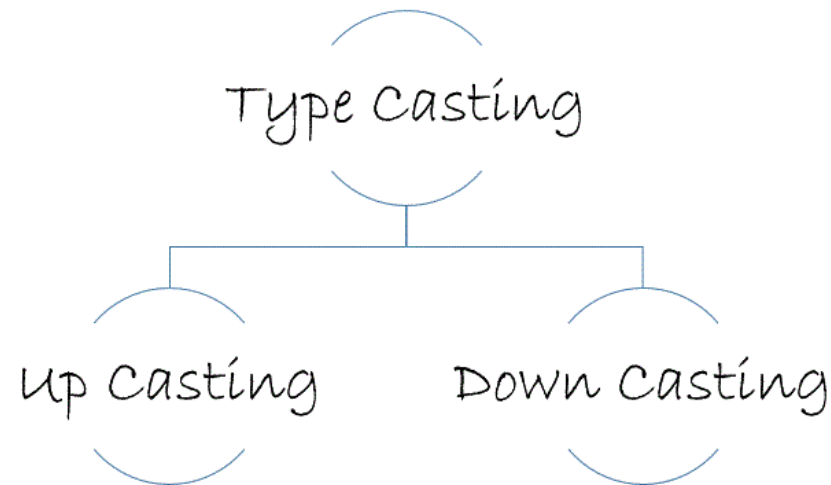




Module 2: Type Casting In JAVA

Type Casting Or Type Conversion

- **Typecasting**, or **type** conversion, is a method of changing an entity from one data **type** to another.
- There are two types of type casting:
 - Implicit Type Conversion or Widening Type Casting
 - Explicit Type Conversion or Narrowing Type Casting



Implicit Type Casting

➤ Implicit Type Casting:

- Converting a lower data type into a higher one is called **implicit** type conversion. It is also known as **widening type casting** or **casting down**. It is done automatically. It is safe because there is no chance to lose data. It takes place when:
 - Both data types must be compatible with each other.
 - The target type must be larger than the source type.
 - For example, the conversion between numeric data type to char or Boolean is not done automatically. Also, the char and Boolean data types are not compatible with each other.
 - byte -> short -> char -> int -> long -> float -> double

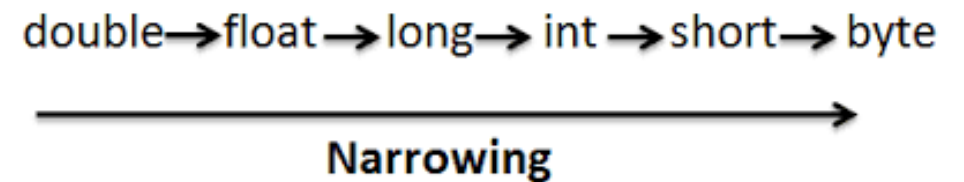
Example Of Widening Type Casting

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int myInt = 9;  
        double myDouble = myInt; // Automatic casting: int to double  
  
        System.out.println(myInt);    // Outputs 9  
        System.out.println(myDouble); // Outputs 9.0  
    }  
}
```

Explicit Type Casting

➤ Explicit Type Casting:

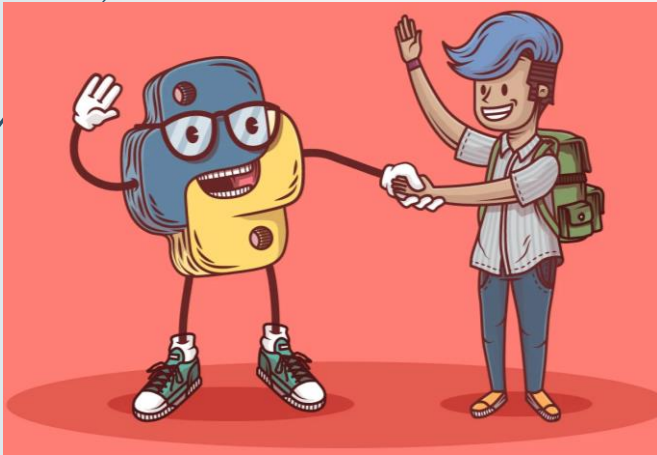
- Converting a higher data type into a lower one is called **narrowing** type casting. It is also known as **narrowing type casting** or **casting up**.
- It is done manually by the programmer. If we do not perform casting then the compiler reports a compile-time error.
- **double** -> **float** -> **long** -> **int** -> **char** -> **short** -> **byte**



Example Of Narrowing Type Casting

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double myDouble = 9.78;  
        int myInt = (int) myDouble; // Manual casting: double to int  
  
        System.out.println(myDouble); // Outputs 9.78  
        System.out.println(myInt);    // Outputs 9  
    }  
}
```

Happy Learning!!



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