Number() vs ParseInt()

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# 1. Parameters

Number() takes only one parameter, whereas the parseInt() can take upto 2 parameters

| **parseInt(string, radix) Number(object)** |
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# 2. Functions

Number() converts the type whereas parseInt() parses the value of input.

| **>>Parsing parseInt("32px"); // 32 parseInt("5e1"); // 5 >>Convert type Number('32px'); // NaN Number('5e1'); // 50** |
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**3. Special Values**

They return different results when we passing special values such as undefined or null

| **parseInt(); // NaN parseInt(null); // NaN parseInt(true); // NaN parseInt(""); // NaN**  **Number(); // 0 Number(null); // 0 Number(true); // 1 Number(""); // 0** |
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# 4. Return Values

**1).** Number coerces any value to a number (be it a string, boolean, object, etc), and uses type conversion rules for that value. **2).** parseInt on the other hand expects a string input (if it’s not a string, it’s converted to a string first). parseInt also accepts an optional **second argument that tells the string’s number system (binary, hexadecimal, etc).**

| → **parseInt(‘A’) // undefined** → **Number(‘A’) // undefined**  → **parseInt(‘A’,16) // 10 \* 16 tells the function to convert it into the decimal value from the hexadecimal format** → **parseInt(‘010’,2) // 2 \*** binary → decimal |
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# 5. ' ' Character

The Number() converts ‘’ to “0” but parseInt() converts it as undefined as there is no string that can be converted as number whereas the Number() converts its type so it gives “0”

| → **parseInt(‘’) // undefined** → **Number(‘’) // 0** |
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# 6. Range

→ parseInt() tries to convert the value to the last character that could be converted to an integer. → The Number() function on the other hand just returns NaN.

| **parseInt(‘ 0101dsxcd’) // 101 Number(‘ 0101dsxcd’) // undefined** |
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