editor shows a Java class 'Main' with a 'main' method. The code converts a string '10.93F' to a float using 'Float.parseFloat' and prints the result '15.93'. The bottom console shows the execution command and the output '15.93', followed by 'Process finished with exit code 0'.

```
src > com > company > Main  
Pr...  
Main C:\Users\Rehman Ali\I...  
  .idea  
  out  
  production  
  Main  
    com  
    prime  
src  
  com.company  
    Main  
    prime  
Main.iml  
External Libraries  
Scratches and Consoles
```

```
2 public class Main {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         //Java String to float  
5         String num1 = "10.93F";  
6         //float num = Float.valueOf(num1);  
7         float num = Float.parseFloat(num1);  
8  
9         System.out.println(num+5);  
10    }  
11 }  
12
```

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Progran  
15.93  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

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## Float to String

The image shows a screenshot of an IDE with two main panels. The top panel displays a Java file named `Main.java` with the following code:

```
1 package com.company;  
2 public class Main {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         //Java float to String  
5         float num1 = 15.95F;  
6         //String num = String.valueOf(num1);  
7         String num = Float.toString(num1);  
8         System.out.println(num+5);  
9     }  
10 }
```

The bottom panel shows the execution output for the `Main` class. It displays the command used to run the program:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program
```

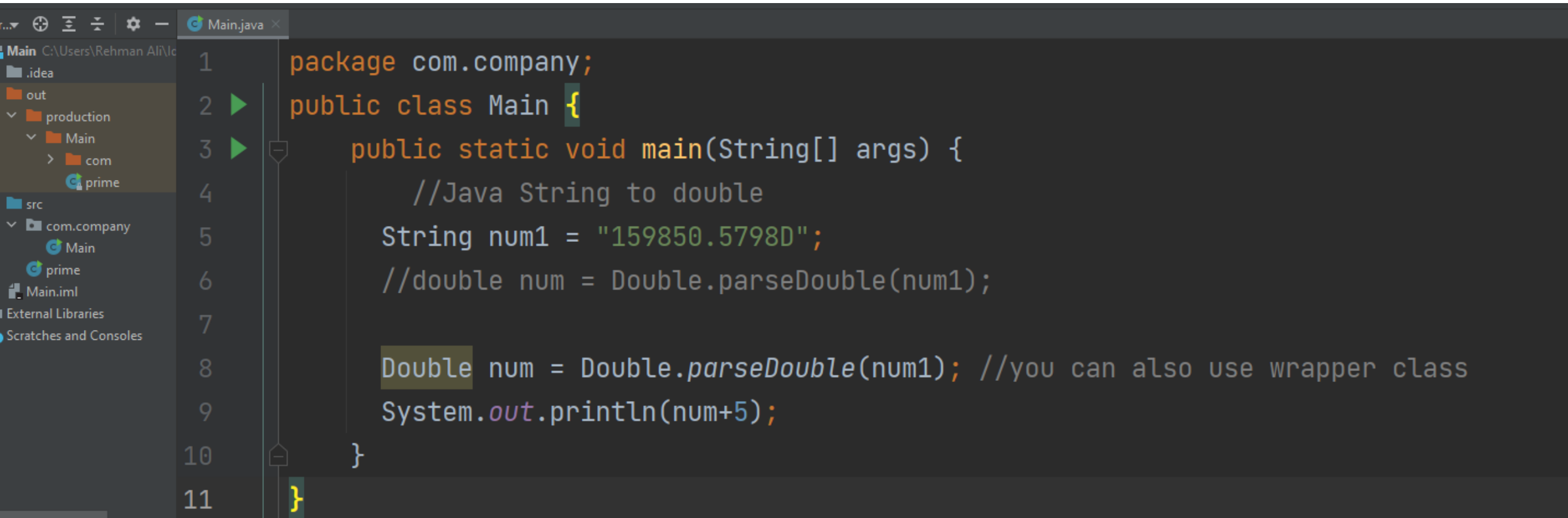
Below the command, the output of the program is shown:

```
15.955
```

At the bottom, a status message indicates the process has completed:

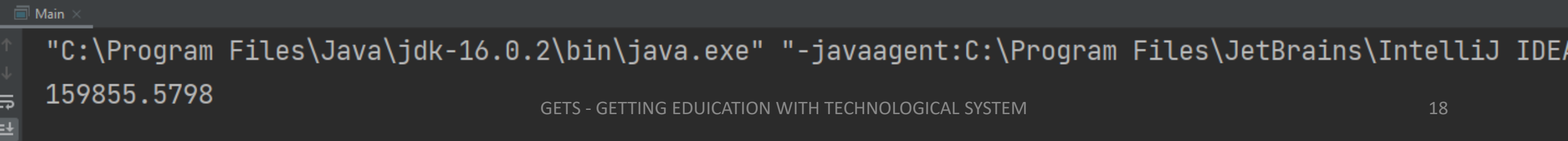
```
Process finished with exit code 0
```

# String to double



The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE with a project named 'Main' located at 'C:\Users\Rehman Ali\Idea'. The project structure on the left includes folders for '.idea', 'out', 'production', 'Main', 'com', 'prime', 'src', 'com.company', 'Main', 'prime', and 'Main.iml'. The main editor window displays the following Java code in 'Main.java':

```
1 package com.company;
2 public class Main {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         //Java String to double
5         String num1 = "159850.5798D";
6         //double num = Double.parseDouble(num1);
7
8         Double num = Double.parseDouble(num1); //you can also use wrapper class
9         System.out.println(num+5);
10    }
11 }
```



The screenshot shows the command prompt with the following command and output:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA\lib\idea_rt.jar" 159855.5798
```

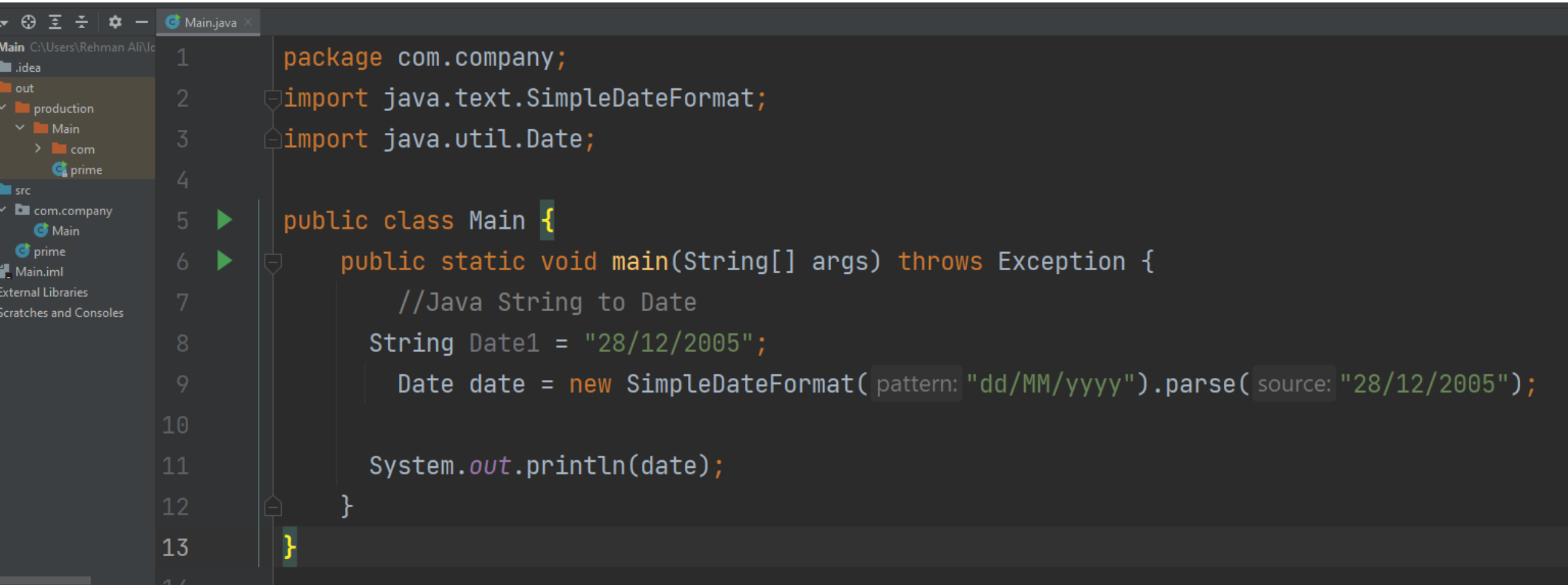
# Double to String

```
com / company / Main
Main.java x
Main C:\Users\Rehman Ali\Idea
.idea
out
production
Main
com
prime
src
com.company
Main
prime
Main.iml
External Libraries
Scratches and Consoles

1 package com.company;
2 public class Main {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         //Java double to String
5         double num1 = 968570.8794D;
6         //String num = Double.toString(num1);
7         String num = String.valueOf(num1);
8
9         System.out.println(num+"rehman");
10    }
11 }
```

```
Main x
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\Je
968570.8794rehman
```

