1) Write a program that demonstrates widening conversion from int to double and prints the result.

package in.cdac;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n = 899;

double num = n; // Widening of int to double

System.out.println(num);

}

}



2) Create a program that demonstrates narrowing conversion from double to int and prints the result.

package in.cdac;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

double num = 546.876;

int n = (int)num; // narrowing from double to int

System.out.println(n);

}

}



3) Write a program that performs arithmetic operations involving different data types (int, double, float) and observes how Java handles widening conversions automatically.

package in.cdac;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int a = 32;

double b = 72.34;

float c = 10.0f;

double sum = a + b + c;

float multiply = a \* c;

int multiplyInt = (int)(a \* c);

float sum1 = (float)(a + b + c);

double multiplyDouble = a \* c;

System.out.println(sum);

System.out.println(multiply);

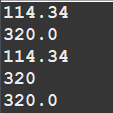
System.out.println(sum1);

System.out.println(multiplyInt);

System.out.println(multiplyDouble);

}

}



4) Write a Program that demonstrates widening conversion from int to (double,float, boolean, string) and prints the result.

package in.cdac;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n = 97;

double d1 = n;

float f1 = n;

// boolean b1 = n; //Not OK

// boolean b2 = (boolean)n; //Not Ok

String s1 = Integer.toString(n);

System.out.println(d1);

System.out.println(f1);

System.out.println(s1);

}

}

