

JVM compile only our Demo class

the Scanner class will not be ^{the part} of byte code.

it is compiled and used during execution separately.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
class Demo {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        int age;
```

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        System.out.print("Enter your age: ");
```

```
        age = sc.nextInt();
```

```
        if (age >= 18) {
```

```
            System.out.println("you are eligible to vote");
```

```
        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("you are not eligible to vote");
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

JRE: Class Loader

Demo, System, String, Scanner, OutputStream

load again don't load again once loaded
because it was
compiled.

```
import java.util.Scanner; } will generate  
import com.hello.scanner; } error
```

• To use 2 classes with same name,

import one class

use full ^{qualified} name of other class

(Rajesh Sharma
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example)

there is not nextChar()
method in Java.

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
class Demo {  
    public static void main(String[] arg) {  
        Scanner SC1 = new Scanner(System.in);  
        com.hello.Scanner SC2 = new com.hello.Scanner();  
    }  
}
```

} // This program will work.

```
class Demo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        char nat;  
        Scanner SC = new Scanner(System.in);  
        nat = SC.next().charAt(0);  
    }  
}
```

to take
char input

} // Program to take char input.

import java.util.Scanner;

class Dmwo {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int weekday;

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("Weekday: ");

weekday = sc.nextInt();

if (weekday == 1) {

System.out.println("\n Monday\n");

else if (weekday == 2) {

System.out.println("\n Tuesday\n");

else if (weekday == 3) {

System.out.println("\n Wednesday\n");

else if (weekday == 4) {

System.out.println("\n Thursday\n");

}

else if (weekday == 5) {

System.out.println("\n Friday\n");

}

else if (weekday == 6) {

System.out.println("\n Saturday\n");

else if (weekday == 7) {

System.out.println("\n Sunday\n");

}

} // else if example -

We can't have AND in
switch case.

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- Switch case checks case, Fails >>> next case
True >>> executes further without
checking case.

Class Demo {

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```
    char grade;
```

```
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
    System.out.println("Grade (A/B/C/D): ");
```

```
    grade = sc.next().charAt(0);
```

```
    Switch (grade) {
```

OR
in
switch
case.

```
        case 'A':  
        case 'a': System.out.println("\n 25000");  
                break; to stop execute ahead  
        case 'B':  
        case 'b': System.out.println("\n 20000");  
                break;  
        case 'C':  
        case 'c': System.out.println("\n 15000");  
                break;  
        case 'D':  
        case 'd': System.out.println("\n 10000");  
                break;  
        Default: System.out.println("\n Enter Valid");  
    }  
}
```