# String to Date



The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE with a project named 'Main'. The file explorer on the left shows the project structure: 'Main' (C:\Users\Rehman Ali\Idea) contains 'out', 'production', 'Main' (containing 'com' and 'prime'), 'src' (containing 'com.company' with 'Main' and 'prime'), and 'Main.iml'. The 'Main.java' file is open in the editor, showing the following code:

```
1 package com.company;
2 import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
3 import java.util.Date;
4
5 public class Main {
6     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
7         //Java String to Date
8         String Date1 = "28/12/2005";
9         Date date = new SimpleDateFormat(pattern: "dd/MM/yyyy").parse(source: "28/12/2005");
10
11         System.out.println(date);
12     }
13 }
```

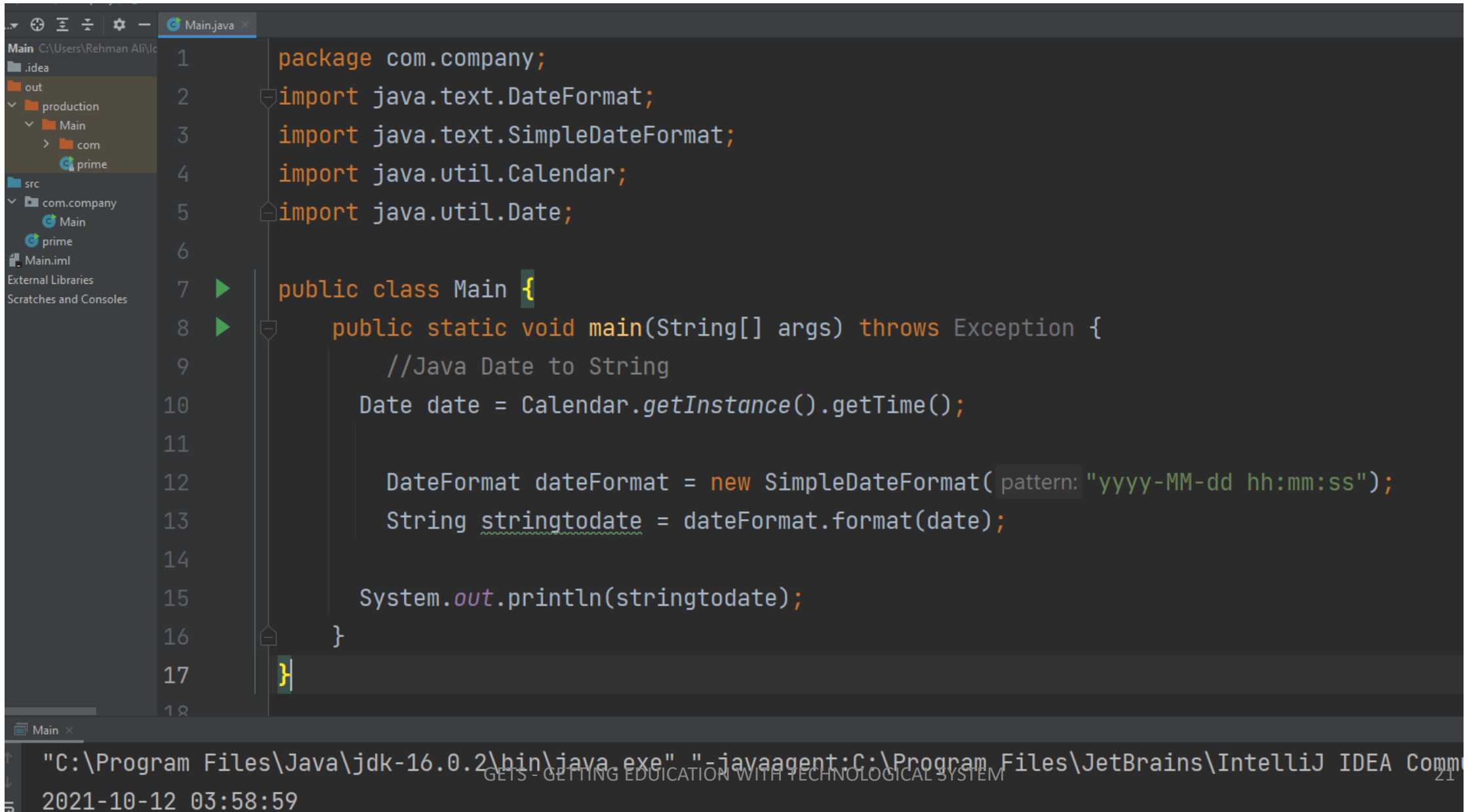
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Communi

Wed Dec 28 00:00:00 PKT 2005

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20

# Date to String



The screenshot shows an IDE with a project structure on the left and a Java file named Main.java open in the editor. The code in Main.java is as follows:

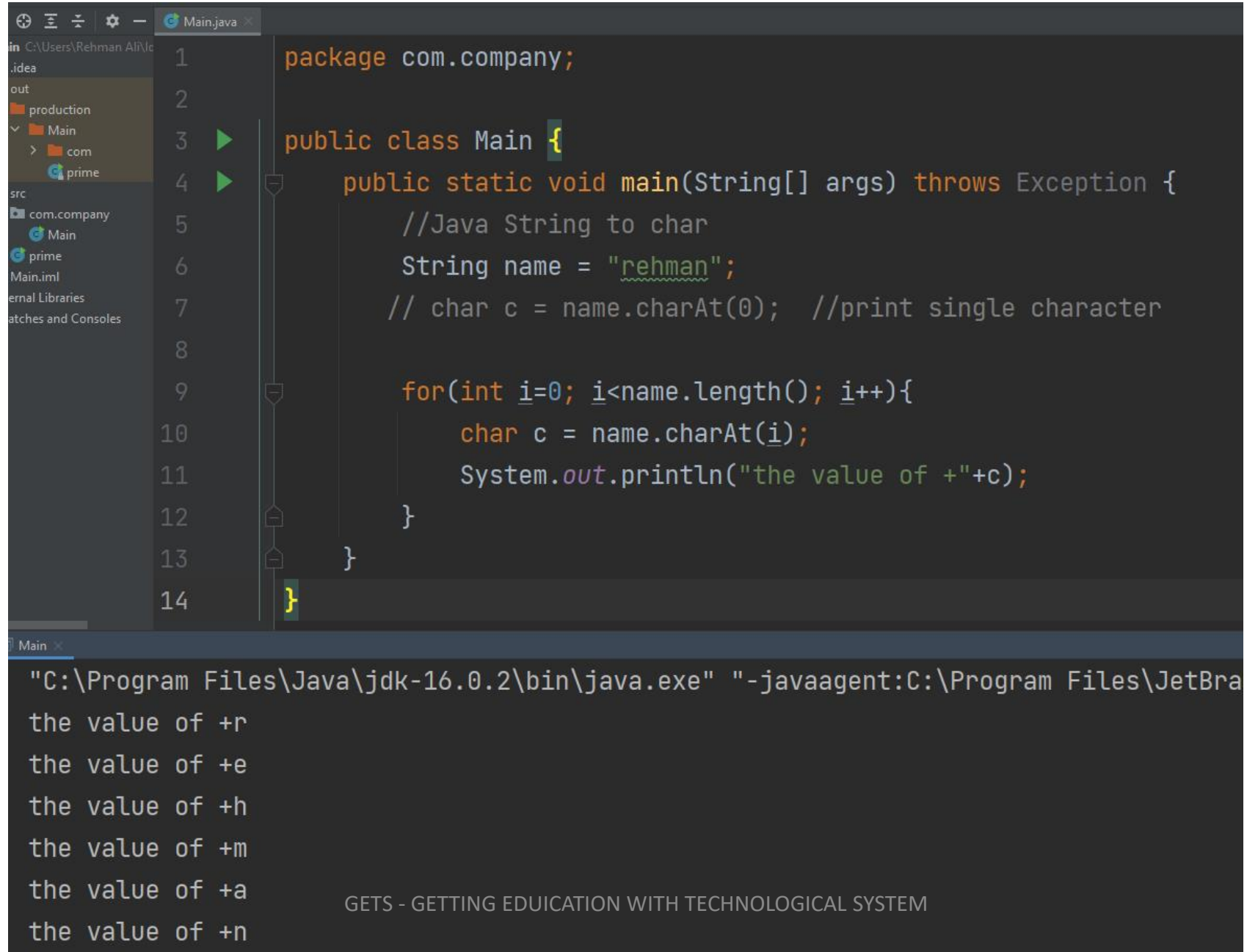
```
1 package com.company;
2 import java.text.DateFormat;
3 import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
4 import java.util.Calendar;
5 import java.util.Date;
6
7 public class Main {
8     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
9         //Java Date to String
10        Date date = Calendar.getInstance().getTime();
11
12        DateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd hh:mm:ss");
13        String stringtodate = dateFormat.format(date);
14
15        System.out.println(stringtodate);
16    }
17 }
```

