Convert this FORTRAN program to any one of the programming languages listed above. Submit your code and a screen shot of the output (together in one file) to Canvas as a PDF or docx or txt. program conpay integer year real owed, paymnt, rate, x, round2, next data owed/10000.0/, paymnt /1000.0/, rate /8.0/ round2(x) = real(NINT(x*100.0))/ 100.0 next(x) = x* (1.0 + rate /100.0)print *, '
print *, ' year owed before payment owed after' payment' payment print *, '---if(paymnt .le. next(owed)) then owed = next(owed)
owed = round2(owed) print *, year, owed, paymnt, owed - paymnt year = year + 1
owed = owed - paymnt go to 11 end if owed = next(owed) owed = round2 (owed) print *, year, owed, owed, 0.0 print *,

Solution:

end

```
owed = round2(owed);
      System.out.printf("%11d%13.6f%17.6f%17.8f%n", year, owed, owed,
System.out.println("-----
  private static BigDecimal round2(BigDecimal value) {
      return value.setScale(2, RoundingMode.HALF_UP);
  private static BigDecimal next (BigDecimal value, BigDecimal rate) {
      BigDecimal hundred = new BigDecimal("100");
      BigDecimal rateDivided = rate.divide(hundred, 20,
RoundingMode. HALF EVEN);
      BigDecimal increment = BigDecimal.ONE.add(rateDivided);
      BigDecimal result = value.multiply(increment).setScale(10,
RoundingMode.HALF EVEN);
      result = result.setScale(4, RoundingMode.HALF EVEN);
```

Note on Precision Discrepancies Between Java and FORTRAN:

The small difference in precision between my Java implementation and the original FORTRAN program (e.g., 10350.7200 in Java versus 10350.7197 in FORTRAN) occurs due to how the two languages handle floating-point arithmetic and rounding.

Rounding Mechanisms: In FORTRAN, the NINT function rounds values to the nearest integer, which behaves slightly differently than Java's RoundingMode.HALF_EVEN. While FORTRAN's NINT rounds halfway cases in one way, Java's BigDecimal might round those same values differently, resulting in outcomes like 10350.7200 instead of 10350.7197.

Floating-Point Arithmetic: I used BigDecimal in Java to ensure precision for financial calculations. However, due to differences in how FORTRAN and Java handles floating-point arithmetic cause slight variations. As per my understanding Java's BigDecimal enforces strict precision and rounding rules, whereas FORTRAN might handle real numbers more flexibly.

Expected Output:

year	owed before payment	payment	owed after payment
1	10800.0000	1000.00000	9800.00000
2	10584.0000	1000.00000	9584.00000
3	10350.7197	1000.00000	9350.71973
4	10098.7803	1000.00000	9098.78027
5	9826.67969	1000.00000	8826.67969
6	9532.80957	1000.00000	8532.80957
7	9215.42969	1000.00000	8215.42969
8	8872.66016	1000.00000	7872.66016
9	8502.46973	1000.00000	7502.46973
10	8102.66992	1000.00000	7102.66992
11	7670.87988	1000.00000	6670.87988
12	7204.54980	1000.00000	6204.54980
13	6700.91016	1000.00000	5700.91016
14	6156.97998	1000.00000	5156.97998
15	5569.54004	1000.00000	4569.54004
16	4935.10010	1000.00000	3935.10010
17	4249.91016	1000.00000	3249.91016
18	3509.89990	1000.00000	2509.89990
19	2710.68994		
20	1847.55005	1000.00000	847.550049
21	915.349976	915.349976	0.0000000

My Output:

