

Ace your JavaScript Interview. [Get my ebook](#). 100 solved Javascript, 20 solved React, & 2 frontend system design questions (**1160+ copies sold**). Get a [Free preview](#).



Advertisements

6 ways to convert string to a number in javascript

Posted on [April 17, 2019](#) | by [Prashant Yadav](#)

Posted in [Javascript](#), [String](#)

A number can be represented in two different ways in javascript,

1. As actual number `25`.
2. As [String](#) `'25'`.

There are many times when we need to convert the [string](#) to number in javascript.

We will see 6 different ways in which we can convert string to a number.

Using [Number\(\)](#) function.

The most relevant way to convert a string to number is by using `Number()` method.

```
Number("25");    //25
Number("2500");  //2500
Number("25.24"); //25.24
Number("24,000"); //NaN
```

Copy

It takes care of the interger as well as decimal or floating numbers.

Advertisements



Practically
prepare for
your
JavaScript
interview

[JavaScript
Revision](#)

[JavaScript-
Concept Based
Problems](#)

[Data Structures](#)

[Algorithms](#)

[Machine
Coding](#)

[Web
Fundamentals](#)

Advertisements



However it does not convert strings with separators like `Number("24,000")` as you can see it returns `NaN`. If you want to convert string with separators then use [Intl.NumberFormat](#).

Using [parseInt\(\)](#)

`parseInt(string, base)` function converts a string to an integer of the specified base.

```
parseInt('25', 10); //25
```

Copy

If we don't specify the `base` then it will use the appropriate `base` based on the input. So for our case always use `10` as base.

As it convert strings for different `base`, for base `10` if the starting character is not number then it will return `NaN`.

```
parseInt('25 is my age', 10); //25
parseInt('25,000', 10); // 25
parseInt('My age is 25', 10); //NaN
```

Copy

If we want to keep the decimal part, then we need to use `parseFloat()`.

```
parseFloat('25.24'); //25
```

Copy

Using [parseFloat\(\)](#)

`parseFloat()` function converts a string to the floating point number.

```
parseFloat('25.24'); //25.24
parseFloat('25'); //25
```

Copy

Just like `parseInt()` it will also convert the first matching number only. It will return `NaN` for the strings starting with other than numbers.

```
parseFloat(3.14); //3.14
parseFloat('3.14'); //3.14
parseFloat('314e-2'); //3.14
parseFloat('0.0314E+2'); //3.14
parseFloat('3.14more non-digit characters'); //3.14
parseFloat('31,400'); //31
parseFloat('Age is 25'); //NaN
```

Copy

Using Math.floor() to convert string to number

`Math.floor()` can also be used to convert the string to number in javascript. It will not work for floating point numbers as it round offs the number.

```
Math.floor('25');    //25
Math.floor('25.24'); //25
Math.floor('25,000'); //NaN
Math.floor('25abc'); //NaN
Math.floor('abc25'); //NaN
```

Copy

Using unary operator `+`

You can append the `+` operator before the string to convert it to integer. Be careful using this as `+` operator is also used to concatenate two or more strings `'abc'+'xyz' = 'abcxyz'`.

```
+'25';    //25
+'25.24'; //25.24
+'25,000'; //NaN
+'25abc';  //NaN
+'abc25';  //NaN
```

Copy

Multiplying the string by 1 using `* 1`

Just like `+`, we can also multiply the string with 1 using `* 1` to convert the string to a number.

```
'25' * 1;    //25
'25.24' * 1;  //25.24
'25,000' * 1; //NaN
'25abc' * 1;  //NaN
'abc25' * 1;  //NaN
```

Copy

It is one of the fastest method to available for the quick conversion.

Advertisements

■ ■ ■

Prepare for your [JavaScript Interview](#) practically on each Interview rounds and grab that job.

BEGIN LEARNING

Recommended Posts:

- [Implement browser history in JavaScript](#)
- [Check if two string are anagram of each other](#)
- [Execute async functions in Series](#)
- [Format a number to percentage in JavaScript](#)
- [useToggle\(\) hook in React](#)
- [useCopy\(\) hook in React](#)
- [Convert Kilometers to miles in JavaScript](#)
- [How to generate random number in javascript](#)
- [Replace all string occurrences in javascript](#)
- [Promise.all polyfill](#)

[Prev](#)

[Next](#)

Leave a Reply

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment

Start typing...

Name*

Name

Email*

Email

POST COMMENT

Advertisements



[About Us](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Advertise](#)



Handcrafted with ♥ somewhere in **Mumbai**

© 2023 [LearnersBucket](#) | [Prashant Yadav](#)