The terminal at the bottom shows the command to run the program:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Comm
2021-10-12 03:58:59
```

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# String to char



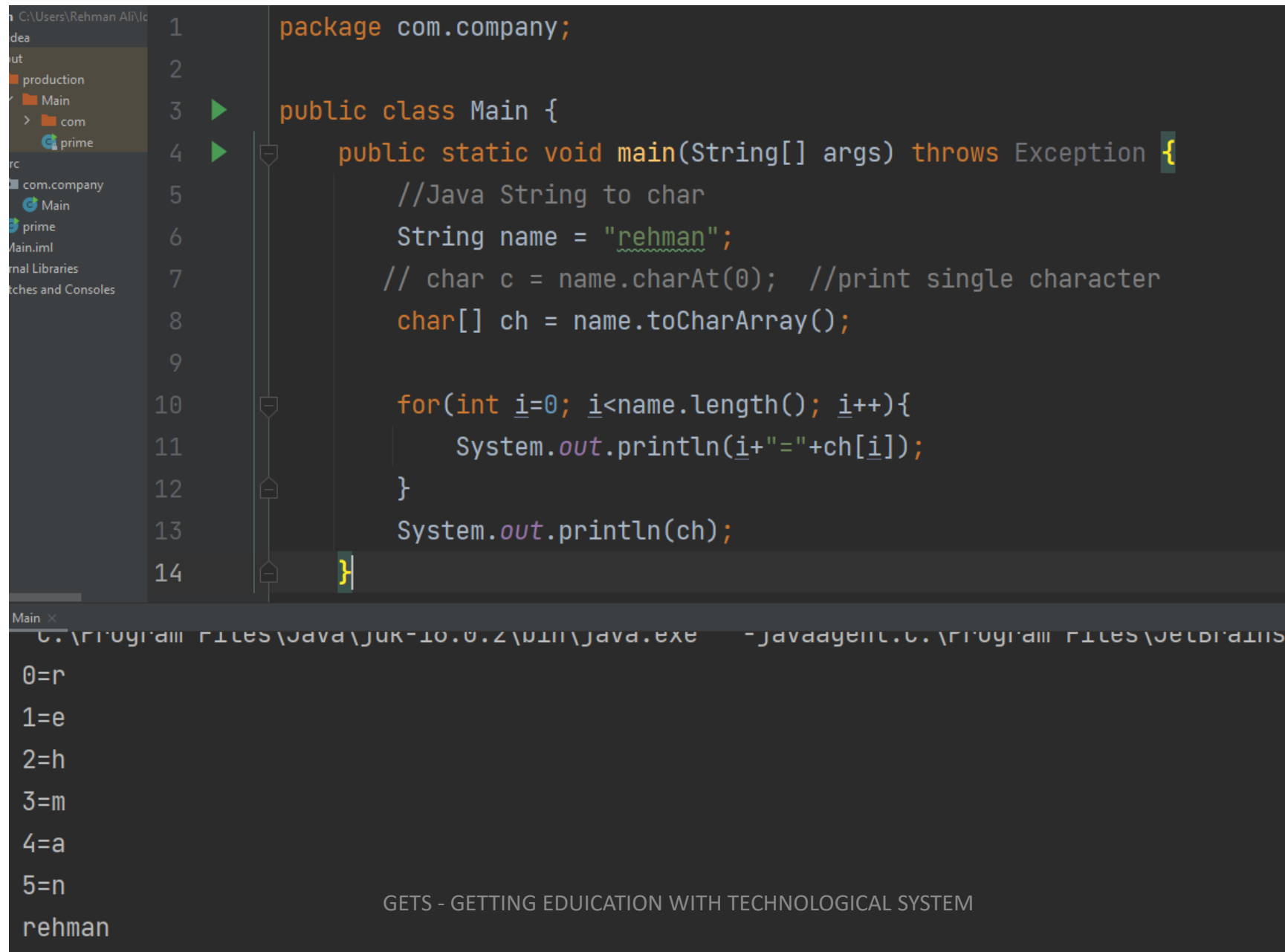
The screenshot shows an IDE with a project structure on the left and a code editor in the center. The project structure includes a 'src' directory with a 'com.company' package containing 'Main.java'. The code in 'Main.java' is as follows:

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
5         //Java String to char
6         String name = "rehman";
7         // char c = name.charAt(0); //print single character
8
9         for(int i=0; i<name.length(); i++){
10             char c = name.charAt(i);
11             System.out.println("the value of +" + c);
12         }
13     }
14 }
```

The console output at the bottom shows the execution of the program, displaying the characters of the string "rehman" one by one:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBra
the value of +r
the value of +e
the value of +h
the value of +m
the value of +a
the value of +n
```

# If want to print char value outside the loop



The screenshot shows an IDE with a project structure on the left and a code editor in the center. The project structure includes a 'com' package containing a 'Main' class. The code in the 'Main' class is as follows:

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
5         //Java String to char
6         String name = "rehman";
7         // char c = name.charAt(0); //print single character
8         char[] ch = name.toCharArray();
9
10        for(int i=0; i<name.length(); i++){
11            System.out.println(i+"="+ch[i]);
12        }
13        System.out.println(ch);
14    }
```

The output of the program is displayed in the bottom panel, showing the character values at each index and the full character array:

```
0=r
1=e
2=h
3=m
4=a
5=n
rehman
```


# char to String

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
5         //Java char to String
6         char ch = 'R';
7         //String chtostr = String.valueOf(ch);
8         String chtostr = Character.toString(ch);
9
10        System.out.println(chtostr+"ehman");
11    }
12 }
13
14
```

```
Main x
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains
```



# int to long



```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
5         //Java int to long
6         int num1 = 10;
7         long num = num1;
8         System.out.println(num);
9
10        Long lgs = Long.valueOf(num1);
11        System.out.println(lgs);
12    }
13 }
14
```

Main ×

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains
```

