

Input / Output

Scanner class

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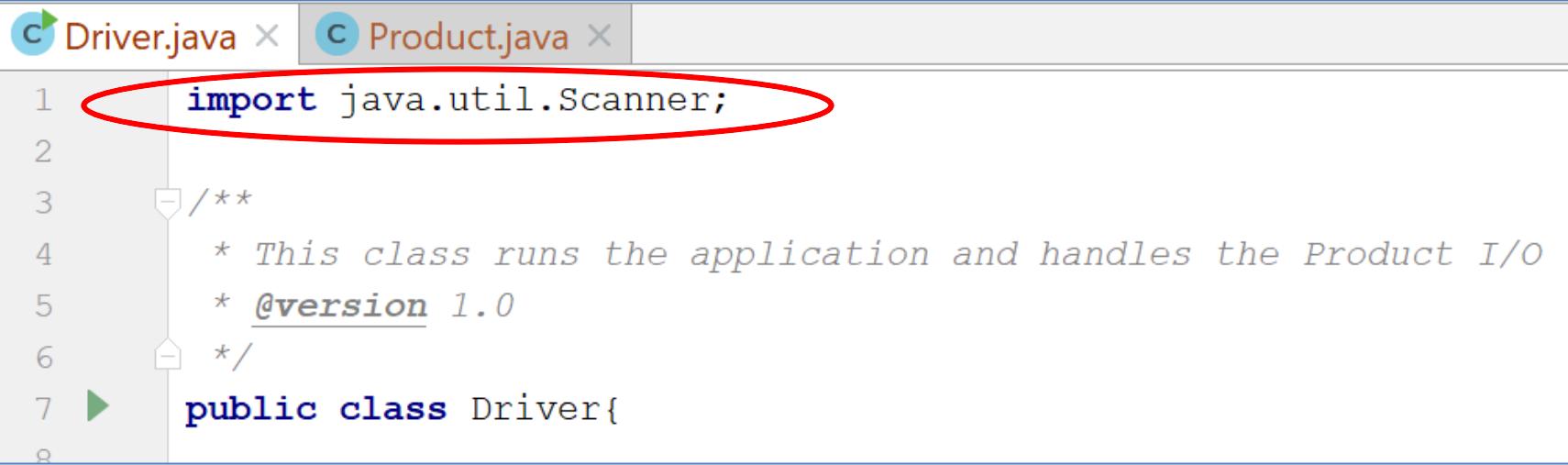
Input in Java: the Scanner Class

- The **Scanner** class comes with Java.
- It allows us to **take in data from the console / terminal window**.
- It is part of the **java.util** package in the Java Application Programming Interfaces (API).

Input in Java: the Scanner Class

- In order to use the Scanner class, place the following line as the **first line of code in your file** (i.e. before class declaration):

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

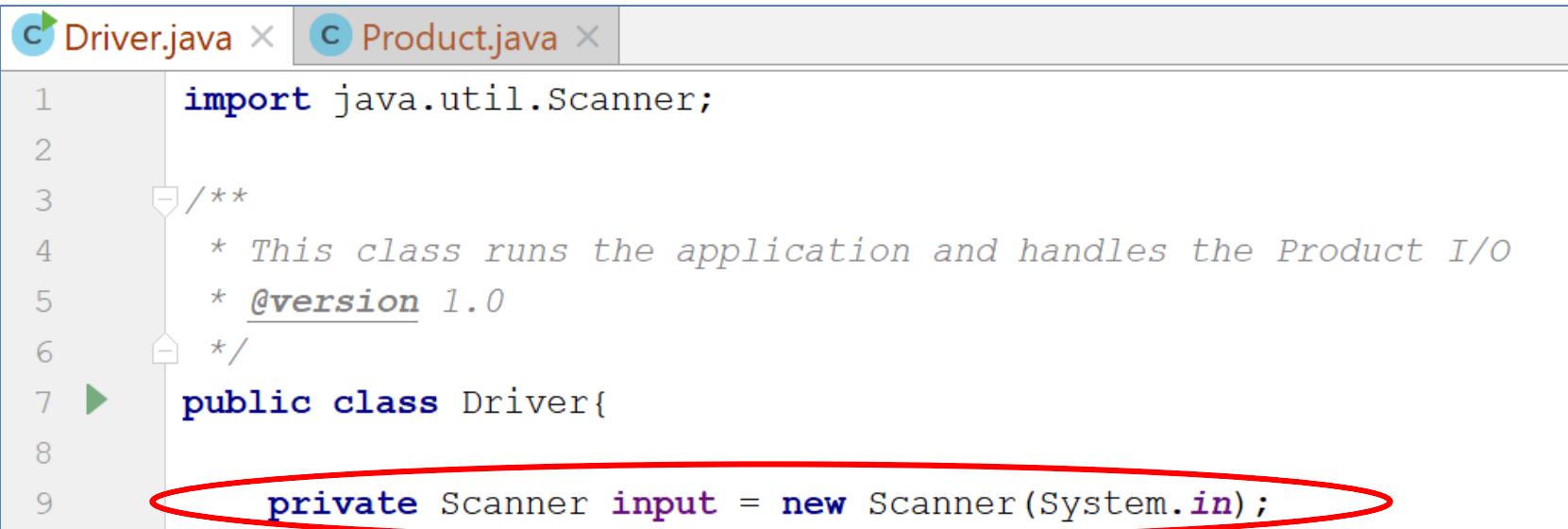


```
Driver.java × Product.java ×
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 /**
4 * This class runs the application and handles the Product I/O
5 * @version 1.0
6 */
7 public class Driver{
```

