Chapter 2: Java Fundamentals

Java Program Structure

Content

- Java Program Structure
- Salam Program
- Saving, Compiling and Running Java Programs
- Comments

Page 2

Dr. S. GANNOUNI & Dr. A. TOUIR

Introduction to OOP

Java Program Structure

```
// import Section - import used java libraries
public class MyProgramName {
 // main method
    public static void main( String args[] ) {
         // Declaration section - Declare needed variables
         // Input section - Enter required data
         // Processing section - Processing Statements
         // Output section - Display expected results
    } // end main
} // end class
  Page 3
                       Dr. S. GANNOUNI & Dr. A. TOUIR
                                                    Introduction to OOP
```

Salam Program

```
// import section: Empty
public class MySalamProgram {
 // main method
    public static void main( String args[] ) {
         // Declaration section: Empty
         // Input section: Empty
         // Processing section: Empty
         // Output section
         System.out.println("... Assalamo Alaikom ...");
    } // end main
} // end class
  Page 4
                        Dr. S. GANNOUNI & Dr. A. TOUIR
                                                     Introduction to OOP
```

Saving, Compiling and Running Java Programs

- Saving a Java program.
 - A file having a name same as the class name should be used to save the program. The extension of this file is ".java".
 - Salam program should be saved in a file called "MySalamProgram.java".
- Compiling a Java program.
 - Call the Java compiler javac:
 - javac MySalamProgram.java
 - The Java compiler generates a file called "MySalamProgram.class" (the bytecode).
- Running a Java program
 - Call the Java Virtual Machine java:
 - java MySalamProgram.class

Comments in a Java Program

- Comments are used to describe what your code does and aid reading your code.
- The Java compiler ignores them.
- Comments are made using
 - //, which comments to the end of the line,
 - or /* */, everything inside of it is considered a comment (including multiple lines). The comment begins after the first /*. It ends just before the first */.

Examples:

/* This comment begins at this line.
This line is included in this comment
It ends at this line. */

// This comment starts here and ends at the end of this line.