

- ! Accepting Input from User ! -

In java, we have 3 popular way of accepting input from user.

1) Using Command line Argument

2) Using "Scanner" class

3) Using GUI Control (used in project)

1) Using Command line argument :-

```
class Test Ayush
```

```
{
```

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

```
    {
```

```
        System.out.println ( "Hello" + args[0] )
```

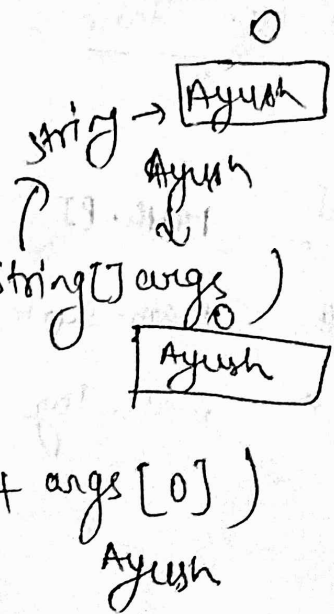
```
    }
```

```
}
```

Java Test Ayush

Command

Hello Ayush



Convert String to int

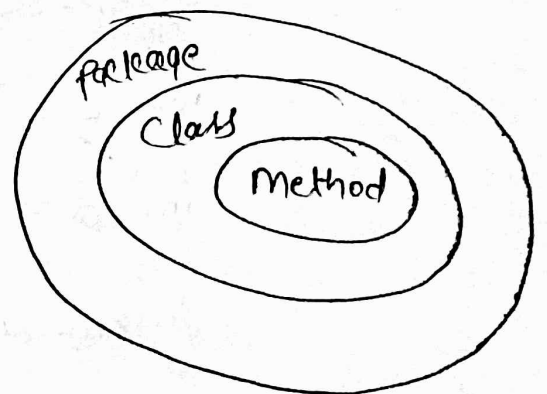
To Convert a String to an int we have to call a predefined method in java known as

→ `parseInt()` → Static Method

This method belong to a class called "Integer".

In java int → data type

Integer → class



<code>public</code>	<code>Static</code>	<code>int</code>	<code>parseInt</code>	<code>(String)</code>
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
access Modifier (access outside the class also)	No Need to create object	Return type	method	argument type

Syntax :-

`a = Integer.parseInt(args)`

~~Integer~~

Example → Integer.parseInt (String)

```
class Main
```

```
{
```

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

```
    {
```

```
        String a = "10";
```

```
        String b = "20";
```

```
        System.out.println (a+b);
```

```
        int c = Integer.parseInt (a)
```

```
        int d = Integer.parseInt (b)
```

```
        System.out.println (c+d);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

String type → Concatenation
String + String → String
Change into int
Change into int
int + int → int

1020
30

Example

Double.parseDouble (String)

Mean In this double value contains

class Main

{

public static void main (String[] args) {

{

String a = "10.7";

String b = "20.2";

System.out.println (a+b);

double c = Double.parseDouble (a);

double d = Double.parseDouble (b);

System.out.println (c+d);

}

}

double + double = double

10.7 20.2
30.9

In java every data type has this type of class

8. the name of this class ~~Base~~ classes
wrapper classes

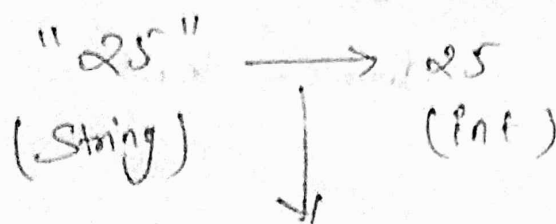
rice

Integer.parseInt (String)

Double.parseDouble (String)

Byte.parseByte (String)

for all data type this type of
Class



Convert by wrapper class

Integer.parseInt(string)

★ Char has No Method !

~~Two uses of wrapper classes :-~~

① ~~int a = 10;~~

To Convert a ^{primitive} datatype into object :-

Example

int a = 10;

↓

Integer obj = a; → object
(object)

Example :-

double a = 10.2;

↓

Double obj = a;
(object)