**Basic Input and Output in Java**

Java provides two main ways to accept input: **Scanner** and **BufferedReader**.  
Scanner is simpler for basic user input, while BufferedReader is more efficient for large or complex data.

**Scanner:** Scanner is easy for beginners and automatically parses input types

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

int n = sc.nextInt(); // Reads an integer

String s = sc.nextLine(); // Reads a line

System.out.println("Number: " + n);

System.out.println("Text: " + s);

}

}

**BufferedReader:** BufferedReader is efficient for large data and reading lines . BufferedReader treats input text as a **stream of characters**, making it especially useful for handling text-based data where you want to parse lines or process data incrementally. This means you can efficiently read and process each line one by one, which is valuable for reading files, large text inputs, or network streams.

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.io.IOException;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

BufferedReader bf = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int n = Integer.parseInt(bf.readLine()); // Converts string to integer

String s = bf.readLine();

System.out.println("Number: " + n);

System.out.println("Text: " + s);

}

}

* **Scanner:** Use for simple tasks, varied data types, easier syntax .
* **BufferedReader:** Use for fast bulk input and handling files/text, requires parsing and exception handling .