Input in Java: the Scanner Class

- Having imported the **util** package, you will need to write the following instruction in your program.

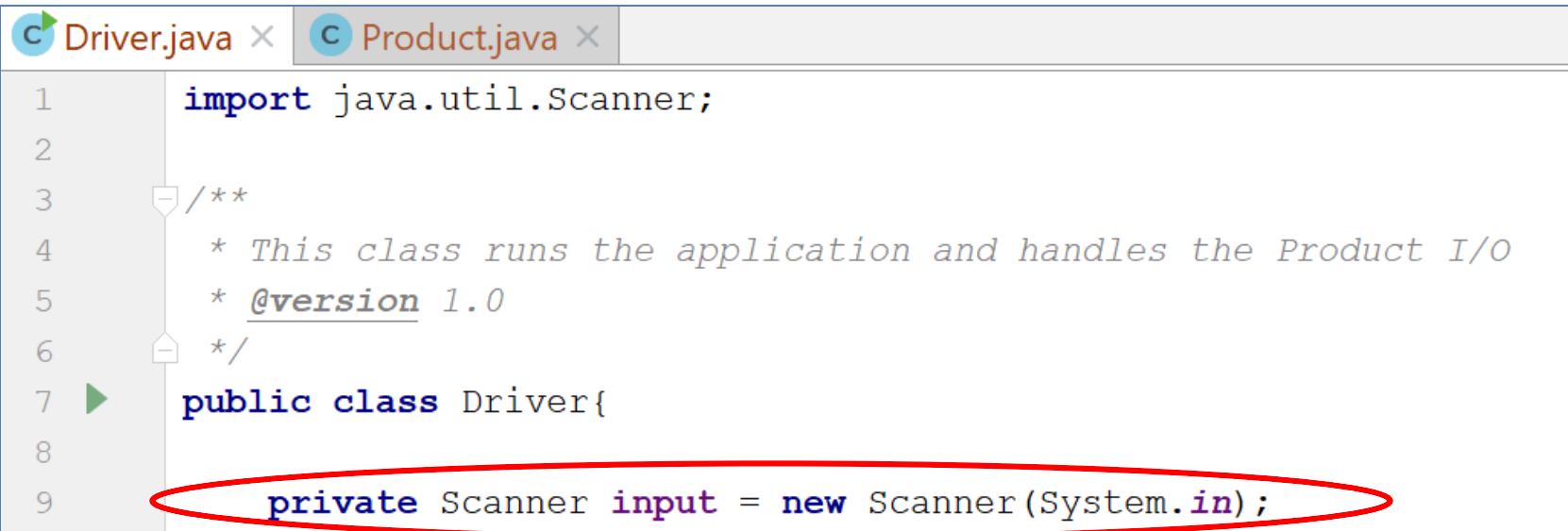
```
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
```



```
Driver.java x Product.java x
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 /**
4 * This class runs the application and handles the Product I/O
5 * @version 1.0
6 */
7 public class Driver{
8
9     private Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
```

Input in Java: the Scanner Class

- This declares a Scanner **object** called **input** (you can name this object anything you wish).
- You must have this instruction to be able to call the methods in the Scanner class.



