

\* Non-primitive datatypes - String, Array, Class, Object, Interface. ⑥

## Module 03 - Input and Output in Java

→ throws exceptions

\* two ways to read input → ① BufferedReader

② Scanner

① → for char G1 str → used initially → later used by Scanner.

② → reads types of DT.

\* packages contains related classes.

\* BufferedReader → faster, large buffer, synchronised.

\* methods to print output → ① S.o. print()

② S.o. println()

③ S.o. format() / printf()

① → prints without new line.

② → prints with new line.

↓  
similar to C.

③ → for formatting numbers (float, time, date etc...)

\* escape sequences are used to skip the immediate char.  
near to them. ( \t, \b, \n, \r, \f, ', ", \\ )

eg - ① to print 'welcome to "AIFT"

↳ `System.out.println("welcome to \"AIFT\"");`

② to print "C:\xyz\abc.txt"

↳ `System.out.println("C:\\xyz\\abc.txt");`

## Additional Notes for Module 03 -

\* BufferedReader class is synchronised so that it is a thread-safe than Scanner class; avoids inconsistency while reading large dataset files.

\* we can pass a boolean value as an argument to println() method.