1. **Temperature Converter**  
   Write a program that reads a temperature in °C from the keyboard and prints the equivalent values in °F and K. Use meaningful variable names and the correct primitive data types for precision.
2. **Simple Interest Calculator**  
   Prompt the user for principal, annual interest rate, and time in years (whole or fractional). Compute and display simple interest as well as the total amount. Ensure you choose the most appropriate data types (hint: double for rates).
3. **Area & Perimeter of a Rectangle**  
   Ask for length and breadth, store them, and output both area and perimeter in nicely formatted sentences. Include at least one float variable on purpose, then cast it to int to show type‑casting in action.
4. **Personal Profile**  
   Collect a learner’s name, age, height (in cm), weight (in kg), and whether they’re a full‑time student (boolean). Then print a tidy “profile card”. This reinforces String, int, double, and boolean usage together.
5. **Swap Two Numbers Without a Temp Variable**  
   Declare two int variables, display their initial values, swap them without using a third variable, and display the result. Encourage students to think about arithmetic vs. XOR swaps and overflow risks.
6. **Digit Extraction**  
   For any three‑digit number entered by the user, extract and print the hundreds, tens, and ones digits separately. (e.g., 345 ➜ 3, 4, 5). Practise integer division and the modulus operator.
7. **Minutes to Years & Days Converter**  
   Read an integer representing total minutes (e.g., minutes lived since birth) and convert it to the approximate number of years and remaining days, assuming 365 days per year. Demonstrates larger‑scale arithmetic and long literals.
8. **Currency Breakdown**  
   Given an amount in rupees (≤ 1 lakh), break it down into ₹2000, ₹500, ₹200, ₹100, ₹50, ₹20, ₹10, ₹5, ₹2 and ₹1 notes/coins using the least number of pieces. Use integer division and modulus systematically.
9. **BMI Calculator with Category**  
   Input weight (kg) and height (m), calculate BMI, and display “Underweight”, “Normal”, “Overweight”, or “Obese” based on standard ranges. Reinforces conditional statements plus careful double comparisons.
10. **Primitive Type Limits Demo**  
    Write a tiny program that prints the minimum and maximum values of byte, short, int, long, float, and double using their wrapper class constants (e.g., Byte.MIN\_VALUE). Then add a short commentary line explaining overflow/underflow with an example.