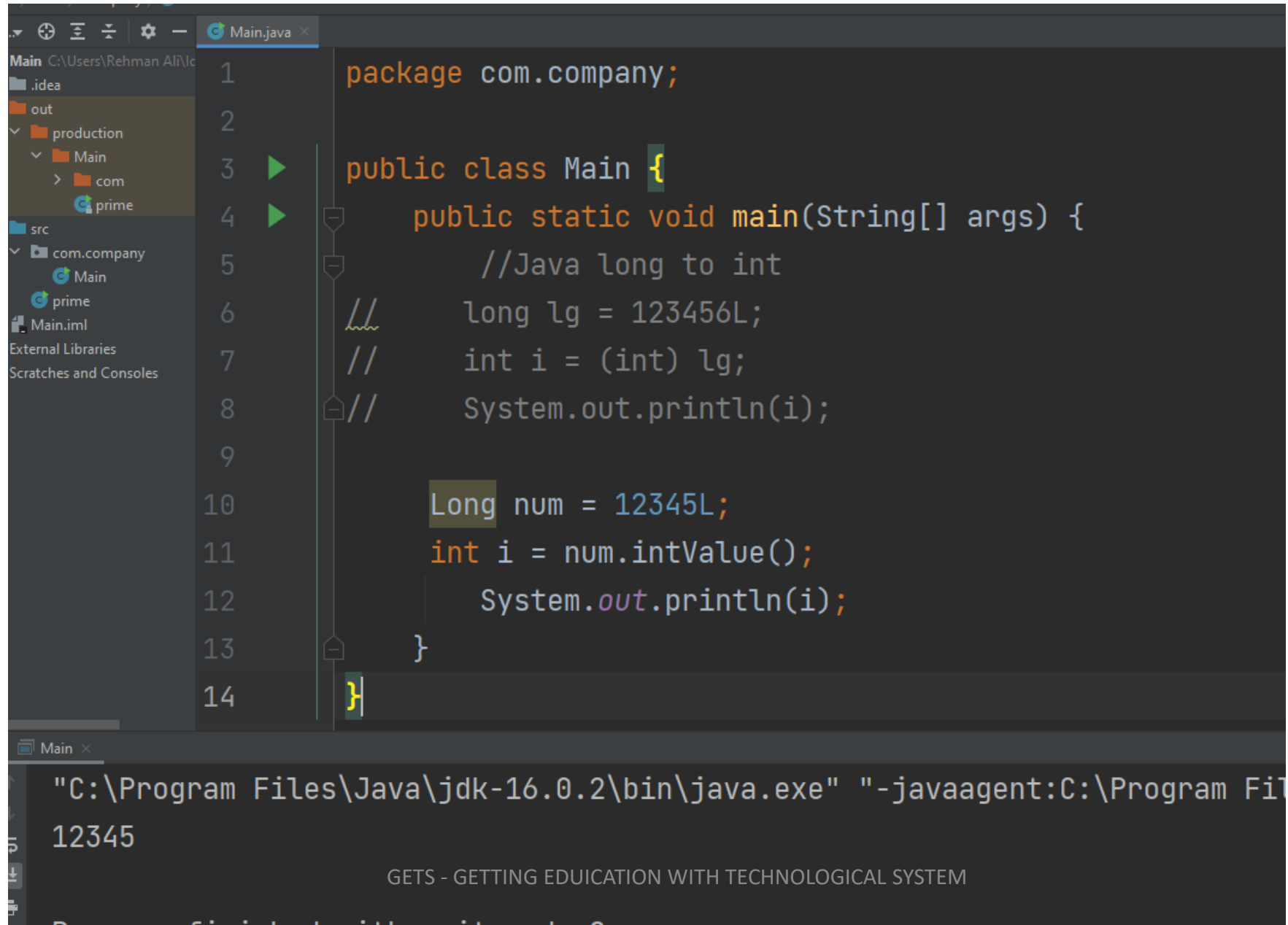
10

10

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# Long to int



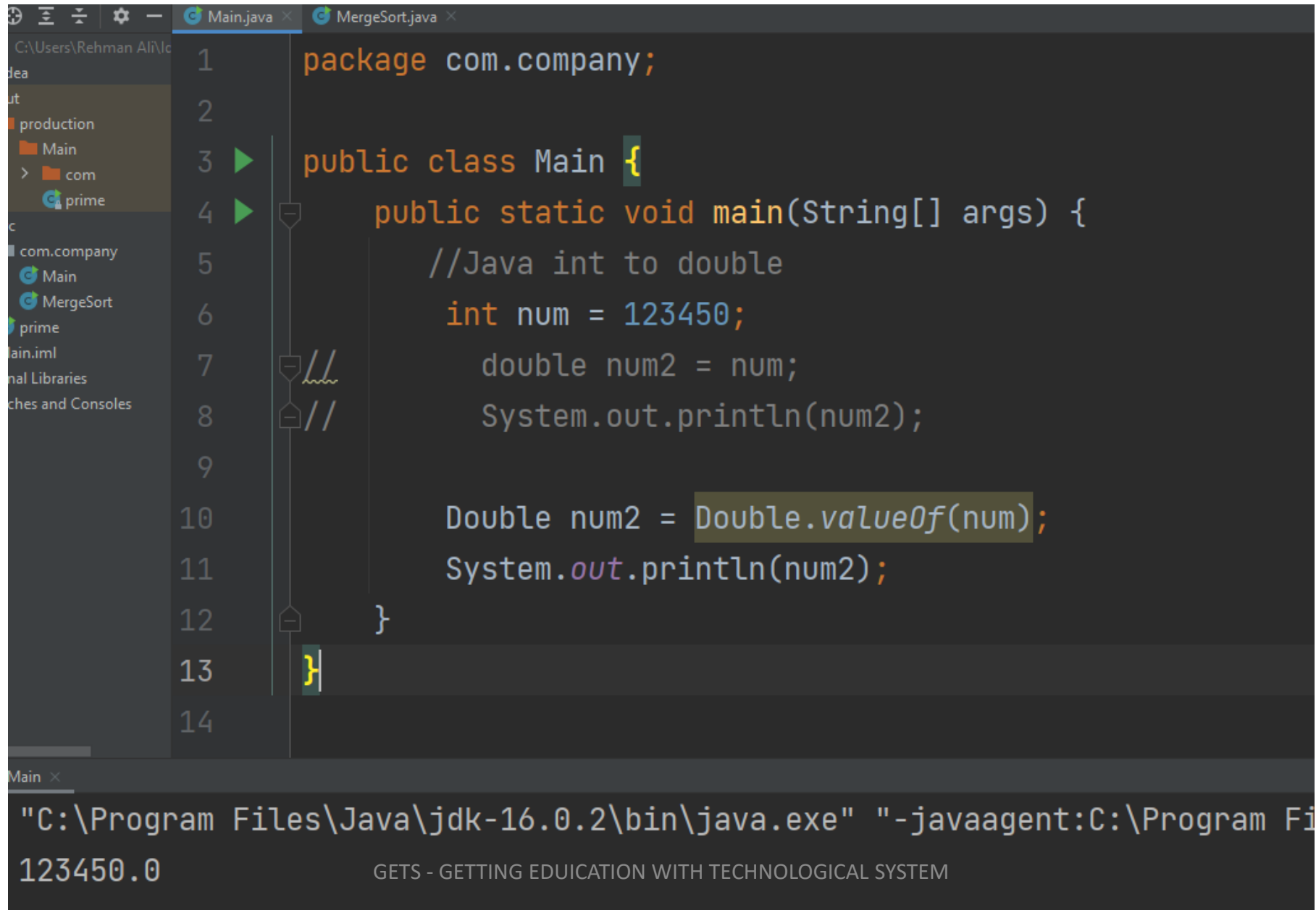
The screenshot shows an IDE with a project structure on the left and a code editor in the center. The project structure includes a 'Main' module with a 'com' package containing a 'Main' class. The code editor displays the following Java code:

```
1 package com.company;  
2  
3 public class Main {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5         //Java long to int  
6         long lg = 123456L;  
7         int i = (int) lg;  
8         System.out.println(i);  
9  
10        Long num = 12345L;  
11        int i = num.intValue();  
12        System.out.println(i);  
13    }  
14 }
```

The console at the bottom shows the command to run the program and the output:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Fi  
12345
```

# int to double

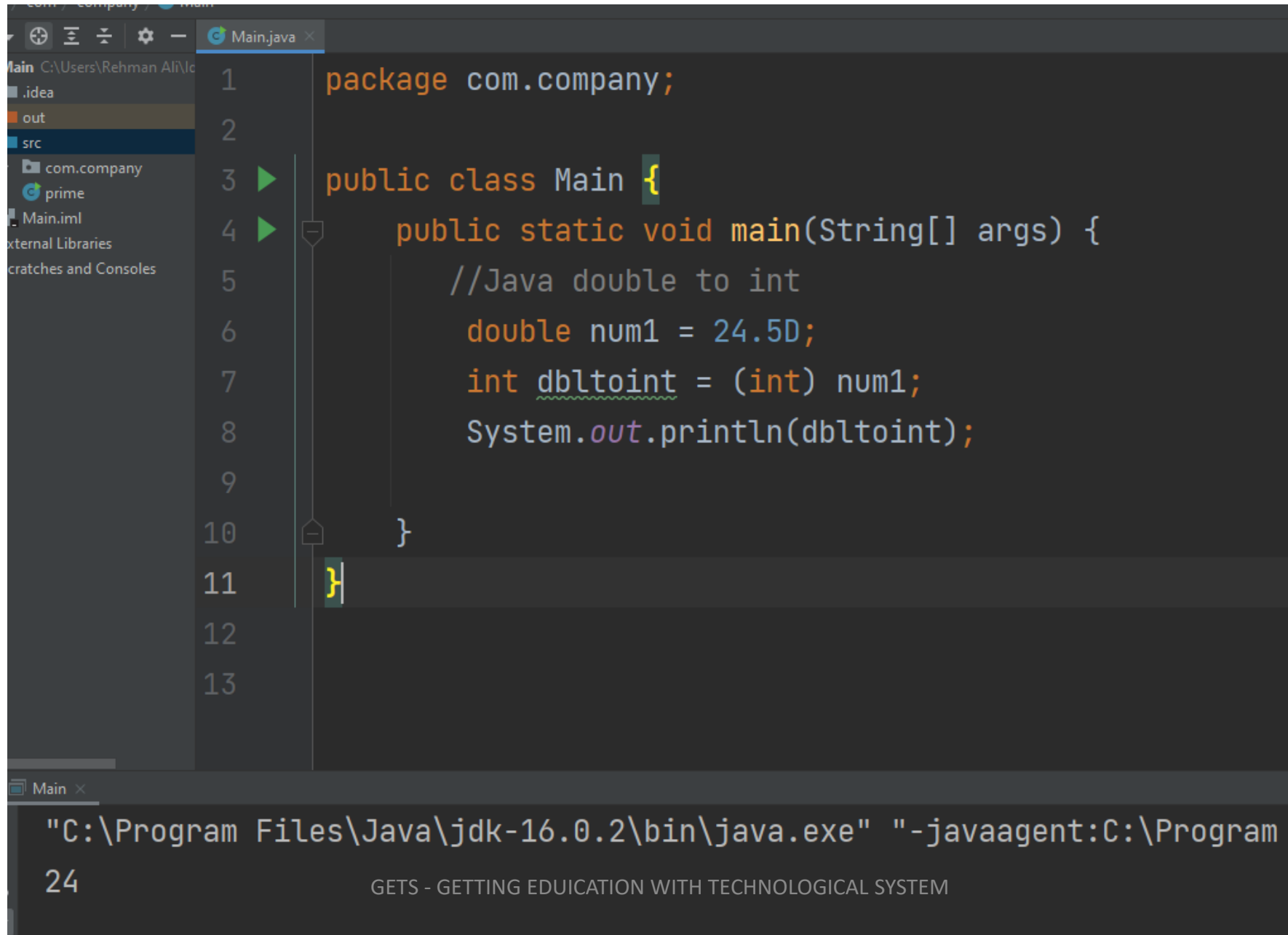


