

also provides several methods for converting an `int` to a `String` and a `String` to an `int`, as well as other constants and methods useful when dealing with an `int`. This is a final class.

### ***Important Data Members***

**static final int MAX\_VALUE**

The largest value of type `int`.

**static final int MIN\_VALUE**

The smallest value of type `int`.

### ***Important Methods***

**Integer( int val )**

Constructs a newly allocated `Integer` object that represents the primitive `int` argument.

**int intValue( )**

Returns the value of this `Integer` object as an `int`.

**boolean equals( Object obj )**

Returns `true` if and only if the argument is not `null` and is an `Integer` object that contains the same `int` value as this object.

**static int parseInt( String str )**

Parses the `String` argument as a signed decimal integer. Throws `NumberFormatException`.

**static int parseInt( String str, int radix )**

Parses the `String` argument as a signed integer in the radix specified by the second argument. Throws `NumberFormatException`.

**String toString( )**

Returns a `String` object representing this `Integer`'s value.

**static String toString( int theInt )**

Returns a `String` object representing the specified integer.

**static String toString( int theInt, int radix )**

Creates a `String` object representing the first argument in the radix specified by the second argument.

## **C.1.3 Object**

Class `Object` is the root of the class hierarchy. Every class has `Object` as a superclass. All objects, including arrays, implement the methods of this class.