

If you're learning **Java** and want to understand how to take **user input through the output terminal**, I'll walk you through it step by step — from **beginner** to **advanced level** — using practical examples.



Beginner Level: Using **Scanner** Class

The **Scanner** class is the most common way to take input in Java from the terminal.

♦ 1. Basic Input (Integer and String)

java

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```
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        // Integer input
        System.out.print("Enter your age: ");
        int age = scanner.nextInt();

        // String input
        scanner.nextLine(); // to consume leftover newline
        System.out.print("Enter your name: ");
        String name = scanner.nextLine();

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

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```



Intermediate Level: Input Arrays and Loops

♦ 2. Taking Input for an Array

java

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```
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        System.out.print("Enter the number of elements: ");
        int n = scanner.nextInt();

        int[] numbers = new int[n];

        System.out.println("Enter " + n + " numbers:");
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            numbers[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        System.out.println("You entered:");
        for(int num : numbers) {
            System.out.print(num + " ");
        }

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```



Advanced Level: Custom Object Input and Validation

♦ 3. Taking Input for a Custom Class (Object)

java

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```
import java.util.Scanner;

class Student {
```

```

String name;
int roll;

Student(String name, int roll) {
    this.name = name;
    this.roll = roll;
}

void display() {
    System.out.println("Student Name: " + name);
    System.out.println("Roll Number: " + roll);
}
}

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

        System.out.print("Enter Student Name: ");
        String name = scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.print("Enter Roll Number: ");
        int roll = scanner.nextInt();

        Student student = new Student(name, roll);
        student.display();

        scanner.close();
    }
}

```

◆ 4. Input with Validation (Try-Catch)

```

java
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import java.util.InputMismatchException;
import java.util.Scanner;

```

```

public class InputWithValidation {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int number;

        while (true) {
            try {
                System.out.print("Enter a valid number: ");
                number = scanner.nextInt();
                break; // exit loop if successful
            } catch (InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("That's not a number! Try again.");
                scanner.next(); // clear invalid input
            }
        }

        System.out.println("You entered: " + number);
        scanner.close();
    }
}

```



Pro Level: BufferedReader + InputStreamReader

For faster input (used in competitive programming):

java

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```

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.IOException;

public class FastInput {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
        InputStreamReader(System.in));

        System.out.print("Enter your message: ");
    }
}

```

```
        String message = reader.readLine();

        System.out.println("You said: " + message);
    }
}
```

✓ Summary Table

Level	Method	Suitable For
Beginner	Scanner	Basic data types, strings
Intermediate	Arrays, Loops	Handling lists, loop input
Advanced	Objects, Try-Catch	Custom objects, input validation
Pro	BufferedReader	Faster input (for large data sets)

If you'd like, I can provide a **Java mini project** that combines all these levels with user interaction. Want me to do that?

4o

You said:

yes

ChatGPT said:

Awesome! Let's create a **Java Mini Project** that uses all the **input techniques** from beginner to advanced levels. This project will simulate a **Student Management System** where:

- We take multiple student inputs
- Use object-oriented principles
- Validate inputs
- Handle arrays of objects
- Show final output with a simple menu-driven system

Java Mini Project: Student Management System

Features:

- Add student details (name, roll, marks)
- Show all student details
- Input validation using `try-catch`
- Uses `Scanner` and Object Arrays

Code:

java

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

class Student {
    private String name;
    private int roll;
    private double marks;

    // Constructor
    public Student(String name, int roll, double marks) {
        this.name = name;
        this.roll = roll;
        this.marks = marks;
    }

    // Display method
    public void display() {
        System.out.println("Name: " + name + ", Roll: " + roll + ",
Marks: " + marks);
    }
}
```

```

}

public class StudentManagementSystem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        Student[] students;
        int studentCount = 0;

        // Get number of students
        while (true) {
            try {
                System.out.print("Enter number of students: ");
                studentCount = scanner.nextInt();
                if (studentCount <= 0) throw new
IllegalArgumentException("Must be greater than 0");
                break;
            } catch (InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a valid integer.");
                scanner.next();
            } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
                System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            }
        }

        students = new Student[studentCount];

        // Input student details
        for (int i = 0; i < studentCount; i++) {
            scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline
            System.out.println("\nEnter details for Student " + (i +
1));

            System.out.print("Name: ");
            String name = scanner.nextLine();

            int roll = 0;
            while (true) {
                try {

```

```

        System.out.print("Roll Number: ");
        roll = scanner.nextInt();
        break;
    } catch (InputMismatchException e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid roll number. Enter an
integer.");
        scanner.next();
    }
}

double marks = 0.0;
while (true) {
    try {
        System.out.print("Marks: ");
        marks = scanner.nextDouble();
        break;
    } catch (InputMismatchException e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid marks. Enter a
number.");
        scanner.next();
    }
}

students[i] = new Student(name, roll, marks);
}

// Display all students
System.out.println("\n📋 All Student Details:");
for (Student student : students) {
    student.display();
}

scanner.close();
}
}

```

💡 Output Example

yaml

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Enter number of students: 2

Enter details for Student 1

Name: John

Roll Number: 101

Marks: 87.5

Enter details for Student 2

Name: Alice

Roll Number: 102

Marks: 92.0



All Student Details:

Name: John, Roll: 101, Marks: 87.5

Name: Alice, Roll: 102, Marks: 92.0



What You Learn from This Mini Project:

Concept	Usage in Project
Scanner class	Reading input from terminal
Exception handling	Input validation
Arrays	Storing multiple objects
Classes and Objects	Managing student data
Constructors	Initializing objects
Loops	Repeated input and display
Access Modifiers (private)	Encapsulation of data

Would you like to upgrade this with:

- **Menu options** (Add, View, Search)?

- **File saving/loading?**
- **Sorting students by marks?**

Let me know, and I'll guide you through!