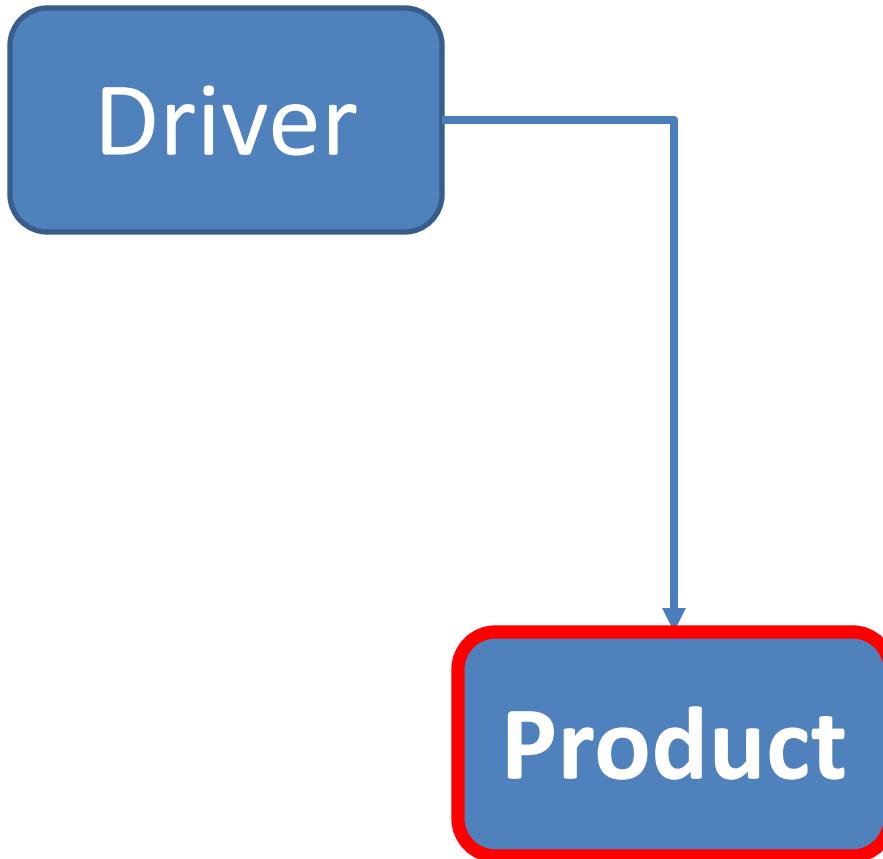
```
Driver.java x Product.java x
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 /**
4 * This class runs the application and handles the Product I/O
5 * @version 1.0
6 */
7 public class Driver{
8
9     private Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
```

Input in Java: the Scanner Class

- Now that a Scanner object is set up, we can use all the **input methods** that have been defined in the Scanner class.
- There are **methods** to take in:

ints	<code>.nextInt()</code>
doubles	<code>.nextDouble()</code>
Strings	<code>.nextLine()</code>
chars	<code>.next().charAt(0)</code>
etc...	See API docs for more

