

Conversion of Strings to Primitive Data Types

- `Boolean.parseBoolean(bS)`

is a boolean corresponding to the String bS

`bS = "true"; bS = "false";`

- `String s = "A";`

`char c;`

`c=s.charAt(0);`

c is the char corresponding to the String s, i.e., c='A'

- `int i=0; String iS;`

```
try {  
    i=Integer.parseInt(iS);  
}  
catch ( NumberFormatException nfe ) {  
    deal with the case that String iS does not  
    represent an int  
}
```

i is the int corresponding to the String iS

this may throw an error, called an Exception. If it does not throw an Exception, then the catch block is not executed.

← called a try block

● `double d=0.0; String dS;` Primitive Data T;

```

try {
    d=Double.parseDouble(dS);
}
catch ( NumberFormatException nfe ) {
    deal with the case that String dS does not
    represent a double
}

```

`d` is the double corresponding to the String `dS`

Example:

```

public class ReadInteger {
    public static void main ( String [] arg ) {
        if ( arg.length != 1 ) {
            System.out.println("Usage");
            System.out.println("java ReadInteger inputInt");
            return;
        }
        int i=0.0;
        try {
            i=Integer.parseInt(arg[0]);
        }
        catch ( NumberFormatException nfe ) {
            System.out.println("inputInt is not a valid int");
            return;
        }
        System.out.print("i = ");
        System.out.println(i);
    }
    public ReadInteger () {
    }
}

```

Class Work

Modify the class `ReadInteger` to make a class `ReadDouble` which prints out a valid double.