

## Input and Output Statements in Java

Aim:

To understand and use input and output statements in Java using the Scanner class.

### PRE LAB EXERCISE

#### QUESTIONS

1. What is input in a program?

Answer:

Input is the data that is given to a program by the user or another source to be processed.

Example:

- Numbers entered using keyboard
- Values read from a file

2. What is output in a program?

Answer:

Output is the result produced by a program after processing the input.

Example:

- Result displayed on the screen
- Data written to a file

3. Which class is used to read input from the user in Java?

Answer:

The Scanner class is used to read input from the user in Java.

- It belongs to the package: java.util

- It reads input from keyboard using System.in

Example:

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

## IN LAB EXERCISE

Objective:

To read input from the user and display the output using Java input and output statements.

INPUT STATEMENT:

### SCANNER CLASS

- ✓ The Scanner class in Java is used to read input from the user through the keyboard.  
It is available in the package java.util.
- ✓ The Scanner object reads different types of input such as integer, float, double, and string and stores them in variables.
- ✓ To use the Scanner class, it must be imported before using it in the program.

SYNTAX:

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

Commonly Used Scanner Methods:

- ✓ `nextInt()` – reads an integer value
- ✓ `nextFloat()` – reads a float value
- ✓ `nextDouble()` – reads a double value
- ✓ `next()` – reads a single word
- ✓ `nextLine()` – reads a complete line of text

## PROGRAMS:

### Program 1: Read and Display Name

#### Source Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class ReadName {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter your name: ");


        String name = sc.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Your name is: " + name);

    }

}
```

#### Output:

  
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ReadName.java

Run

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```
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2
3- class ReadName {
4-     public static void main(String[] args) {
5-         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
6-         System.out.print("Enter your name: ");
7-         String name = sc.nextLine();
8-         System.out.println("Your name is: " + name);
9-     }
10 }
11
12
13
```

Output

Enter your name: PAVAN  
Your name is: PAVAN  
=== Code Execution Successful ===

## Program 2: Read Two Numbers and Print Sum

Source Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class SumInput {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter first number: ");

        int a = sc.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter second number: ");

        int b = sc.nextInt();

        int sum = a + b;

        System.out.println("Sum = " + sum);


    }

}
```

Output:

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SumInput.java

Run

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```
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2
3- class SumInput {
4-     public static void main(String[] args) {
5-         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
6
7-         System.out.print("Enter first number: ");
8-         int a = sc.nextInt();
9
10        System.out.print("Enter second number: ");
11        int b = sc.nextInt();
12
13        int sum = a + b;
14        System.out.println("Sum = " + sum);
15    }
16 }
17
18
19
20
```

Output

Clear

```
Enter first number: 2
Enter second number: 3
Sum = 5

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

## Source Code:

```
class AreaRectangleInput {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.print("Enter length: ");  
        int length = sc.nextInt();  
        System.out.print("Enter breadth: ");  
        int breadth = sc.nextInt();  
        int area = length * breadth;  
        System.out.println("Area of Rectangle = " + area);  
    }  
}
```

AreaRectangleInput.java

Run

Clear

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 class AreaRectangleInput {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
6
7         System.out.print("Enter length: ");
8         int length = sc.nextInt();
9
10        System.out.print("Enter breadth: ");
11        int breadth = sc.nextInt();
12
13        int area = length * breadth;
14        System.out.println("Area of Rectangle = " + area
15        );
16    }
17 }
18
19
```

Enter length: 60  
Enter breadth: 40  
Area of Rectangle = 2400

=== Code Execution Successful ===

## POST LAB EXERCISE

1. What is the use of the Scanner class in Java?

Answer:

The Scanner class is used to read input from the user such as numbers, strings, and characters through the keyboard.

2. Which package contains the Scanner class?

Answer:

The Scanner class is present in the `java.util` package.

3. What does `System.in` represent?

Answer:

`System.in` represents the standard input stream, which is usually the keyboard.

4. What does `System.out` represent?

Answer:

`System.out` represents the standard output stream, which is usually the monitor (screen).

5. Name any two methods used to read input using Scanner.

Answer:

Any two Scanner input methods are:

- `nextInt()` → Reads an integer value
- `nextLine()` → Reads a full line of text

(Other methods: nextDouble(), next(), nextFloat())

6. What is the difference between next() and nextLine()?

<b>next()</b>	<b>nextLine()</b>
Reads a single word	Reads a complete line
Stops at space	Reads including spaces
Cannot read full names	Can read full sentences

Result:

Thus the input was successfully read from the user and the corresponding output was displayed using Java input and output statements.

## ASSESSMENT

<b>Description</b>	<b>Max Marks</b>	<b>Marks Awarded</b>
Pre Lab Exercise	<b>5</b>	
In Lab Exercise	<b>10</b>	
Post Lab Exercise	<b>5</b>	
Viva	<b>10</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>Faculty Signature</b>		