

Java Mein User Input Kaise Lete Hain

Java mein user se input lene ke liye hum Scanner class ka use karte hain, jo java.util package mein hoti hai.

1. Scanner Class Import Karna

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

2. Scanner Object Create Karna

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

3. Common Input Methods (Use Ye hote hain):

Method	Kya Read Karta Hai	Example Input
next()	Ek word read karta hai	Hello
nextLine()	Poora line read karta hai	Hello World
nextInt()	Integer number read karta hai	25
nextDouble()	Decimal number read karta hai	5.6
nextBoolean()	true ya false read karta hai	true / false

4. Example Code: Take Name and Age

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class UserInputExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter your name: ");
        String name = sc.nextLine();

        System.out.print("Enter your age: ");
        int age = sc.nextInt();

        System.out.println("Hello " + name + ", you are " + age + " years old.");
    }
}
```

Program 1: Welcome Message with Name Input

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class WelcomeUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Apna naam dijiye: ");
        String name = sc.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Welcome " + name + " to JK Coding Pathshala!");

        sc.close();
    }
}
```

Program 2: Add Two Numbers

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class AddTwoNumbers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Pehla number dijiye: ");
        int num1 = sc.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Dusra number dijiye: ");
        int num2 = sc.nextInt();

        int sum = num1 + num2;

        System.out.println("Sum hai: " + sum + " (from JK Coding Pathshala)");

        sc.close();
    }
}
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main{ new *
    public static void main(String[] args) { new *
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter the first number:");
        int a=sc.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Enter the second number:");
        int b=sc.nextInt();

        int c=a+b;
        int d=a-b;
        int e=a*b;
        int f=a/b;

        System.out.println("The Addition of Two numbers:"+c);
        System.out.println("The sub of Two numbers:"+d);
        System.out.println("The multiplication of Two numbers:"+e);
        System.out.println("The division of Two numbers:"+f);

    }
}
```



```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class JK {    new *
    public static void main(String[] args) {    new *
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter the name:");
        String name=sc.next();
        System.out.println("Your name is:"+name);

        System.out.println("Enter the number:");

        double n=sc.nextDouble();
        System.out.println("Your number is:"+n);

        System.out.println("this is true or false:");
        boolean a=sc.nextBoolean();
        System.out.println("this is "+a);
    }
}
```

Type Conversion and Type Casting in Java

❑ Type Conversion (Widening Conversion / Implicit Conversion)

➡ Jab **small datatype** automatically **large datatype** mein convert ho jata hai.

👉 Isme data loss nahi hota.

👉 Java automatically convert karta hai.

👉 Isko **Widening** ya **Implicit Type Conversion** kehte hain.

◆ Example:

```
int a = 10;
```

```
double b = a; // int → double (automatic conversion)
```

```
System.out.println(b); // Output: 10.0
```

❑ Type Casting (Narrowing Conversion / Explicit Conversion)

➡ Jab **large datatype** ko **small datatype** mein convert karna hota hai, to manually cast karna padta hai.

👉 Isme data loss ho sakta hai.

👉 Java automatically convert nahi karta.

👉 Isko **Narrowing** ya **Explicit Type Casting** kehte hain.

- ◆ Syntax:

```
datatype variable = (datatype) value;
```

- ◆ Example:

```
double a = 10.5;
```

```
int b = (int) a; // double → int (explicit casting)
```

```
System.out.println(b); // Output: 10 (decimal part lost)
```

Conversion Type	From	To	Casting Required	Data Loss
Widening	int	double	✗ No	✗ No
Narrowing	double	int	✓ Yes	✓ Yes

⚠ Important Points:

- Type conversion safe hoti hai (automatic).
- Type casting me manually convert karna padta hai.
- Type casting me precision loss ho sakta hai.
- Characters and numbers ke beech bhi casting hoti hai.

Example:

```
char ch = 'A';  
int num = ch; // char to int (A = 65)  
System.out.println(num); // Output: 65
```

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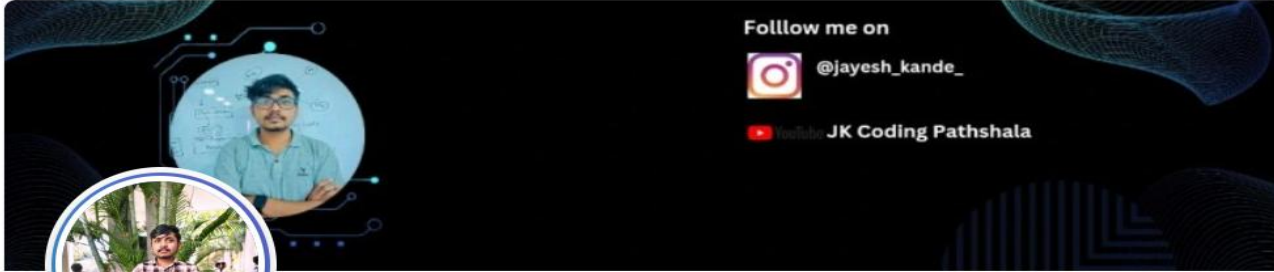
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