**!Important! Read the problem carefully! How you parse input depends largely on the confines of the problem! This is merely a generic input parser, please read some solutions to practice problems as well!**

import java.util.\*;

public class scanner {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

String next;

ArrayList<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<String>();

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

while(in.hasNext())

{

next = in.nextLine(); //take in entire input line

/\*\*

\* check for a delimeter that often signifies something

\* 'break' if end of input,

\* 'continue' if some other special symbol

\*/

if(next.equals("0") )

{

break;

}

if(!next.contains(" "))

{

continue;

}

/\*\*

\* split the input at a space, useful for input that looks like

\* 10 0 400

\* 5 12 80

\* ect

\*

String[] nextArray = next.split(" ");

/\*\*

\* convert string to an integer if needed.

\* Warning: will BREAK code if input is NOT an integer!

\* if some input may be strings and other ints,

\* encase each conversion in a try/catch loop:

\*

\* try

\* {conversion}

\* catch(Exception e)

\* {}

\*

\*/

int nextInt = Integer.valueOf(nextArray[0]);

int nextInt1 = Integer.valueOf(nextArray[1]);

/\*\*

\* add it to what is possibly the most useful

\* format for anything, an array list.

\*/

arrayList.add(nextInt);

arrayList.add(nextInt1);

}

/\*\*

\* arrayList use .size(), arrays use .length

\*/

for(int i = 0; i < arrayList.size(); i++)

{

System.out.println(arrayList.get(i));

}