double

float

long

int

Short

byte

Char

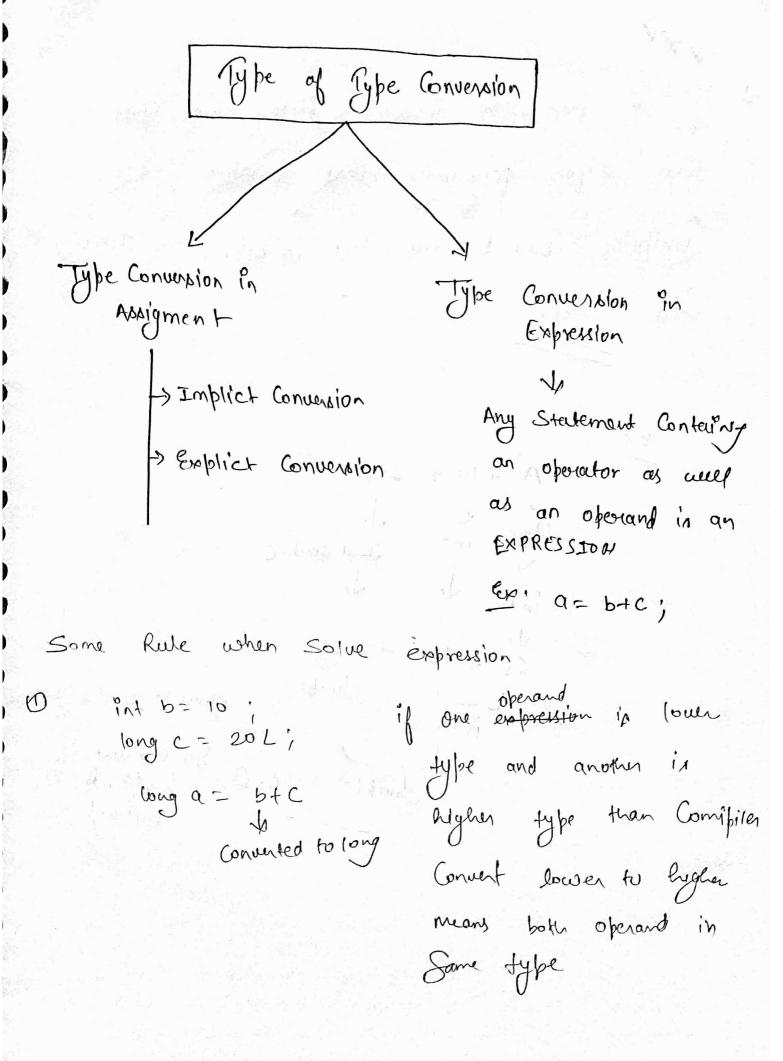→ explicit Conversion
(by user)

implicit Conversion
(by Compiler)

other Name of implicit & Explicit in java.

* implicit Conversion → widening also known

* Explicit Conversion → Narrowing also known

Type of Type Conversion

Type Conversion in Assignment

→ Implict Conversion

→ Explict Conversion

Type Conversion in Expression

↓

Any Statement Containing an operator as well as an operand in an EXPRESSION

Exp: $a = b + c$;

Some Rule when solve expression

(1)
```
int b = 10;
long c = 20 L;

long a = b + C
        ↓
   Converted to long
```

if one operand expression is lower type and another is higher type than Comipiler Convert lower to higher means both operand in Same type

✳✳✳

If an expression involves byte, short, char then before performing that operation java Comipiler Convert the byte, short, char directly to $\underline{int}$.

Ex

'A' + 10 + 1.0
 ↓   ↓   ↓
char   int
 ↓   ↓   ~~float~~ double
int   ↓   ↓
 ↓
65 + 10   + 1.0
 ⌣⌣⌣⌣   double
  int
        ⌣⌣⌣⌣⌣⌣⌣
      double = 76.0

double bada है

So Convert
   bada. में हो
      जायगा)

```
#   byte a = 10;
    byte b = 20;
    byte c;                    ———→ ERROR

    c = a+b;
         ↓  ↓              byte   a = a+b
         10  10                   ↓   ↓
                           byte  int  int
                30  X                  n
                             ( Y )    int (30)

                             byte chose in 8 bit storage

              ↓

          Solution

      byte a = 10;              byte a = 10;
      byte  b = 20;             byte b = 20;
        int c;                    byte c;

        c = a+b;  ⌄              c = byte(c);
```