

# Java - Convert int to double example

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In this [java tutorial](#), we will see **how to convert int to double in Java**. Since double has longer range than int data type, java automatically converts int value to double when the int value is assigned to double.

1. Java implicit conversion from int to double without typecasting.
2. Java – Convert int to double using `Double` [wrapper class](#).

## 1. Java implicit conversion from int to double without typecasting

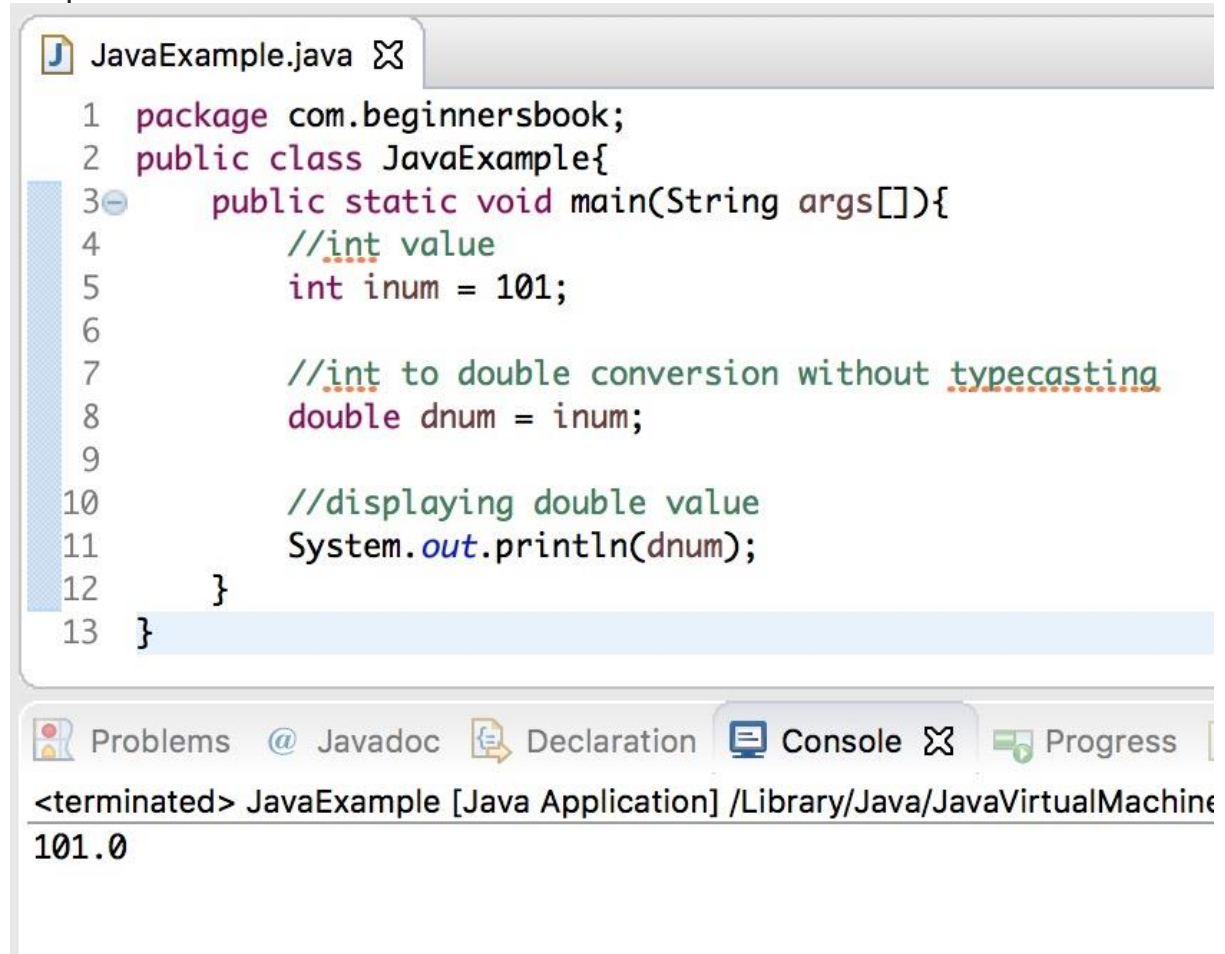
Since double data type has wider range and greater memory size than int, the conversion from int to double is implicit. As you can see we have not done the typecasting like we did in [double to int conversion in Java](#).

```
public class JavaExample{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        //int value
        int inum = 101;

        //int to double conversion without typecasting
        double dnum = inum;

        //displaying double value
        System.out.println(dnum);
    }
}
```

Output:



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a file named 'JavaExample.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1 package com.beginnersbook;
2 public class JavaExample{
3     public static void main(String args[]){
4         //int value
5         int inum = 101;
6
7         //int to double conversion without typecasting
8         double dnum = inum;
9
10        //displaying double value
11        System.out.println(dnum);
12    }
13 }
```

Below the code editor, there is a toolbar with icons for Problems, Javadoc, Declaration, Console, and Progress. The Console tab is active, showing the output:

