

# Type Conversions

This lesson highlights the process of converting one data type to another.

## WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- The General Convention
- Examples

Reason is very flexible in allowing type conversions. There are some conversion methods that work with certain types. Examples of this are the `Char.chr()` and `Char.code()` facilitated conversions solely between [integers](#) and [characters](#).

Another example is the `String.make()` method which converts a character into a string:

```
Js.log(String.make(1, 'a')); /* 1 specifies the length of the string*/  
Js.log(String.make(3, 'a')); /* aaa */
```



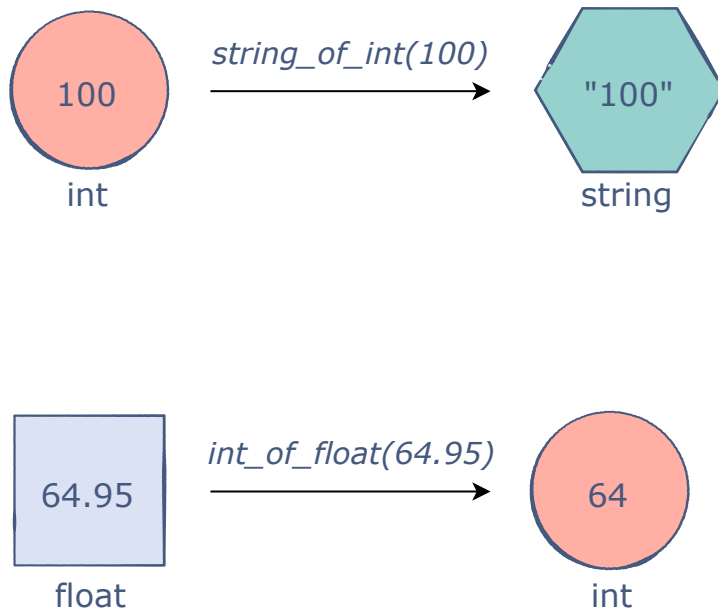
However, Reason supports a general convention for type conversions.

## The General Convention #

We can convert data from one type into another through the following template:

```
targetType_of_sourceType(sourceValue)
```

Hence, to convert a string to an integer, the method will become `int_of_string()`. Keep in mind that it must be possible to convert the particular string to an integer (e.g. “84”).



## Examples #

```
Js.log(int_of_string("456")); /* 456 */
Js.log(float_of_int(45) *. 2.5); /* 112.5 */
Js.log(string_of_bool(false)); /* false */
Js.log(bool_of_string("true") && false); /* false */

/* Erroneus code */
/* Js.log(int_of_string("Hello")) */
```



It's as simple as that! The converted types are ready to be used for computations. We should always remember that Reason focuses on static typing. Hence, frequent type conversions can be dangerous and should be performed with caution.

In the next lesson, we'll examine what happens when different types are used in the same computation.