

Submissions

One popular way to read input from stdin is by using the [Scanner class](#) and specifying the Input Stream as System.in. For example:

```
System.out.println("myString is: " + myString);
System.out.println("myInt is: " + myInt);
```

The code above creates a Scanner object named **scanner** and uses it to read a String and an int. It then closes the Scanner object because there is no more input to read, and prints to stdout using System.out.println(String). So, if our input is:

Hi 5

Our code will print:

```
myString is: Hi
myInt is: 5
```

Alternatively, you can use the `BufferedReader` class.

Task

In this challenge, you must read **3** integers from stdin and then print them to stdout. Each integer must be printed on a new line. To make the problem a little easier, a portion of the code is provided for you in the editor below.

Input Format

There are **3** lines of input, and each line contains a single integer.

Sample Input

42
100
125

Sample Output

42
100
125

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 public class Solution {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
7         int a = scan.nextInt();
8         int b = scan.nextInt();
9         int c = scan.nextInt();
10        System.out.println(a);
11        System.out.println(b);
12        System.out.println( c);
13    }
14 }
15
```

Line: 15 Col: 1

[⬆️ Upload Code as File](#)

Test against custom input

Run Code

Submit Code

✔ **Test case 0**

Compiler Message

Success

✓ Test case 1 

Input (stdin)

Download

1	42
2	100
3	125

Expected Output

Download

1	42
2	100
3	125