**Day2**

**1 .Taking Input using Scanner class**

import java.util.\*;

public class Input {

public static void main(String args[]){

//Input

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

String name = sc.nextLine();

//Sc.next for single token or word

//Sc.nextLine for multiple tokens or word

//next Float()

//nextInt()

System.out.println(name);

}

}

The Scanner class is mainly used to get the user input, and it belongs to the java.util package. In order to use the Scanner class, you can create an object of the class and use any of the Scanner class methods. In the below example, I am using the *nextLine()* method, which is used to read [Strings](https://www.edureka.co/blog/cheatsheets/java-string-cheat-sheet/).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Description** |
| nextBoolean() | Reads a boolean value from the user |
| nextByte() | Reads a byte value from the user |
| nextDouble() | Reads a double value from the user |
| nextFloat() | Reads a float value from the user |
| nextInt() | Reads an int value from the user |
| nextLine() | Reads a String value from the user |
| nextLong() | Reads a long value from the user |
|  |  |
| nextShort() | Reads a short value from the user |

**2 . Conditional Statements ‘if-else’**

The if block is used to specify the code to be executed if the condition specified  in if is true, the else block is executed otherwise.

int age = 30;

if(age > 18) {

   System.*out*.println("This is an adult");

} else {

   System.*out*.println("This is not an adult");

}

**3.Conditional Statements ‘switch’**

Switch case statements are a substitute for long if statements that compare a

variable to multiple values. After a match is found, it executes the

corresponding code of that value case.

The following example is to print days of the week:

int n = 1;

switch(n) {

   case 1 :

       System.*out*.println("Monday");

       break;

   case 2 :

       System.*out*.println("Tuesday");

       break;

   case 3 :

       System.*out*.println("Wednesday");

       break;

   case 4 :

       System.*out*.println("Thursday");

       break;

   case 5:

       System.*out*.println("Friday");

       break;

   case 6 :

       System.*out*.println("Saturday");

       break;

   default :

       System.*out*.println("Sunday");

}

Break :- The Java *break* statement is used to break loop or [switch](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-switch) statement. It breaks the current flow of the program at specified condition. In case of inner loop, it breaks only inner loop.

We can use Java break statement in all types of loops such as [for loop](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-for-loop), [while loop](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-while-loop) and [do-while loop](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-do-while-loop).

**Homework Problems**

1. Make a Calculator. Take 2 numbers (a & b) from the user and an operation as follows :

1 : + (Addition) a + b

* 2 : - (Subtraction) a - b
* 3 : \* (Multiplication) a \* b
* 4 : / (Division) a / b
* 5 : % (Modulo or remainder) a % b

Calculate the result according to the operation given and display it to the user.

1. Ask the user to enter the number of the month & print the name of the month. For eg - For ‘1’ print ‘January’, ‘2’ print ‘February’ & so on.