```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         //Java int to double
6         int num = 123450;
7         double num2 = num;
8         System.out.println(num2);
9
10        Double num2 = Double.valueOf(num);
11        System.out.println(num2);
12    }
13 }
14
```

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Fi  
123450.0

GETS - GETTING EDUCATION WITH TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM

# double to int



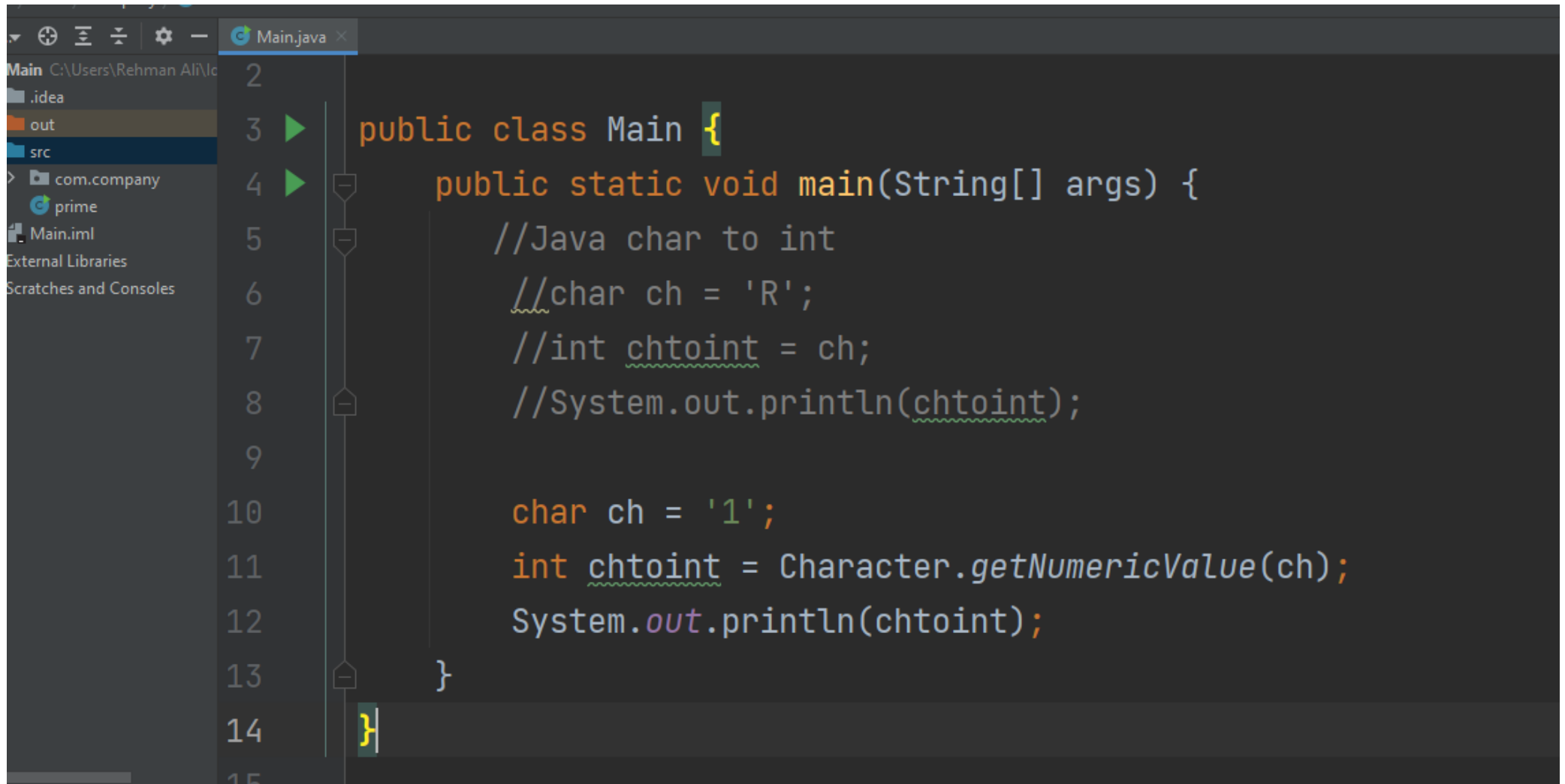
The screenshot shows an IDE window with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1 package com.company;  
2  
3 public class Main {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5         //Java double to int  
6         double num1 = 24.5D;  
7         int dbltoint = (int) num1;  
8         System.out.println(dbltoint);  
9     }  
10 }  
11  
12  
13
```

Below the code editor, the command prompt shows the execution command:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program  
24
```

# char to int



