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Definition and Usage

JavaScript Global Functions

The parseInt() function parses a string and returns an integer.

The radix parameter is used to specify which numeral system to be used, for example, a radix of 16 (hexadecimal) indicates that the number in the string should be parsed from a hexadecimal number to a decimal number.

If the radix parameter is omitted, JavaScript assumes the following:

- If the string begins with "0x", the radix is 16 (hexadecimal)
- If the string begins with "0", the radix is 8 (octal). This feature is deprecated
- If the string begins with any other value, the radix is 10 (decimal)

Syntax

parseInt(string, radix)

	Parameter	Description
	string	Required. The string to be parsed
	radix	Optional. A number (from 2 to 36) that represents the numeral system to be used

Browser Support









The parseInt() function is supported in all major browsers.

Tips and Notes

Note: Only the first number in the string is returned!

Note: Leading and trailing spaces are allowed.

Note: If the first character cannot be converted to a number, parseInt() returns NaN.

Example

Example

Parse different strings:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
document.write(parseInt("10") + "<br />");
document.write(parseInt("10.33") + "<br />");
document.write(parseInt("34 45 66") + "<br />");
document.write(parseInt(" 60 ") + "<br />");
document.write(parseInt("40 years") + "<br />");
document.write(parseInt("He was 40") + "<br />");
document.write("<br />");
document.write(parseInt("10",10)+ "<br />");
document.write(parseInt("010")+ "<br />");
document.write(parseInt("10",8)+ "<br />");
document.write(parseInt("0x10")+ "<br />");
document.write(parseInt("10",16)+ "<br />");
</script>
```

The output of the code above will be:

```
10
10
34
60
40
NaN
10
8
16
16
Try it yourself »
```

JavaScript Global Functions