

Type casting

Explicit conversion

↳ Assigning a larger data type to a smaller data type

Example

↳ Larger data type
double d = 100.04;

int i = (int) d;

↳ Smaller data type

() → cast operator

Implicit conversion

↳ Opposite of explicit.
Smaller data type - larger

Example

int i = 100; } → Compiler converts
long l = i; } it for y

Explicit is also called Narrowing

Implicit is also called widening.

Type Promotion

Type Promotion is performed during method overloading. When the datatype is not the same, you promote one datatype to another.

Method overloading \rightarrow Multiple methods with same name, different parameters

```
① void subtract (int n, int y)
{
    System.out.println(n - y);
}
```

Same name

different
parameters

```
② void subtract (int n, int y, int z)
{
    System.out.println(n - y - z);
}
```

```
③ void subtract (long n, float y)
{
    System.out.println(n - y);
}
```

subtract(10, 20); \rightarrow calling ①
subtract(10, 20, 30); \rightarrow calling ②
subtract(10, 30.4); \rightarrow calling ③

Spy Numbers

What are spy numbers?

Given a number 1248.

Sum of all digits MUST be equal to product of all digits.

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 = 15 \\ 1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 8 = 64 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 = 15 \\ 1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 8 = 64 \end{array}} \right\} \text{Not a spy Number.}$$

Given 1124.

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + 1 + 2 + 4 = 8 \\ 1 \times 1 \times 2 \times 4 = 8 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 1 + 1 + 2 + 4 = 8 \\ 1 \times 1 \times 2 \times 4 = 8 \end{array}} \right\} \text{Spy Number.}$$

STEPS:-

- ① Declare 2 variables sum and product.
`int sum = 0;`
`int product = 1;`
- ② Get input 'n' from user. (Scanner class)
- ③ Find the last digit (`n % 10`).
- ④ Add last digit to sum.
- ⑤ Multiply last digit with variable product.
- ⑥ Repeat this last 2 steps until n becomes 0.

Program

```
int sum = 0;
int product = 1;
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = new input.nextInt();
int n = input.nextInt();

while (n > 0) {
    // Modulo finds remainder
    int lastDigit = n % 10; // Gets Last digit
    sum += lastDigit; // Add to sum
    product *= lastDigit; // Multiply to product

    n = n / 10; // Remove last digit.
}

if (sum == product)
{
    System.out.println("This is a spy number");
}
```

Note: -

Since n is an integer, dividing it by 10 will remove the last digit.

Modulo operator ($\%$) finds remainder.

Example:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 10 \overline{) 1124} \\ \underline{1120} \\ (4) \end{array} \rightarrow \text{last digit}$$