



## Data Conversion

A [user-defined data](#) types are designed by the user to suit their requirements, the compiler does not support automatic [type conversions](#) for such [data types](#) therefore, the user needs to design the conversion routines by themselves if required.

There can be 3 types of situations that may come in the data conversion between incompatible data types:

- **Conversion of [primitive data type](#) to user-defined type:** To perform this conversion, the idea is to use the [constructor](#) to perform type conversion during the [object creation](#). Below is the example to convert **int** to **user-defined** data type:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

// Time Class
class Time {
    int hour;
    int mins;

public:
    // Default Constructor
    Time()
    {
        hour = 0;
        mins = 0;
    }

    // Parameterized Constructor
    Time(int t)
    {
        hour = t / 60;
        mins = t % 60;
    }

    // Function to print the value
    // of class variables
    void Display()
    {
        cout << "Time = " << hour
            << " hrs and "
            << mins << " mins\n";
    }
};

// Driver Code
int main()
{
    // Object of Time class
    Time T1;
    int dur = 95;

    // Conversion of int type to
    // class type
    T1 = dur;
    T1.Display();

    return 0;
}
```

### Output

Time = 1 hrs and 35 mins