* Groovy automatically imports the packages groovy.lang.\*, groovy.util.\*, java.lang.\*, java.util.\*, java.net.\*, and java.io.\*, as well as the classes java.math.BigInteger and BigDecimal.
* Groovy allows you to leave out some elements of syntax that are always required in Java. Omitting these elements often results in code that’s shorter and more *expressive*. Compare the Java and Groovy code for encoding a string for use in a URL. For Java:

java.net.URLEncoder.encode("a b", "UTF-8");

For Groovy:

URLEncoder.encode 'a b', 'UTF-8'

* Optional *return* statements.
* Where Java demands *type declarations*, they either become optional in Groovy or can be replaced by def to indicate that you don’t care about the type
* Groovy makes *type casts* optional.
* No need to add the *throws* clause to your method signature when your method potentially throws a checked exception.