```
2  
3 public class Main {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5         //Java char to int  
6         //char ch = 'R';  
7         //int chtoint = ch;  
8         //System.out.println(chtoint);  
9  
10        char ch = '1';  
11        int chtoint = Character.getNumericValue(ch);  
12        System.out.println(chtoint);  
13    }  
14 }
```

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\Je

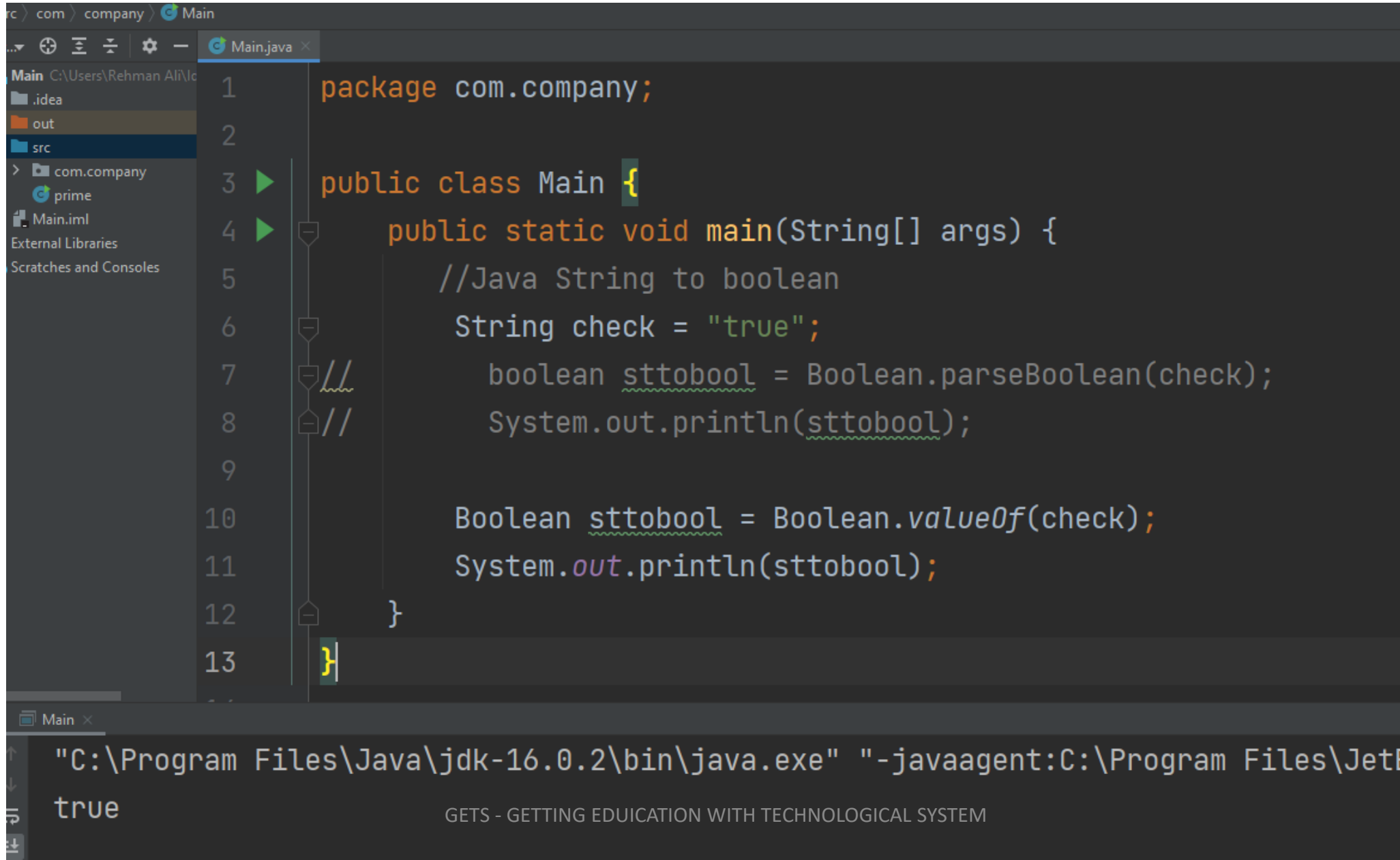
## ASCII Table

Dec = Decimal Value  
Char = Character

'5' has the int value 53  
if we write '5'-'0' it evaluates to 53-48, or the int 5  
if we write char c = 'B'+32; then c stores 'b'

Dec	Hx	Oct	Char	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr
0	0	000	<b>NUL</b> (null)	32	20	040	&#32;	<b>Space</b>	64	40	100	&#64;	<b>@</b>	96	60	140	&#96;	<b>`</b>
1	1	001	<b>SOH</b> (start of heading)	33	21	041	&#33;	<b>!</b>	65	41	101	&#65;	<b>A</b>	97	61	141	&#97;	<b>a</b>
2	2	002	<b>STX</b> (start of text)	34	22	042	&#34;	<b>"</b>	66	42	102	&#66;	<b>B</b>	98	62	142	&#98;	<b>b</b>
3	3	003	<b>ETX</b> (end of text)	35	23	043	&#35;	<b>#</b>	67	43	103	&#67;	<b>C</b>	99	63	143	&#99;	<b>c</b>
4	4	004	<b>EOT</b> (end of transmission)	36	24	044	&#36;	<b>\$</b>	68	44	104	&#68;	<b>D</b>	100	64	144	&#100;	<b>d</b>
5	5	005	<b>ENQ</b> (enquiry)	37	25	045	&#37;	<b>%</b>	69	45	105	&#69;	<b>E</b>	101	65	145	&#101;	<b>e</b>
6	6	006	<b>ACK</b> (acknowledge)	38	26	046	&#38;	<b>&amp;</b>	70	46	106	&#70;	<b>F</b>	102	66	146	&#102;	<b>f</b>
7	7	007	<b>BEL</b> (bell)	39	27	047	&#39;	<b>'</b>	71	47	107	&#71;	<b>G</b>	103	67	147	&#103;	<b>g</b>
8	8	010	<b>BS</b> (backspace)	40	28	050	&#40;	<b>(</b>	72	48	110	&#72;	<b>H</b>	104	68	150	&#104;	<b>h</b>
9	9	011	<b>TAB</b> (horizontal tab)	41	29	051	&#41;	<b>)</b>	73	49	111	&#73;	<b>I</b>	105	69	151	&#105;	<b>i</b>
10	A	012	<b>LF</b> (NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	&#42;	<b>*</b>	74	4A	112	&#74;	<b>J</b>	106	6A	152	&#106;	<b>j</b>
11	B	013	<b>VT</b> (vertical tab)	43	2B	053	&#43;	<b>+</b>	75	4B	113	&#75;	<b>K</b>	107	6B	153	&#107;	<b>k</b>
12	C	014	<b>FF</b> (NP form feed, new page)	44	2C	054	&#44;	<b>,</b>	76	4C	114	&#76;	<b>L</b>	108	6C	154	&#108;	<b>l</b>
13	D	015	<b>CR</b> (carriage return)	45	2D	055	&#45;	<b>-</b>	77	4D	115	&#77;	<b>M</b>	109	6D	155	&#109;	<b>m</b>
14	E	016	<b>SO</b> (shift out)	46	2E	056	&#46;	<b>.</b>	78	4E	116	&#78;	<b>N</b>	110	6E	156	&#110;	<b>n</b>
15	F	017	<b>SI</b> (shift in)	47	2F	057	&#47;	<b>/</b>	79	4F	117	&#79;	<b>O</b>	111	6F	157	&#111;	<b>o</b>
16	10	020	<b>DLE</b> (data link escape)	48	30	060	&#48;	<b>0</b>	80	50	120	&#80;	<b>P</b>	112	70	160	&#112;	<b>p</b>
17	11	021	<b>DC1</b> (device control 1)	49	31	061	&#49;	<b>1</b>	81	51	121	&#81;	<b>Q</b>	113	71	161	&#113;	<b>q</b>
18	12	022	<b>DC2</b> (device control 2)	50	32	062	&#50;	<b>2</b>	82	52	122	&#82;	<b>R</b>	114	72	162	&#114;	<b>r</b>
19	13	023	<b>DC3</b> (device control 3)	51	33	063	&#51;	<b>3</b>	83	53	123	&#83;	<b>S</b>	115	73	163	&#115;	<b>s</b>
20	14	024	<b>DC4</b> (device control 4)	52	34	064	&#52;	<b>4</b>	84	54	124	&#84;	<b>T</b>	116	74	164	&#116;	<b>t</b>
21	15	025	<b>NAK</b> (negative acknowledge)	53	35	065	&#53;	<b>5</b>	85	55	125	&#85;	<b>U</b>	117	75	165	&#117;	<b>u</b>
22	16	026	<b>SYN</b> (synchronous idle)	54	36	066	&#54;	<b>6</b>	86	56	126	&#86;	<b>V</b>	118	76	166	&#118;	<b>v</b>
23	17	027	<b>ETB</b> (end of trans. block)	55	37	067	&#55;	<b>7</b>	87	57	127	&#87;	<b>W</b>	119	77	167	&#119;	<b>w</b>
24	18	030	<b>CAN</b> (cancel)	56	38	070	&#56;	<b>8</b>	88	58	130	&#88;	<b>X</b>	120	78	170	&#120;	<b>x</b>
25	19	031	<b>EM</b> (end of medium)	57	39	071	&#57;	<b>9</b>	89	59	131	&#89;	<b>Y</b>	121	79	171	&#121;	<b>y</b>
26	1A	032	<b>SUB</b> (substitute)	58	3A	072	&#58;	<b>:</b>	90	5A	132	&#90;	<b>Z</b>	122	7A	172	&#122;	<b>z</b>
27	1B	033	<b>ESC</b> (escape)	59	3B	073	&#59;	<b>;</b>	91	5B	133	&#91;	<b>[</b>	123	7B	173	&#123;	<b>{</b>
28	1C	034	<b>FS</b> (file separator)	60	3C	074	&#60;	<b>&lt;</b>	92	5C	134	&#92;	<b>\</b>	124	7C	174	&#124;	<b> </b>
29	1D	035	<b>GS</b> (group separator)	61	3D	075	&#61;	<b>=</b>	93	5D	135	&#93;	<b>]</b>	125	7D	175	&#125;	<b>}</b>
30	1E	036	<b>RS</b> (record separator)	62	3E	076	&#62;	<b>&gt;</b>	94	5E	136	&#94;	<b>^</b>	126	7E	176	&#126;	<b>~</b>
31	1F	037	<b>US</b> (unit separator)	63	3F	077	&#63;	<b>?</b>	95	5F	137	&#95;	<b>_</b>	127	7F	177	&#127;	<b>DEL</b>

# String to boolean

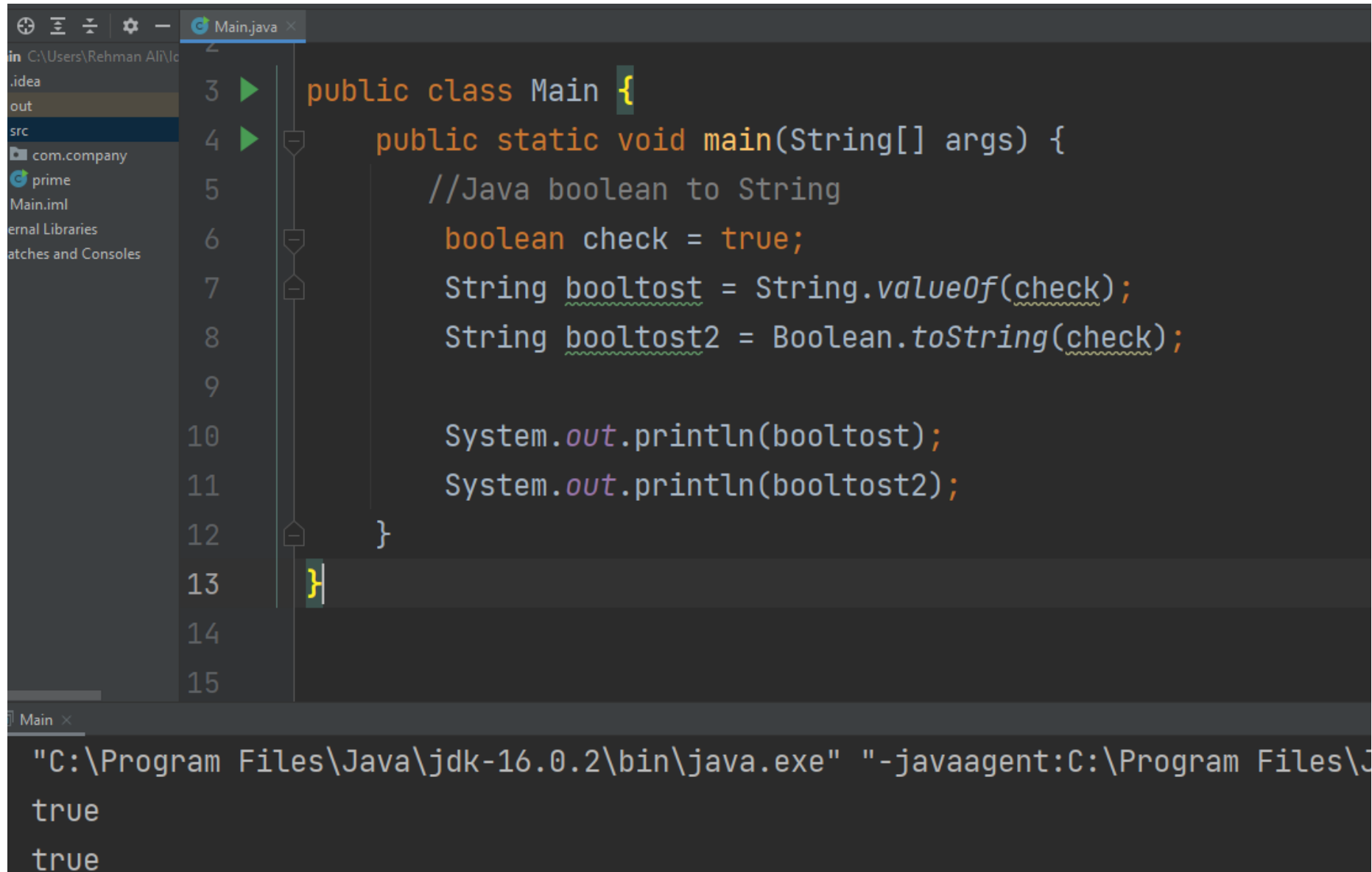


The screenshot shows an IDE window with a project named 'com' containing a sub-project 'company'. The 'src' folder is selected in the project view. The 'Main.java' file is open, showing the following code:

