

## 1. Using Scanner (Most Common)

### Step-by-step

1. Import Scanner at very first of the program
2. Create Scanner object
3. Use methods like `nextInt()`, `nextLine()`, etc.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class UserInputExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter your name: ");
        String name = sc.nextLine();

        System.out.print("Enter your age: ");
        int age = sc.nextInt();

        System.out.println("Name: " + name);
        System.out.println("Age: " + age);

        sc.close();
    }
}
```

## Different Scanner Methods

Data Type	Method
String (full line)	<code>nextLine()</code>
String (single word)	<code>next()</code>
Integer	<code>nextInt()</code>
Float	<code>nextFloat()</code>
Double	<code>nextDouble()</code>
Long	<code>nextLong()</code>
Boolean	<code>nextBoolean()</code>

### 3. Common Mistake

If you use `nextInt()` **before** `nextLine()`, Java may skip input.

**Fix:**

Add an extra `sc.nextLine();`

```
int age = sc.nextInt();
sc.nextLine(); // clears buffer
String name = sc.nextLine();
```