

String in Java& Getting input in Java

Strings

A **String** is an object that represents a sequence of characters.
For example, "Hello" is a string of 5 characters.

For example:

```
String s = "SoloLearn";
```

String Concatenation

The + (plus) operator between strings adds them together to make a new string. This process is called **concatenation**.

The resulted string is the first string put together with the second string.

For example:

```
String firstName, lastName;  
firstName = "David";  
lastName = "Williams";  
  
System.out.println("My name is " + firstName + " " + lastName);  
  
// Prints: My name is David Williams
```

Try It Yourself

The **char** data type represents a single character.

Getting User Input

While Java provides many different methods for getting user input, the **Scanner** object is the most common, and perhaps the easiest to implement. Import the **Scanner** class to use the **Scanner** object, as seen here:

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

In order to use the **Scanner** class, create an **instance** of the class by using the following syntax:

```
Scanner myVar = new Scanner(System.in);
```

You can now read in different kinds of input data that the user enters. Here are some methods that are available through the Scanner class:

Read a byte - `nextByte()`

Read a short - `nextShort()`

Read an **int** - `nextInt()`

Read a long - `nextLong()`

Read a **float** - `nextFloat()`

Read a double - `nextDouble()`

Read a **boolean** - `nextBoolean()`

Read a complete line - `nextLine()`

Read a word - `next()`

Example of a program used to get user input:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner myVar = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(myVar.nextLine());
    }
}
```