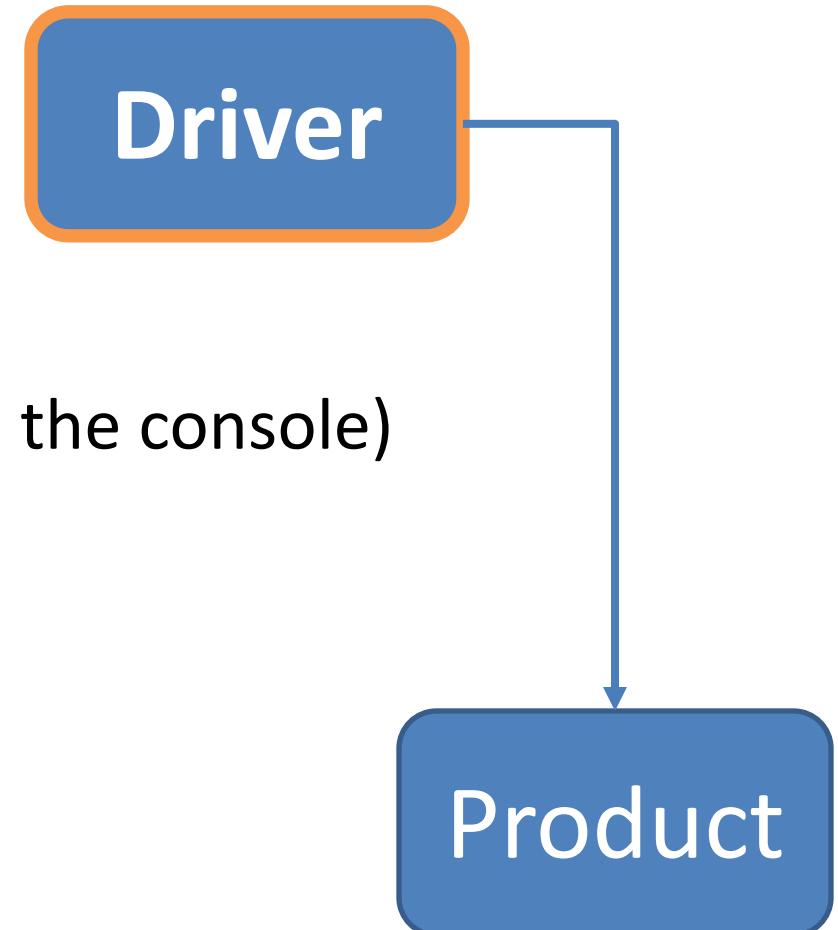
Recap: Shop V1.0 - **Product**



- The **Product** class stores **details** about a product:
 - name
 - code
 - unit cost
 - in the current product line or not?

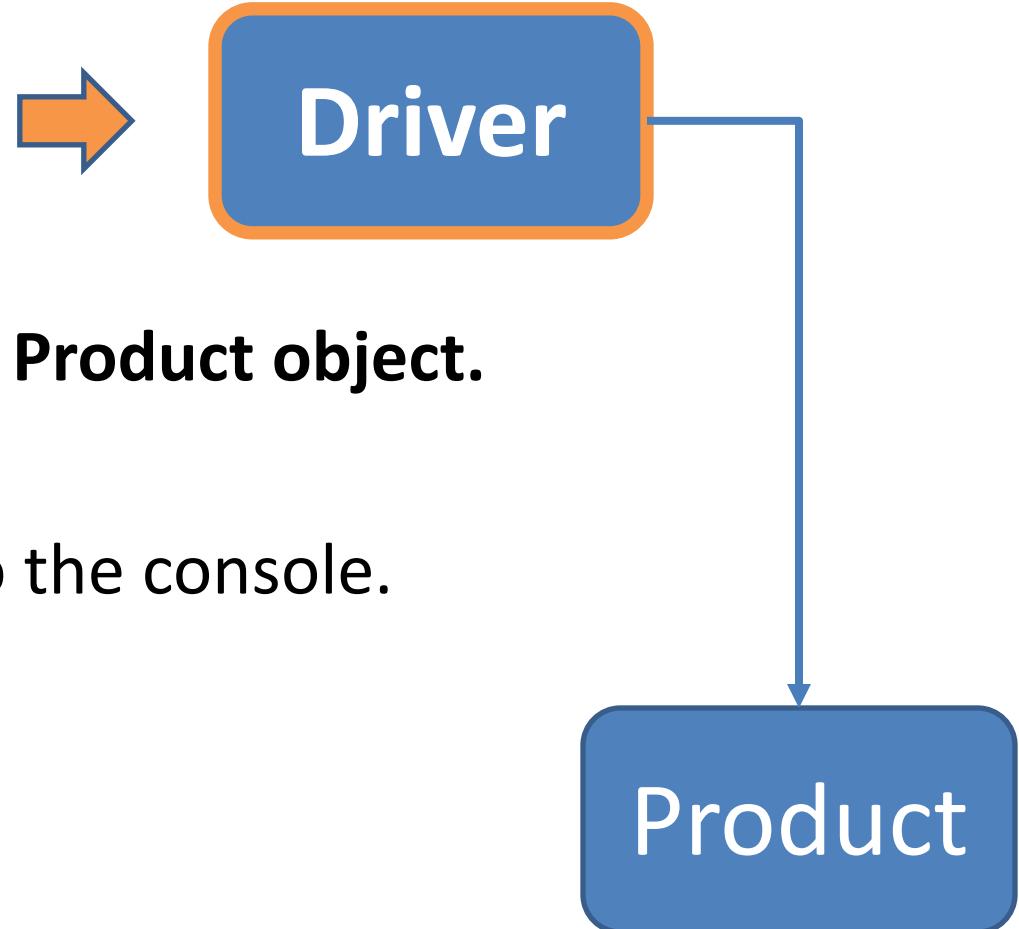
Recap: Shop V1.0 - **Driver**

- The **Driver** class
 - has the **main()** method.
 - **reads** the product details from the user (via the console)
 - **creates** a new Product object.
 - **prints** the product object
(to the console)

