

Lecture 26

23/02/2023

Agenda:

1. while loop
2. do-while loop
3. Scanner class

while loop:

Syntax:

initialization

while (condition)

{

do this;

do this;

increment/decrement;

}

Boarding a flight

eg: 1 2 3 4 5

```
int i = 1;
```

~~i = 1 2 3 4 5 6~~

```
while (i <= 5)
```

```
{    println(i);
```

```
    i++;
```

```
}
```

o/p: 1

2

3

4

5

do while loop:

Syntax:

initialization

do

{

do this;

do this;

increment/decrement;

} while (condition);

Boarding a bus

~~i = 1 2 3 4 5 6~~

```
int i = 1;
```

```
do {
```

```
    println(i);
```

```
    i++;
```

```
} while (i <= 5);
```

o/p: 1

2

3

4

5

```
for( int i=1; i<=5; i++)  
{  
    soln(i);  
}
```

eg: int i=10;

do

{

soln(i);

i++;

} while(i<=5);

i=~~10~~ 11

o/p: 10

Guess the output:

1. int i=72;

while (i< 80)

{

soln(i);

i=i+2;

}

i= ~~72~~ ~~74~~ ~~76~~ ~~78~~ 80

o/p: 72

74

76

78

2

```
int i=5;  
while(i>3)  
{  
    cout<<i<<endl;  
    i--;  
}
```

$i = 5 \neq 3$
o/p: 5
4

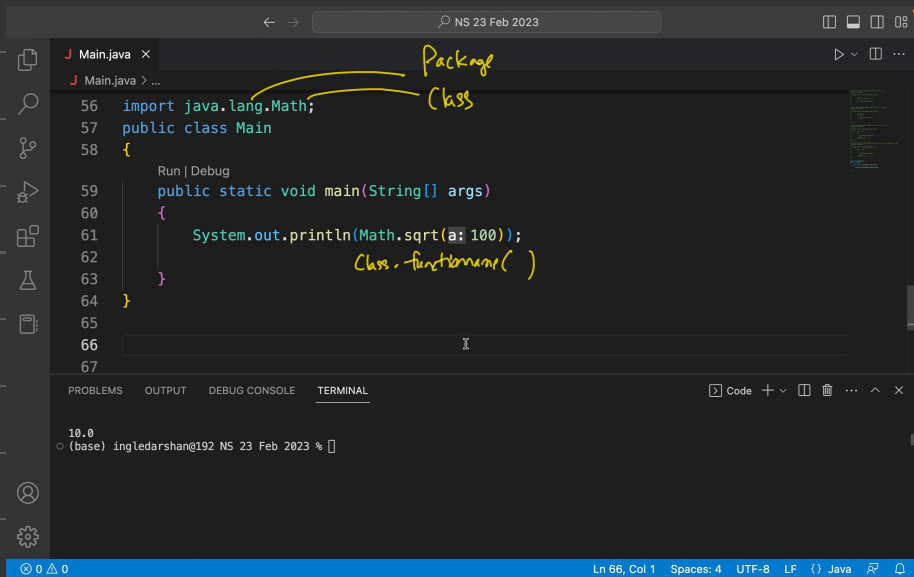
3. int i=5;

```
do  
{  
    cout<<i<<endl;  
    i--;  
} while(i==4);
```

$i = 5 \neq 3$
o/p: 5
4

4. for(int i=5; i>=4; i--)
{
 cout<<i<<endl;
}

Math :



```
56 import java.lang.Math;
57 public class Main
58 {
59     public static void main(String[] args)
60     {
61         System.out.println(Math.sqrt(100));
62     }
63 }
64 }
65
66
67
```

Run | Debug

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

10.0
o (base) ingledarshan@192 NS 23 Feb 2023 %

Ln 66, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF () Java

Handwritten notes:
- 'java.lang' is the Package
- 'Math' is the Class
- 'Class-functionname()' points to 'Math.sqrt(100)'

Scanner Class : It is used to take i/p from the user.

```
import java.util Scanner;
class Main
{
    psum( String args [])
    {
```

```
        // Create an object of Scanner class
        Scanner sc = new Scanner( System.in );
```

object name allocate memory to object 'sc' to instruct System to take input from the external device like KBD

```
        System.out.println( " What is your name ? " );
```

String s;

s = sc.nextLine(); // accept i/p from kBD

System.out.println("Hello ", s);

