

Java Stdin and Stdout I

Most HackerRank challenges require you to read input from [stdin](#) (standard input) and write output to [stdout](#) (standard output).

One popular way to read input from stdin is by using the [Scanner class](#) and specifying the *Input Stream* as *System.in*. For example:

```
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
String myString = scanner.next();
int myInt = scanner.nextInt();
scanner.close();

System.out.println("myString is: " + myString);
System.out.println("myInt is: " + myInt);
```

The code above creates a *Scanner* object named ***scanner*** and uses it to read a *String* and an *int*. It then *closes* the *Scanner* object because there is no more input to read, and prints to stdout using *System.out.println(String)*. So, if our input is:

```
Hi 5
```

Our code will print:

```
myString is: Hi
myInt is: 5
```

Alternatively, you can use the [BufferedReader class](#).

Task

In this challenge, you must read **3** integers from stdin and then print them to stdout. Each integer must be printed on a new line. To make the problem a little easier, a portion of the code is provided for you in the editor below.

Input Format

There are **3** lines of input, and each line contains a single integer.

Sample Input

```
42
100
125
```

Sample Output

42
100
125