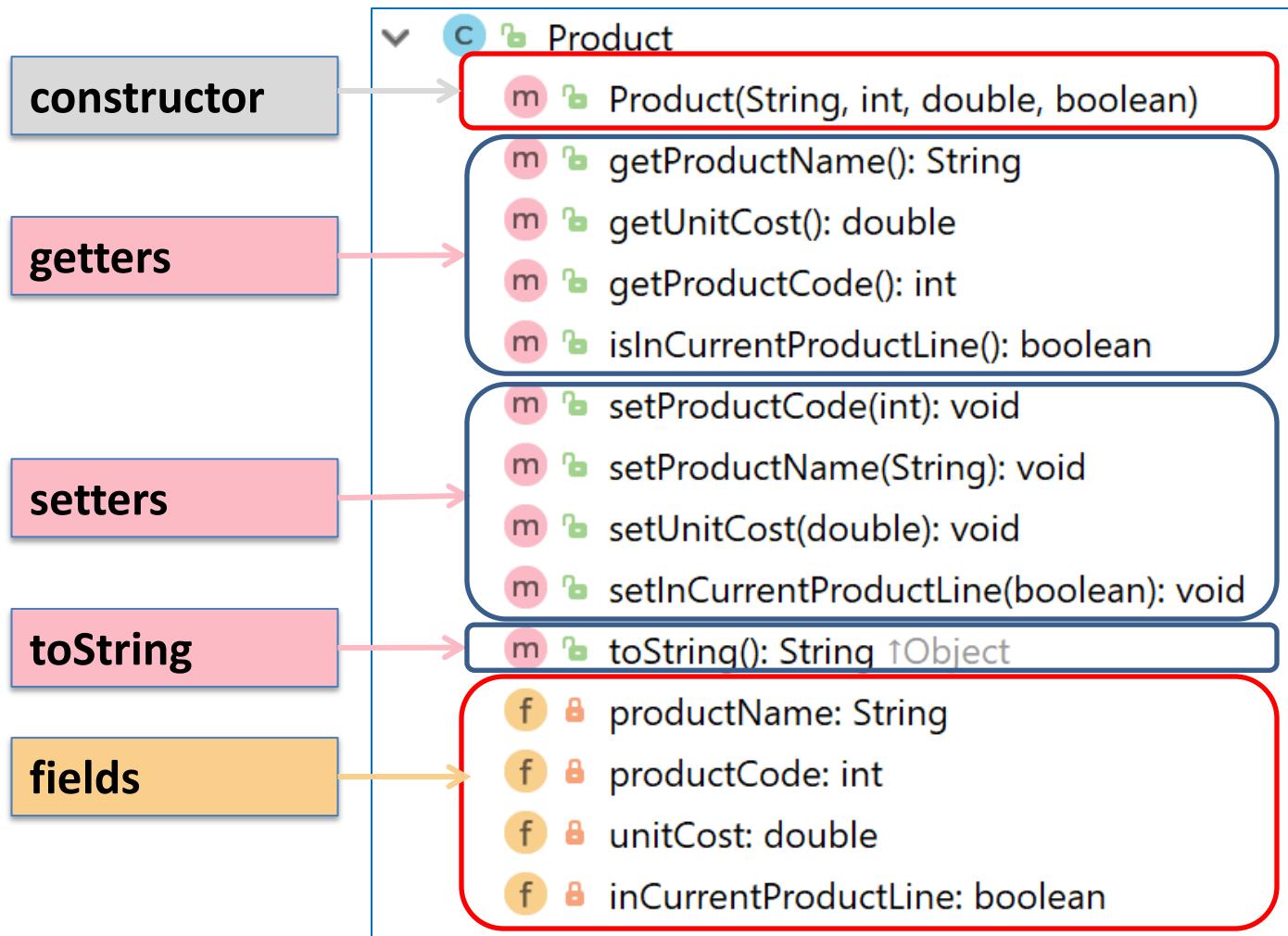


Shop V1.0 - Driver

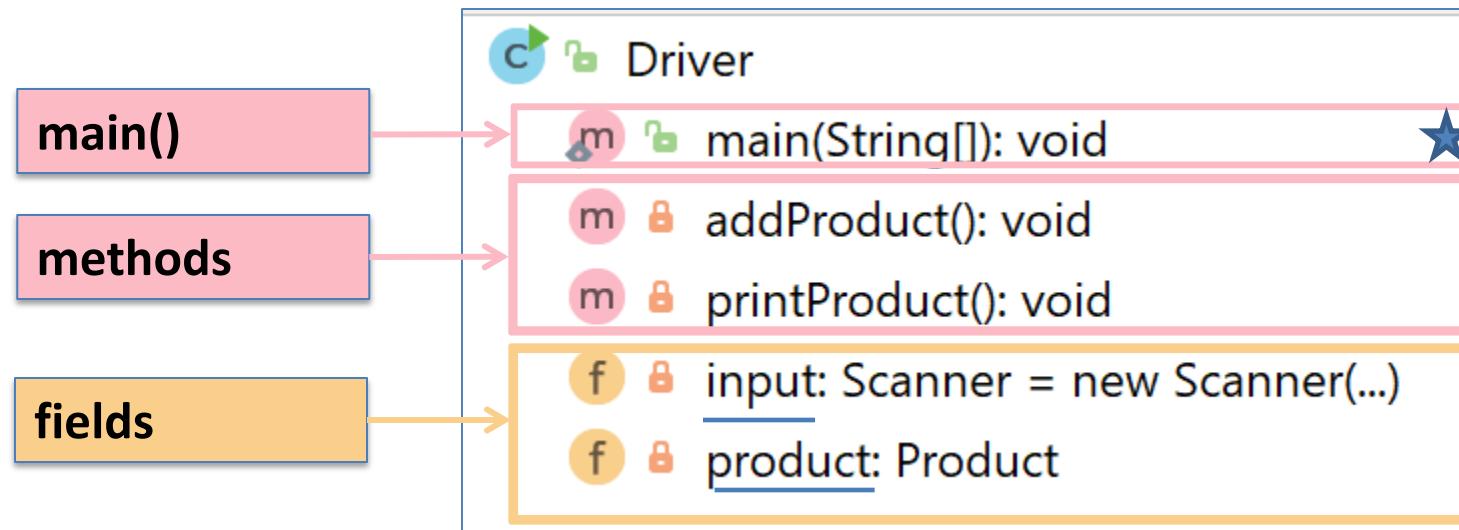
- We want to use **Scanner** to **read in** product details from the console.
- We will then **store** these details in a **Product object**.
- **And then print** these details back to the console.



Recap: Shop V1.0: Product



