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## Java Program to Print Hello World

This article covers a program in Java that prints **Hello, World**. To print **Hello, World** on the output screen in Java programming, just place the string "**Hello, World**" inside **System.out.println()** as shown in the program given below.

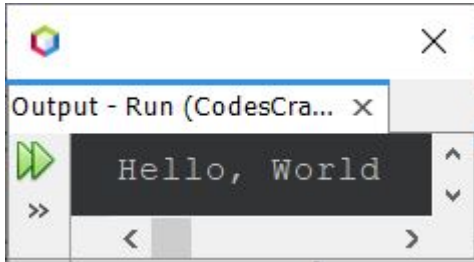
### Print Hello World in Java

The question is, *write a Java program to print **Hello, World***. The program given below is its answer:

```
public class CodesCracker
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
```

```
    System.out.println("Hello, World");  
}  
}
```

When the above Java Program is compiled and executed, it will produce the following output:

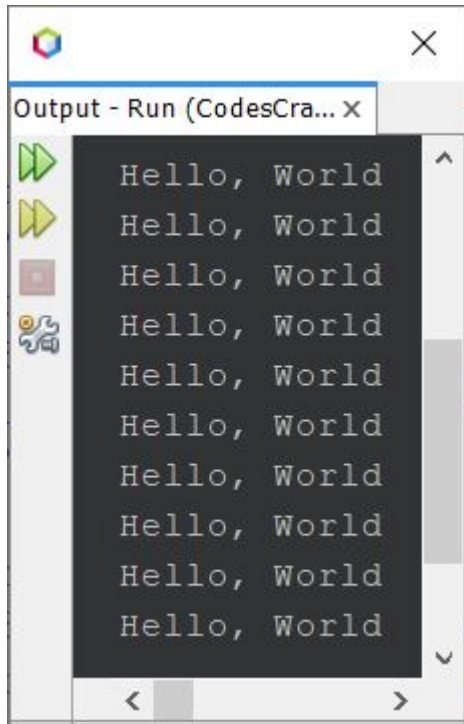


## Print Hello World in Java 10 Times using for Loop

This program prints **Hello, World** 10 number of times, using **for** loop.

```
public class CodesCracker  
{  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        for(int i=0; i<10; i++)  
            System.out.println("Hello, World");  
    }  
}
```

The snapshot given below shows the sample output produced by above Java program on printing of **Hello World** 10 times:



## Print Hello World in Java 10 Times using while Loop

This is the same program as of previous, but created using **while** loop, instead of **for**.

```
public class CodesCracker
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int i=0;
        while(i<10)
        {
            System.out.println("Hello, World");
            i++;
        }
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

This program produces exactly same output as of previous program. Above program can also be created in this way:

```
public class CodesCracker  
{  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        int i=0;  
        while(i++<10)  
            System.out.println("Hello, World");  
    }  
}
```

That is, in the code:

```
i++<10
```

the current value of **i** gets used, then incremented, as in **i++**, the **++** is the post increment operator.

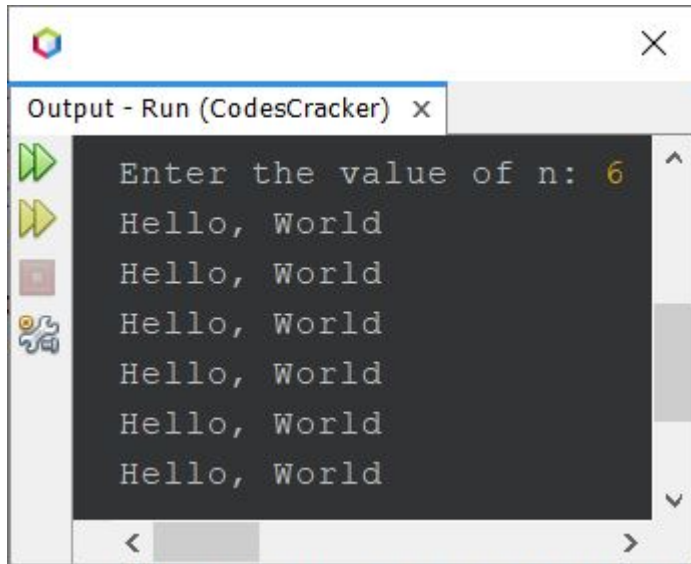
## Print Hello World n Times

Now this program prints **n** number of times, the string **Hello, World**. For example, if the value of **n** is 100, then this program prints 100 **Hello, World**. The value of **n** is received by user at run-time of the program, using **Scanner** class.

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class CodesCracker  
{  
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
{  
    int n;  
    Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
    System.out.print("Enter the value of n: ");  
    n = s.nextInt();  
  
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++)  
        System.out.println("Hello, World");  
}
```

The snapshot given below shows the sample run of above program with user input **6** as value of **n** to print 6 **Hello, World**



```
Output - Run (CodesCracker) x  
Enter the value of n: 6  
Hello, World  
Hello, World  
Hello, World  
Hello, World  
Hello, World  
Hello, World
```

## Print Hello World in Java using Function

To print **Hello, World** in Java using user-defined function, use following program:

```
public class CodesCracker
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        HelloWorld();
    }
    public static void HelloWorld()
    {
        System.out.println("Hello, World");
    }
}
```

The output of this program is:

Hello, World

## Print Hello World in Java using Class

To print **Hello, World** in Java using class and object, use following program:

```
public class CodesCracker
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        CodesCracker cc = new CodesCracker();
        cc.HelloWorld();
    }
    public static void HelloWorld()
    {
        System.out.println("Hello, World");
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

This program produces exactly same output as of previous program.

## Print Hello World in Java using Constructor

This is the last program of this article, created using a constructor. Constructor gets automatically called after the creation of an object of the class, in which the constructor is defined.

```
public class CodesCracker  
{  
    CodesCracker()  
    {  
        System.out.println("Hello, World");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        CodesCracker cc = new CodesCracker();  
    }  
}
```

## Same Program in Other Languages

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- [C++ Print Hello World](#)
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