JavaScript parseInt()

Example

Parse different values:

```
parseInt("10");
parseInt("10.00");
parseInt("10.33");
parseInt("34 45 66");
parseInt(" 60 ");
parseInt("40 years");
parseInt("He was 40");
```

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Description

The `parseInt` method parses a value as a string and returns the first integer.

A radix parameter specifies the number system to use:

2 = binary, 8 = octal, 10 = decimal, 16 = hexadecimal.

If radix is omitted, JavaScript assumes radix 10. If the value begins with "0x", JavaScript assumes radix 16.

Notes

If the first character cannot be converted, `NaN` is returned.

Leading and trailing spaces are ignored.

Only the first integer found is returned.

Older browsers will return 8 for parseInt("010"). Older versions of ECMAScript used octal (radix 8) for values beginning with "0". From ECMAScript 5 (2009) default is decimal (radix 10).

Syntax

parseInt(*string, radix*)

Parameters

Parameter	Description
value	Required. The value to be parsed.
radix	Optional. Default is 10. A number (2 to 36) specifying the number system.

Return Value

Type	Description
A number.	NaN if no integer is found.

Browser Support

`parseInt()` is an ECMAScript1 (JavaScriopt 1997) feature.

It is supported in all browsers:

Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Safari	Opera	IE
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

More Examples

Parse different values:

```
parseInt("10", 10);
parseInt("010");
parseInt("10", 8);
parseInt("0x10");
parseInt("10", 16);
```

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