}

}

The screenshot shows an IDE window with a Java file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
56 import java.util.Scanner;
57 public class Main
58 {
59     Run | Debug
60     public static void main(String[] args)
61     {
62         ❶ Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
63         ❷ System.out.println(x: "What is your name?");
64         ❸ String s;
65         ❹ s = sc.nextLine();
66         ❺ System.out.println("Hello "+s);
67     }
68 }
```

On the right side of the code editor, there is a yellow box containing the text 'Dr. Darshan Ingle' with a yellow 'S' above it.

At the bottom, the 'TERMINAL' tab is active, showing the following output:

```
❷ What is your name?
❸ Dr. Darshan Ingle
❹ Hello Dr. Darshan Ingle
(base) ingledarshan@192 NS 23 Feb 2023 %
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 65, Col 39', 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'LF', and 'Java'.

← → NS 23 Feb 2023

```
J Main.java 1 •
J Main.java > Main > main(String[])
69
70 // Scanner class
71 import java.util.Scanner;
72 public class Main
73 {
74     Run | Debug
75     public static void main(String[] args)
76     {
77         1 Scanner sn = new Scanner(System.in);
78         2 System.out.println(x: "What is your first name?");
79         3 String fname, lname;
80         4 fname = sn.nextLine();
81         5 System.out.println(x: "What is your last name?");
82         6 lname = sn.nextLine();
83         7 System.out.println("Hello "+fname+" "+lname);
84     }
85 }
86
```

3 3

fname lname

Darshan Ingle

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

2 What is your first name?
4 Darshan
5 What is your last name?
6 Ingle
7 Hello Darshan Ingle
8 (base) ingledarshan@192 NS 23 Feb 2023 %

Ln 77, Col 57 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF () Java

← → NS 23 Feb 2023

```
J Main.java 1 X
J Main.java > Main
87 import java.util.Scanner;
88 public class Main
89 {
90     Run | Debug
91     public static void main(String[] args)
92     {
93         ✓ Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
94         ✓ System.out.println(x: "Enter first no:");
95         ✓ int no1, no2;
96         ✓ no1 = sc.nextInt(); // 100
97         ✓ System.out.println(x: "Enter second no:");
98         ✓ no2 = sc.nextInt(); // 50
99         ✓ int res;
100         ✓ res = no1+no2;
101         System.out.println("Addition= "+res);
102     }

```

no1 no2

100 50

res

150

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

✓ Enter first no:
100
✓ Enter second no:
50
✓ Addition= 150
8 (base) ingledarshan@192 NS 23 Feb 2023 %

Ln 102, Col 2 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF () Java

Newton School x | Newton School x | Newton School x | Newton School x | Newton School x | GDB online Deb... x | 61wWGyAhiL... x | Java User Input | x | +

← → ↻ w3schools.com/java/java_user_input.asp

HTML CSS JAVASCRIPT SQL PYTHON **JAVA** PHP BOOTSTRAP HOW TO W3.CSS C

Java Method Overloading
Java Scope
Java Recursion

Java Classes
Java OOP
Java Classes/Objects
Java Class Attributes
Java Class Methods
Java Constructors
Java Modifiers
Java Encapsulation
Java Packages / API
Java Inheritance
Java Polymorphism
Java Inner Classes
Java Abstraction
Java Interface
Java Enums
Java User Input
Java Date
Java ArrayList
Java LinkedList
Java HashMap
Java HashSet
Java Iterator
Java Wrapper Classes

Input Types

In the example above, we used the `nextLine()` method, which is used to read Strings. To read other types, look at the table below:

Method	Description
<code>nextBoolean()</code>	Reads a <code>boolean</code> value from the user
<code>nextByte()</code>	Reads a <code>byte</code> value from the user
<code>nextDouble()</code>	Reads a <code>double</code> value from the user
<code>nextFloat()</code>	Reads a <code>float</code> value from the user
<code>nextInt()</code>	Reads a <code>int</code> value from the user
<code>nextLine()</code>	Reads a <code>String</code> value from the user
<code>nextLong()</code>	Reads a <code>long</code> value from the user
<code>nextShort()</code>	Reads a <code>short</code> value from the user

In the example below, we use different methods to read data of various types:

Example

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

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Take Home:

1. WAP to find area of circle & its perimeter.
Accept radius from user.
Use value of PI from Math class.

2. WAP to accept two nos a & b & print even nos in the range. Accept a & b from the user.
eg: If a=2 & b=11, o/p: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10
eg: If a=2 & b=10, o/p: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10
eg: If a=500, b=1000, o/p: 500, 502, 504, ... 996, 998, 1000

×