**How to convert String to long in Java**

[**STRING HANDLING**](http://beginnersbook.com/category/string-handling/)

There are three ways to convert a String to long value.

1) [**Long.parseLong**](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/Long.html#parseLong(java.lang.String)): All the characters in the String must be decimal numbers except the first character which can have minus ‘-‘. For e.g. long var = Long.parseInt("-123"); is allowed and the resultant value of var would be -123.  
2) [**Long.valueOf**](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/Long.html#valueOf(java.lang.String)): Returns a Long object holding the value of the specified String. Like parseLong it also allows minus ‘-‘ in place of first char in the String.  
3) [**Long(String s) constructor**](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/Long.html#Long(java.lang.String)) : Long class has a constructor which allows String argument and constructs a newly allocated Long object that represents the long value indicated by the String parameter. The string is converted to a long value in exactly the manner used by the parseLong method for radix 10.

**Example**

public class Example {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

String str="203456";

//Conversion using parseInt method

long num = Long.parseLong(str);

//Conversion using valueOf method

long num2 = Long.valueOf(str);

//Conversion: Long(String s) constructor

long num3 = new Long(str);

//Displaying variables values

System.out.println(num);

System.out.println(num2);

System.out.println(num3);

}

}

Output:

203456

203456

203456