Shop V1.0: Driver class...

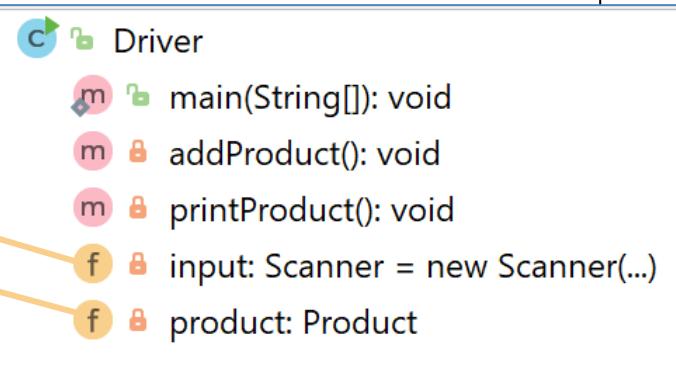


What the program will look like...

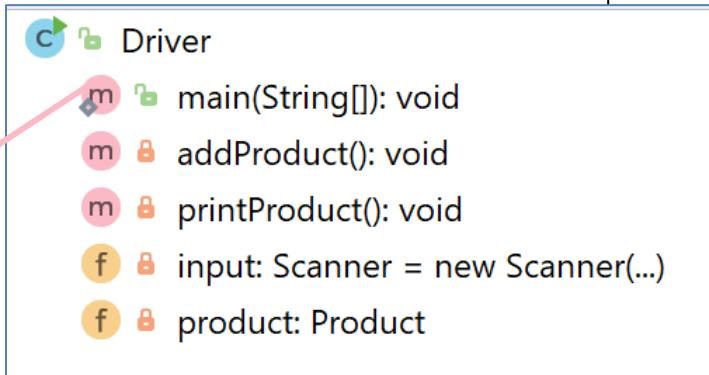
String	Enter the Product Name: <i>24 Inch TV</i>
int	Enter the Product Code: <i>23432</i>
double	Enter the Unit Cost: <i>399.99</i>
boolean	Is this product in your current line (y/n): <i>yes</i>