```
<terminated> JavaExample [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachine
101.0
```

## 2. Java - Convert int to double using Double wrapper class

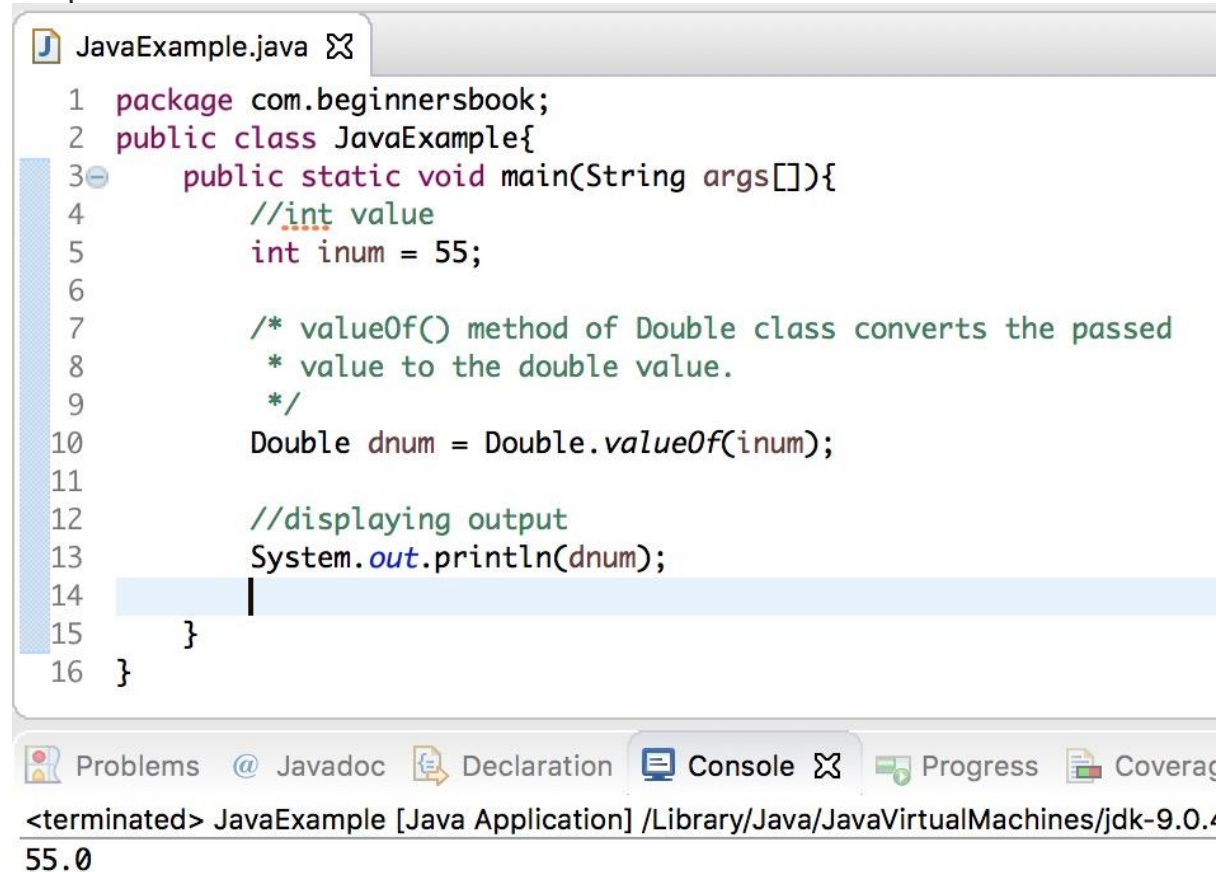
In this example we are doing the int to double conversion using the `valueOf()` method of Double wrapper class. This method accepts the other type value as parameter and returns the same value converted in double type.

```
public class JavaExample{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        //int value
        int inum = 55;

        /* valueOf() method of Double class converts the passed
         * value to the double value.
         */
        Double dnum = Double.valueOf(inum);

        //displaying output
        System.out.println(dnum);
    }
}
```

Output:



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a tab for `JavaExample.java`. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 package com.beginnersbook;
2 public class JavaExample{
3     public static void main(String args[]){
4         //int value
5         int inum = 55;
6
7         /* valueOf() method of Double class converts the passed
8          * value to the double value.
9          */
10        Double dnum = Double.valueOf(inum);
11
12        //displaying output
13        System.out.println(dnum);
14    }
15 }
16 }
```

Below the editor, the **Console** tab is active, displaying the output of the program:

```
<terminated> JavaExample [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-9.0.4
55.0
```