```
1 package com.company;  
2  
3 public class Main {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5         //Java String to boolean  
6         String check = "true";  
7         // boolean sttobool = Boolean.parseBoolean(check);  
8         // System.out.println(sttobool);  
9  
10        Boolean sttobool = Boolean.valueOf(check);  
11        System.out.println(sttobool);  
12    }  
13 }
```

The output console at the bottom shows the command executed: `"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\Jet"` and the output: `true`.

# Boolean to String



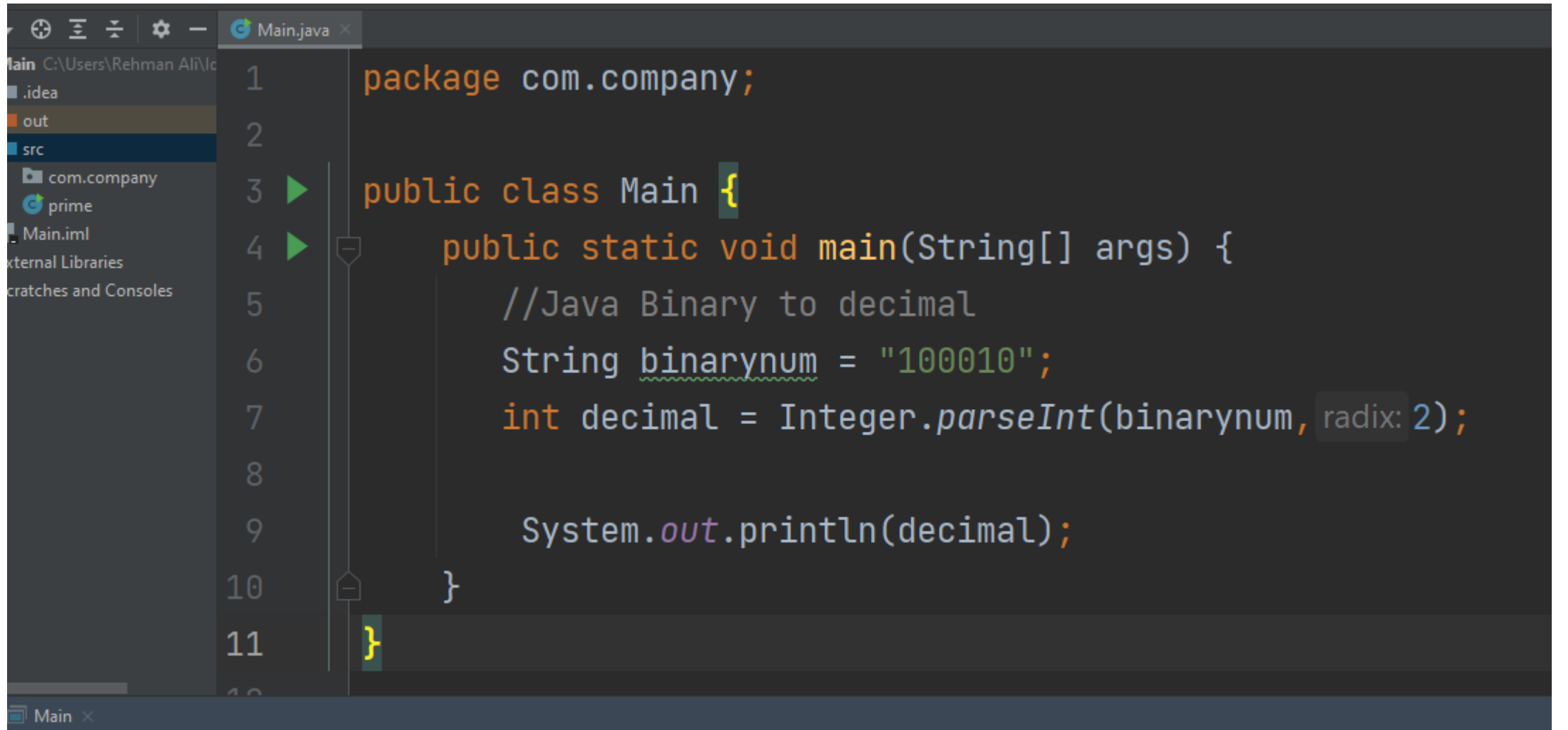
The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named Main.java. The code defines a public class Main with a static main method. Inside the main method, a boolean variable 'check' is set to true. Two String variables, 'booltost' and 'booltost2', are created using 'String.valueOf(check)' and 'Boolean.toString(check)' respectively. Both variables are printed to the console using 'System.out.println'. The IDE's output window at the bottom shows the command to run the program and the resulting output, which consists of two lines of 'true'.

```
2  
3 public class Main {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5         //Java boolean to String  
6         boolean check = true;  
7         String booltost = String.valueOf(check);  
8         String booltost2 = Boolean.toString(check);  
9  
10        System.out.println(booltost);  
11        System.out.println(booltost2);  
12    }  
13 }  
14  
15
```

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\J  
true  
true



# Binary to Decimal

A screenshot of an IDE window titled 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1 package com.company;  
2  
3 public class Main {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5         //Java Binary to decimal  
6         String binarynum = "100010";  
7         int decimal = Integer.parseInt(binarynum, radix: 2);  
8  
9         System.out.println(decimal);  
10    }  
11 }
```

The code is color-coded: package is orange, class and method names are orange, comments are grey, strings are green, integers are orange, and the radix value 2 is highlighted in a grey box. The IDE's left sidebar shows a project structure with folders like '.idea', 'out', 'src', and 'com.company'. The bottom status bar shows the command to run the program.

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files

# You can also check the binary number using online website like

→ [rapidtables.com/convert/number/binary-to-decimal.html](https://rapidtables.com/convert/number/binary-to-decimal.html)

