Java Syntax

Java Syntax

In the previous chapter, we created a Java file called MyClass.java, and we used the following code to print "Hello World" to the screen:

MyClass.java

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

Run example »

Example explained

Every line of code that runs in Java must be inside a `class` . In our example, we named the class **MyClass**. A class should always start with an uppercase first letter.

Note: Java is case-sensitive: "Hello" and "hello" has different meaning.

The name of the java file **must match** the class name. When saving the file, save it using the class name and add ".java" to the end of the filename. To run the example above on your computer, make sure that Java is properly installed: Go to the Get Started Chapter for how to install Java. The output should be:

```
Hello World
```

The main Method

The `main()` method is required and you will see it in every Java program:

```
public static void main(String[] args)
```

Any code inside the `main()` method will be executed. You don't have to understand the keywords before and after main. You will get to know them bit by bit while reading this tutorial.

For now, just remember that every Java program has a `class` name which must match the filename, and that every program must contain the `main()` method.

System.out.println()

Inside the `main()` method, we can use the `println()` method to print a line of text to the screen:

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

Run example »

> **Note:** In Java, each code statement must end with a semicolon.

‹ Previous   Next ›