1)

int N=Integer.parseInt(JOptionPane.showInputDialog("N="));

import javax.swing.\*;

public class NewMain {

 static int s;

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 // System.out.println( "s= "+ s);

 int N=Integer.parseInt(JOptionPane.showInputDialog("N="));

 s= s+N;

 System.out.println( "n= "+ N+ "s="+s);

 }

2)

import java.io.\*;

public class NewMain1

 public static void main(String[] args){

 String sentence = "";

 int wordLenght = 0;

 String myWord = "";

InputStreamReader is = new InputStreamReader(System.in);

 BufferedReader bis = new BufferedReader(is);

 try

{

System.out.println("Itrodu propoziţia: ");

 sentence = bis.readLine();

System.out.println("Introdu lungimia cuvântului ");

wordLenght = Integer.parseInt(bis.readLine());

System.out.println("Introdu cuvîntul care trebue concatenat");

 myWord = bis.readLine();

 System.out.println("Numar incrimentat "+ ++wordLenght);

 System.out.println("Fraza concatenata "+ sentence.concat(myWord));

}

catch (IOException e)

{

 e.printStackTrace();

}

}}

3) Clasa Scanner

Metoda nextLine() pentru a citi un rind de la console sau din scanner.

import java.util.\*;

public class NewMain3 {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 Scanner scanner = new Scanner("Salut,\n" +

 "Buna,\n" +

 "Hay,\n" +

 "Privet");

 for (int i=0; i<4; i++){

 String s = scanner.nextLine();

 System.out.println(s);}

}}

2.2 Scaner

 Scanner intr = new Scanner(System.in);

 System.out.println("Al doilea program");

 String s= intr.nextLine();

 int n;

 System.out.println("Nr de propoziţii");

 n = intr.nextInt();

 System.out.println(n +" " +s);

 }

}

 Metoda nextInt() pentru a citi un număr întreg de la console

import java.util.\*;

public class NewMain4 {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

 System.out.println("Întrodu un număr:");

 int number = sc.nextInt();

 System.out.println("Numarul este = " + number);

 }

}

Metodele **hasNextInt(), hasNextLine(), hasNextByte()**, **hasNextShort()**, **hasNextLong()**, **hasNextFloat()**, **hasNextDouble() servesc pentru a aprecia dacă datele întroduse sunt de tipul dat.**

import java.util.\*;

public class NewMain5 {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

 System.out.println("Întrodu o dată:");

 if (sc.hasNextInt()) {

 int number = sc.nextInt();

 System.out.println("Este număr întreg " + number);}

if (sc.hasNextFloat()) {

 float number2 = sc.nextFloat();

 System.out.println("Este un numar real " + number2);

 } else {

 System.out.println("Este tip necunoscut!");

 }

 }

1 variant

import javax.swing.\*;

public class Imput {

 static int c;

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 System.out.println("Introduce valoarea c ");

 int s=Integer.parseInt(JOptionPane.showInputDialog("c="));

 c=s\*s;

 System.out.println("c= "+c+" s= "+s);

}}

2 variant

import java.io.\*;

public class Imput\_consola {

 public static void main(String[] args){

 int c;

 int s=0;

 InputStreamReader is = new InputStreamReader(System.in);

 BufferedReader bis = new BufferedReader(is);

 System.out.println("Introdu valoarea c");

 try{

 s = Integer.parseInt(bis.readLine());

 }

catch (IOException e)

{

 e.printStackTrace();

}

 c=s\*s;

 System.out.println("c= "+c+" s= "+s);

}}

3 variant

import java.util.\*;

public class ImputScaner {

 static int c;

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 System.out.println("Introdu valoarea c");

 Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

 int s = scanner.nextInt();

 c=s\*s;

 System.out.println("c= "+c+" s= "+s);

}}