JAVA.UTIL.SCANNER.NEXTLONG METHOD

Description

The **java.util.Scanner.nextLong** method scans the next token of the input as a long.An invocation of this method of the form nextLong behaves in exactly the same way as the invocation nextLong*radix*, where radix is the default radix of this scanner.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.util.Scanner.nextLong** method

```
public long nextLong()
```

Parameters

- **NA**

Return Value

This method returns the long scanned from the input

Exception

- **InputMismatchException** -- if the next token does not match the Integer regular expression, or is out of range
- **NoSuchElementException** -- if input is exhausted
- **IllegalStateException** -- if this scanner is closed

Example

The following example shows the usage of java.util.Scanner.nextLong method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.util.*;

public class ScannerDemo {

   public static void main(String[] args) {

   String s = "Hello World! 3 + 3.0 = 6.0 true ";
   Long l = 139645998741;
   s = s + l;

   // create a new scanner with the specified String Object
   Scanner scanner = new Scanner(s);

   // find the next long token and print it
   // loop for the whole scanner
   while (scanner.hasNext()) {

   // if no long is found, print "Not Found:" and the token
   System.out.println("Not Found :" + scanner.next());

   // if the next is a long, print found and the long
   if (scanner.hasNextLong()) {
   System.out.println("Found :" + scanner.nextLong());
   }

   }
```

```
   // close the scanner
   scanner.close();
   }
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program, this will produce the following result:

```
Not Found :Hello
Not Found :World!
Found :3
Not Found :+
Not Found :3.0
Not Found :=
Not Found :6.0
Not Found :true
Found :13964599874
```