

# Java Program

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```
public final class FirstProgram {  
  
    public static void main(final String[] args) {  
        // Print the word:  
        System.out.println("Hello World!");  
    }  
}
```

First things to note:

1. Single-line comments begin with `//`;
2. The method `main` is *defined* using the keywords `public static void`. The method named `main` is special: Java starts running the code at the first line of the method named `main`;
3. Method definitions are grouped into *classes*;
4. Most lines of code end in a semi-colon. Method and class definitions do not.

## Class and methods

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The main unit of organization in a Java program is the **class**. The simplest Java program contains just one class. Among other things, a class is a collection of methods.

There are two types of methods: **static** methods and **non-static** methods. A static method plays a similar role to an ordinary function in other languages.

In any language, *factoring* is the process of reorganizing code into different files, classes, methods, libraries, or functions.