pps

## RapidTables

Home > Conversion > Number conversion > Binary to decimal

### Binary to Decimal converter

From

Binary

To

Decimal

Enter binary number

100010 2

**= Convert** **✕ Reset** **↕ Swap**

Decimal number

34 10

Decimal from signed 2's complement

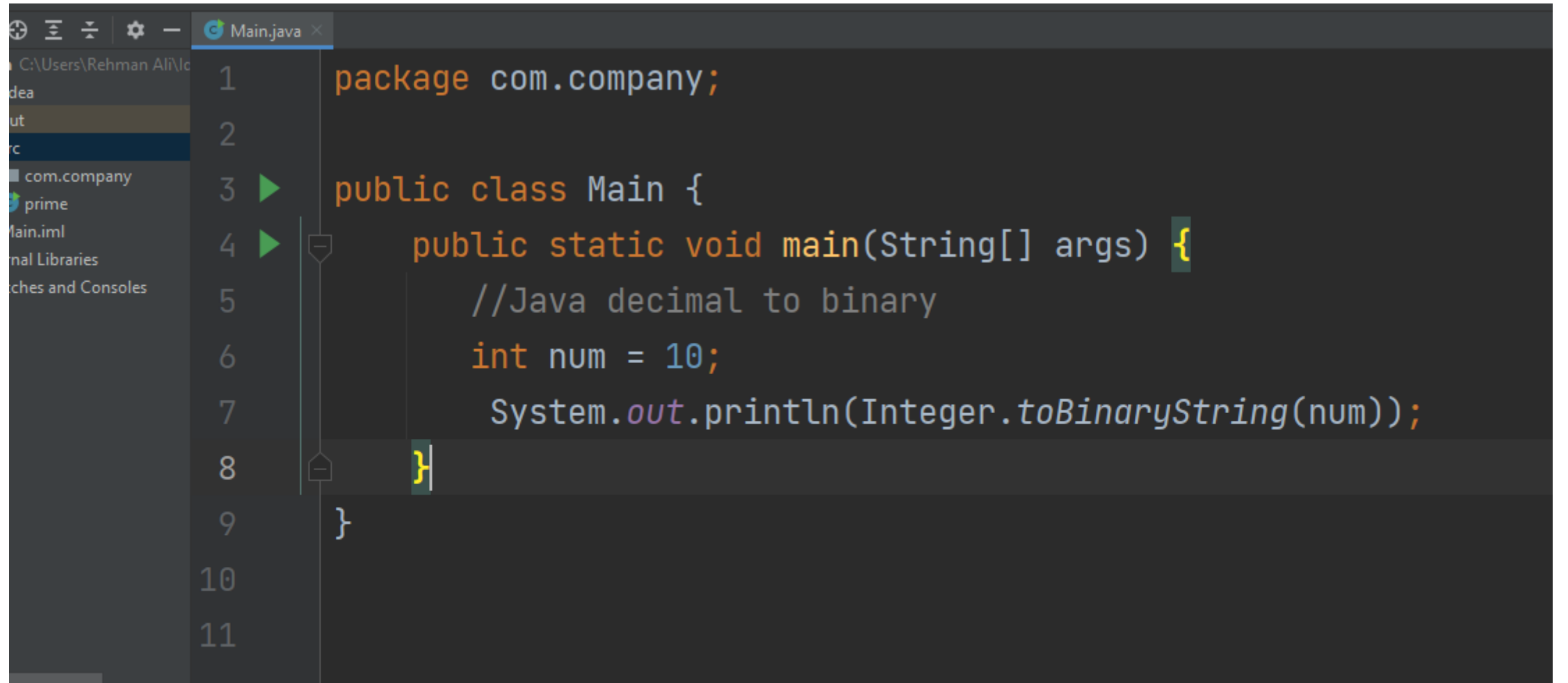
N/A 10

GETS - GETTING EDUCATION WITH TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM

#### NUMBER CONVERSION

- [ASCII,Hex,Binary,Decimal converter](#)
- [ASCII to binary](#)
- [ASCII to hex](#)
- [Base converter](#)
- [Binary converter](#)
- [Binary to ASCII](#)
- [Binary to decimal](#)
- [Binary to hex](#)
- [Date to roman](#)
- [Decimal to fraction](#)
- [Decimal to percent](#)
- [Decimal to binary](#)
- [Decimal to octal](#)

# Decimal to Binary

A screenshot of an IDE window titled 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         //Java decimal to binary
6         int num = 10;
7         System.out.println(Integer.toBinaryString(num));
8     }
9 }
10
11
```

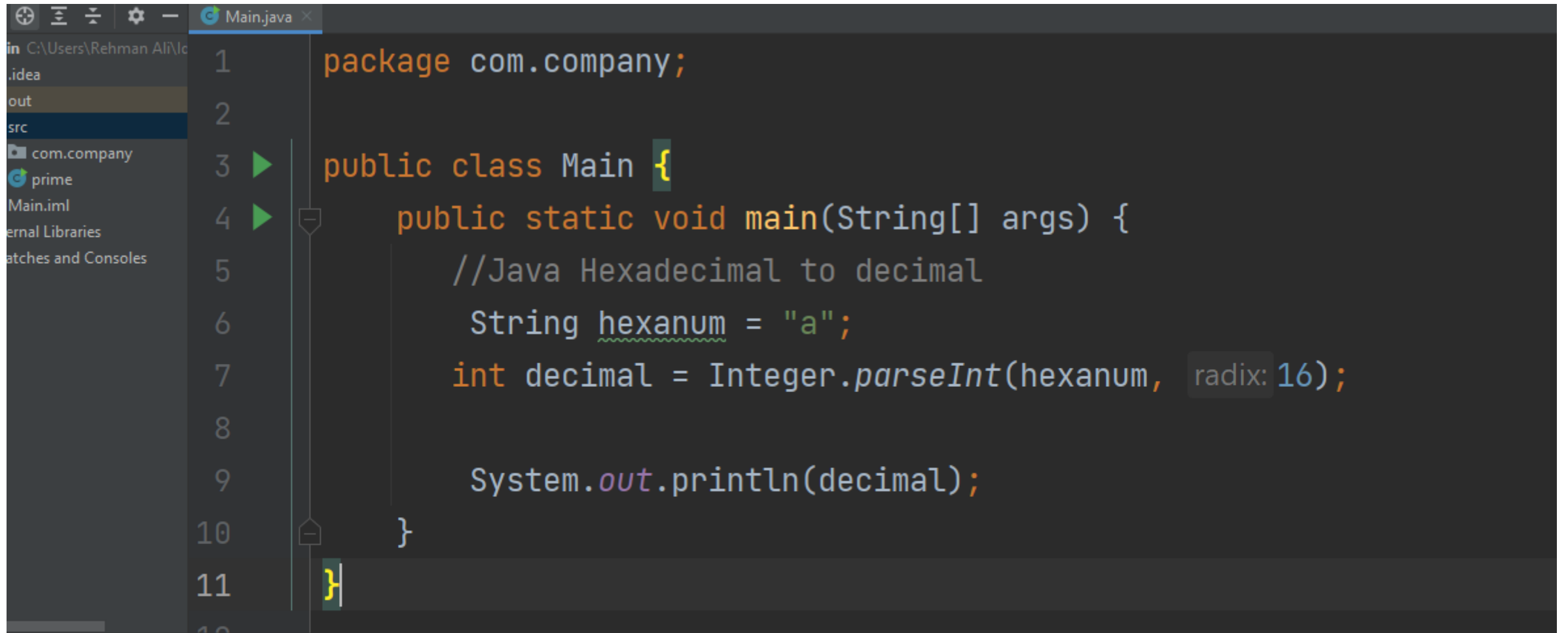
The code is color-coded: keywords are orange, comments are grey, and literals are blue. The IDE interface includes a sidebar on the left with a project tree showing 'com.company' and 'prime', and a bottom toolbar with icons for running, debugging, and other IDE functions.

Main ×

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\J
```

1010

# Hexadecimal to decimal



```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         //Java Hexadecimal to decimal
6         String hexanum = "a";
7         int decimal = Integer.parseInt(hexanum, radix: 16);
8
9         System.out.println(decimal);
10    }
11 }
```

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBra
```


10

# Decimal to Hexadecimal

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         //Java Decimal to Hexadecimal
6         System.out.println(Integer.toHexString(10));
7     }
8 }
9
10
11
```

```
Main x
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetB
a
```

# Octal to Decimal



The image shows a screenshot of an IDE with a Java file named `Main.java`. The code defines a package `com.company` and a class `Main` with a `main` method. The method converts the octal string `"120"` to a decimal integer using `Integer.parseInt` with a radix of 8, and then prints the result. The output at the bottom of the IDE shows the command used to run the program and the resulting output `80`.

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         //Java octal to Decimal
6         String octalstring = "120";
7         int decimal = Integer.parseInt(octalstring, radix: 8);
8
9         System.out.println(decimal);
10    }
11 }
```

Main ×

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBra  
80

# Decimal to Octal



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
package com.company;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Java Decimal to octal
        int num = 120;
        System.out.println(Integer.toOctalString(num));
    }
}
```

The left sidebar shows a project structure with a package 'com.company' containing a file 'Main.java'. The bottom of the image shows a terminal window with the command:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBr
```

Below the terminal window, the number '170' is displayed on the left, and the text 'GETS - GETTING EDUCATION WITH TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM' is centered at the bottom. The page number '39' is on the right.

# Binary to Hexanumber



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         //Java binary to hexanumber //in this we will convert binary to decimal then hexanumber
6         String binarynum = "1010";
7         int decimal = Integer.parseInt(binarynum, radix: 2);
8
9         System.out.println(Integer.toHexString(decimal));
10    }
11 }
```

The console at the bottom shows the command: `"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edit` and the output: `a`.



# Binary to Octal

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         //Java Binary to Octal
6         String binarynum = "1010";
7         int decimal = Integer.parseInt(binarynum, radix: 2);
8
9         System.out.println(Integer.toOctalString(decimal));
10    }
11 }
```

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBr

# Octal to Binary

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         //Java Octal to Binary
6         String octalnum = "12"; //first convert octal to decimal and decimal to binary
7         int decimal = Integer.parseInt(octalnum, radix: 8);
8
9         String binarynum = Integer.toBinaryString(decimal);
10        System.out.println(binarynum);
11    }
12}
```

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Commu  
1010