

Running Code without IDE

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5854]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Git\MayBatch\MayBatch\Day3\CODE>javac First.java

C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Git\MayBatch\MayBatch\Day3\CODE>java First
FlynautSaaS

C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Git\MayBatch\MayBatch\Day3\CODE>
```

```
class First{

    public static void main(String[] args){

        System.out.println("FlynautSaaS");

    }

}
```

- Structure of Java Program:

1. Main Method:

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{ // Code to be executed}
```

Public: Access modifier which makes the method accessible from anywhere

Static: Allows the method to be called without creating the object.

Void: indicates that the method does not return any value.

String[] args: parameter to receive command - line arguments

- Variables:

- A container which holds the data which can change during the execution.

- Syntax:
 - datatype variableName = value;
- DataTypes:
 - Java has 8 primitive datatypes
 - 1. int: used for integers
 - 2. float: used for decimal numbers
 - 3. char: used for single character
 - 4. Boolean: used for true and false value
 - 5. Byte: used for small integers
 - 6. Short: used for small integers
 - 7. Long: used for large integers
 - 8. Double: used for storing large decimal numbers

Declaration and Initialization of variables

- Declaration: `int x;`
- Initialization: `x = 10;`
- Combined: `int x =10;`

```
Int age = 26;
```

```
System.out.println( "Age = " + age);
```

Comments:

1. Single line Comment starts with `//`
2. Multi line comment starts and ends like `/*,*/`

Operators:

1. Arithmetic Operators
2. Relational Operators
3. Logical Operators