A star is an object of space that produces nuclear fusion at its center, which means that at one point, every planet in our solar system was a star. A discovery I have made through the data that I have been given, is that at some point, every planet has had water on it. Which is not a shock at all to many, but you may ask how did it get there? Every star is known to have had helium on it, assuming they all undergo a similar cycle. A star forms through the process of nuclear fusion, and most of the energy that comes from the star is from nuclear fusion with Helium. A counter-argument would be that the liquified helium would melt and evaporate immediately. But that is the helium we are used to, without any atmospheric pressure, elements tend to work with extreme temperatures. We see these extreme temperatures come to play with the luminosity of the plant, and the atmospheric pressure (or lack thereof).

To conclude, we can tell that class A stars are most likely to have liquid on them due to their absorption lines, luminosity and temperature.