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

class Conversion

{

public static void main(String Args[])

{

int num1 = 10;

double num2 = (double) num1;

System.out.println("num1 : " + num1);

System.out.println("num2 : " + num2);

}

}

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

class Conversion

{

public static void main(String Args[])

{

double num1 = 15.5;

int num2 = (int) num1;

System.out.println("num1 : " + num1);

System.out.println("num2 : " + num2);

}

}

//3.Write a program that performs arithmetic operations involving different data types (int, double, float)

//and observes how Java handles widening conversions automatically.

class Conversion

{

public static void main(String Args[])

{

int num1 = 10;

float num2 = 12.1f;

double num3 = 5.1;

double res1 = num1 + num2;

float res2 = num2 - (float) num3;

int res3 = num1 \* (int) num3;

double res4 = num2 / num1;

System.out.println("num1 : " + num1);

System.out.println("num2 : " + num2);

System.out.println("num3 : " + num3);

System.out.println("res1 : " + res1);

System.out.println("res2 : " + res2);

System.out.println("res3 : " + res3);

System.out.println("res4 : " + res4);

}

}

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

//prints the result

class Conversion

{

public static void main(String Args[])

{

int num1 = 10;

double num2 = (double) num1;

float num3 = (float) num1;

boolean num4 = num1 != 0;

String str1 = Integer.toString(num1);

System.out.println("num1 : " + num1);

System.out.println("num2 : " + num2);

System.out.println("num3 : " + num3);

System.out.println("num4 : " + num4);

System.out.println("num5 : " + str1);

}

}