Console Output

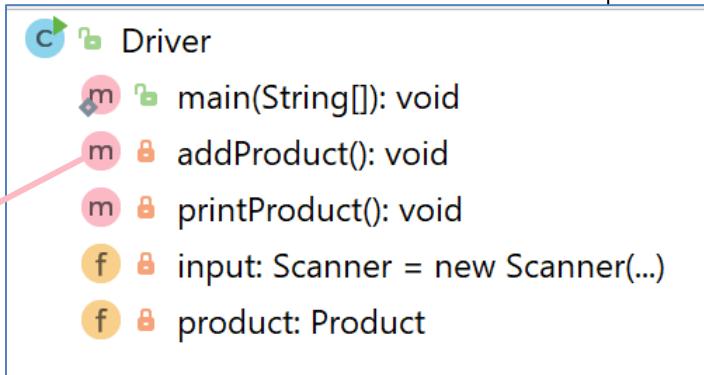
```
public class Driver{  
  
    private Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);  
    private Product product;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Driver driver = new Driver();  
        driver.addProduct();  
        driver.printProduct();  
    }  
  
    //gather the product data from the user and create a new product.  
    private void addProduct(){  
        System.out.print("Enter the Product Name: ");  
        String productName = input.nextLine();  
  
        System.out.print("Enter the Product Code: ");  
        int productCode = input.nextInt();  
  
        System.out.print("Enter the Unit Cost: ");  
        double unitCost = input.nextDouble();  
  
        System.out.print("Is this product in your current line (y/n): ");  
        char currentProduct = input.next().charAt(0);  
  
        boolean inCurrentProductLine = false;  
        if ((currentProduct == 'y') || (currentProduct == 'Y'))  
            inCurrentProductLine = true;  
  
        product = new Product(productName, productCode, unitCost, inCurrentProductLine);  
    }  
  
    //print the product (the toString method is automatically called).  
    private void printProduct(){  
        System.out.println(product);  
    }  
}
```



```
public class Driver{  
  
    private Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);  
    private Product product;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Driver driver = new Driver();  
        driver.addProduct();  
        driver.printProduct();  
    }  
  
    //gather the product data from the user and create a new product.  
    private void addProduct(){  
        System.out.print("Enter the Product Name: ");  
        String productName = input.nextLine();  
  
        System.out.print("Enter the Product Code: ");  
        int productCode = input.nextInt();  
  
        System.out.print("Enter the Unit Cost: ");  
        double unitCost = input.nextDouble();  
  
        System.out.print("Is this product in your current line (y/n): ");  
        char currentProduct = input.next().charAt(0);  
  
        boolean inCurrentProductLine = false;  
        if ((currentProduct == 'y') || (currentProduct == 'Y'))  
            inCurrentProductLine = true;  
  
        product = new Product(productName, productCode, unitCost, inCurrentProductLine);  
    }  
  
    //print the product (the toString method is automatically called).  
    private void printProduct(){  
        System.out.println(product);  
    }  
}
```



```
public class Driver{  
  
    private Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);  
    private Product product;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Driver driver = new Driver();  
        driver.addProduct();  
        driver.printProduct();  
    }  
  
    //gather the product data from the user and create a new product.  
    private void addProduct(){  
        System.out.print("Enter the Product Name: ");  
        String productName = input.nextLine();  
  
        System.out.print("Enter the Product Code: ");  
        int productCode = input.nextInt();  
  
        System.out.print("Enter the Unit Cost: ");  
        double unitCost = input.nextDouble();  
  
        System.out.print("Is this product in your current line (y/n): ");  
        char currentProduct = input.next().charAt(0);  
  
        boolean inCurrentProductLine = false;  
        if ((currentProduct == 'y') || (currentProduct == 'Y'))  
            inCurrentProductLine = true;  
  
        product = new Product(productName, productCode, unitCost, inCurrentProductLine);  
    }  
  
    //print the product (the toString method is automatically called).  
    private void printProduct(){  
        System.out.println(product);  
    }  
}
```



The addProduct() console output...

String

int

double

boolean

Enter the Product Name: *24 Inch TV*

Enter the Product Code: *23432*

Enter the Unit Cost: *399.99*

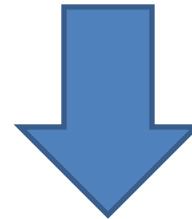
Is this product in your current line (y/n): *yes*

Console Output

Now, Let's Look at how this is done...

