

Syntax

```
fun main ()
{
    println("Hello world")
}
```

fun: use to declare a function.
A function is a block of code designed to perform a particular task.

Main(): it is used to execute code. Any code inside the **Main()** function's curly brackets {} will be executed.

println(): function is inside the **main()** function. This function is used to output/print text, and in our example it will output "Hello world".

Note:

It does not required semicolon
(;) which often required for other
programming language such as
Java, C++, C# etc.

Main Parameters

Before Kotlin version 1.3, it was
required to use the main()
function with parameters, like:

```
fun main(args: Array<String>).
```

Example:

```
fun main(args: Array<String>)  
{  
    println("Hello World")  
}
```

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Accessing the args.

args is an array of string, we can pass data when we run the java file.

Parameters

Ex:

```
fun main(args: Array<String>)
```

```
    println(args[0]);
```

```
    println(args[1]);
```

```
    println("working");
```

Compile the Code:

kotlinc file.kt -include-runtime -d file.jar

execute the code & passing argument

kotlin file.jar Krishna Radha

argument 1

argument 2

Comments

Comments can be used to Explain
code and make it more
readable.

It will not be executed, fully
ignore by the compiler.

Types of Comment

Single line Comment

Multi line Comment

Single line Comment

Single line Comment starts with
two forward slashes (//)

Ex:

```
for nahi;
```

```
<
```

```
// this is a comment  
printf("Hello world");
```

```
}
```


Multi Line Comment

Multi line comments start with `/*` and end with `*/`.

Example:-

```
fun main() {
```

```
/* This code is written by  
Kishna. He is a YouTuber */
```

```
print("Hello");
```

This message
fully ignored
by Kishna