



method is hence public (accessible outside the class) and static (without creating an instance of the class).

In Java, we can mention the access specifier with the class member directly unlike C++.

Example

Public:

```
public:  
    int function()
```

Private:

```
private int function()
```

While running the main method we can optionally pass arguments as well. It takes an argument which is an array of strings.

Printing happens through the System.out.println method. We will learn more about it later in the next chapter.

Unlike C++, Java classes do not have a semicolon at the end.

Now that you know the basic structure of a Java code, let's write a code to print "Hello World".

Java for C++ programmers

Table of Contents

- Getting started with Java
- C++ Recap
- [Hello World in Java](#)
- Variables & Data Types
- print, println and printf

● Java Programming - Basics ▼

● References and Arrays ▼

● Java Classes and User Input ▼

● Java Miscellaneous ▼