ShopV1.0 – read Product Name (**String**)

```
System.out.print("Enter the Product Name: ");  
String productName = input.nextLine();
```

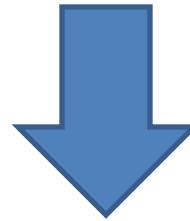


Console Output

```
Enter the Product Name: 24 Inch TV
```

ShopV1.0 – read Product Code (int)

```
System.out.print("Enter the Product Code: ");  
int productCode = input.nextInt();
```

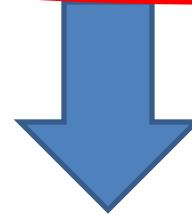


Console Output

```
Enter the Product Code: 23432
```

ShopV1.0 – read Unit Cost (double)

```
System.out.print("Enter the Unit Cost: ");  
double unitCost = input.nextDouble();
```



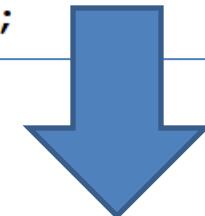
Enter the Unit Cost: 399.99

Console Output

ShopV1.0 – Is Current Product Line? (boolean)

For **booleans**, take in a **character** first, then test it

```
System.out.print("Is this product in your current line (y/n) : ");
char currentProduct = input.next().charAt(0);
boolean inCurrentProductLine = false;
if ((currentProduct == 'y') || (currentProduct == 'Y'))
    inCurrentProductLine = true;
```



Console Output

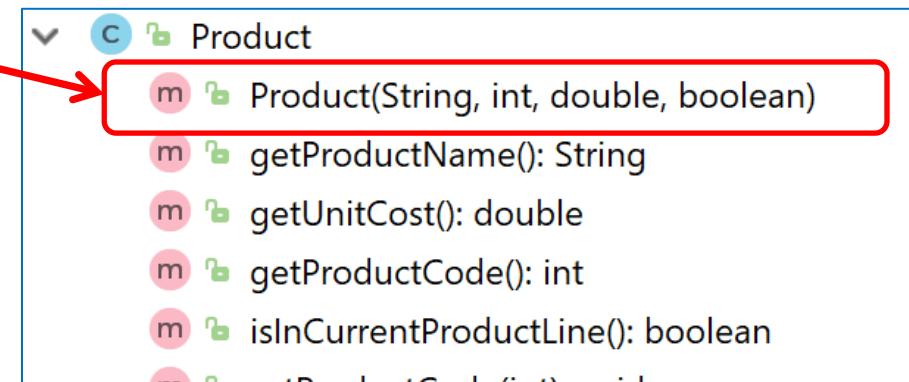
```
Is this product in your current line (y/n) : yes
```

ShopV1.0 – Create Product Object

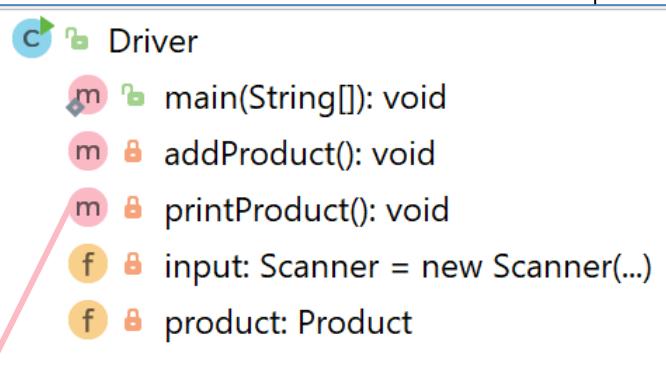
```
System.out.print("Enter the Product Name: ");
String productName = input.nextLine();
System.out.print("Enter the Product Code: ");
int productCode = input.nextInt();
System.out.print("Enter the Unit Cost: ");
double unitCost = input.nextDouble();
System.out.print("Is this product in your current line (y/n): ");
char currentProduct = input.next().charAt(0);
boolean inCurrentProductLine = false;
if ((currentProduct == 'y') || (currentProduct == 'Y'))
    inCurrentProductLine = true;

product = new Product(productName, productCode, unitCost, inCurrentProductLine);
```

Using the values taken in
pass them to the **Product constructor**



```
public class Driver{  
  
    private Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);  
    private Product product;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Driver c = new Driver();  
        c.addProduct();  
        c.printProduct();  
    }  
  
    //gather the product data from the user and create a new product.  
    private void addProduct(){  
        System.out.print("Enter the Product Name: ");  
        String productName = input.nextLine();  
  
        System.out.print("Enter the Product Code: ");  
        int productCode = input.nextInt();  
  
        System.out.print("Enter the Unit Cost: ");  
        double unitCost = input.nextDouble();  
  
        System.out.print("Is this product in your current line (y/n): ");  
        char currentProduct = input.next().charAt(0);  
  
        boolean inCurrentProductLine = false;  
        if ((currentProduct == 'y') || (currentProduct == 'Y'))  
            inCurrentProductLine = true;  
  
        product = new Product(productName, productCode, unitCost, inCurrentProductLine);  
    }  
  
    //print the product (the toString method is automatically called).  
    private void printProduct(){  
        System.out.println(product);  
    }  
}
```



Questions?

