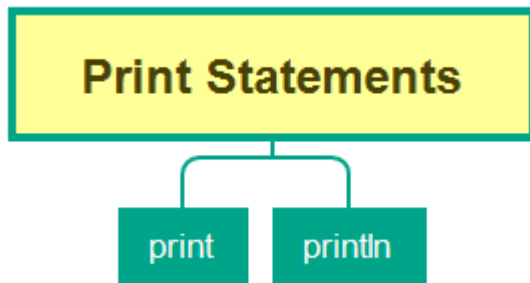## Print Statements

Print statements in Java are used to print the program output to the console.

- The below are the two types of print statements in Java:



- Demonstrate print statements
- Demonstrate println statements
- Demonstrate printing a number and text

## Comments

Comments provided in a Java program won't be executed and are generally used to explain the underlined code.

- The below are the two types of comments in Java:



- Demonstrate single line comments
    - Syntax: **// Sample Comment Text**
- Demonstrate multi line comments
    - Syntax: **/* Sample Comment Text */**

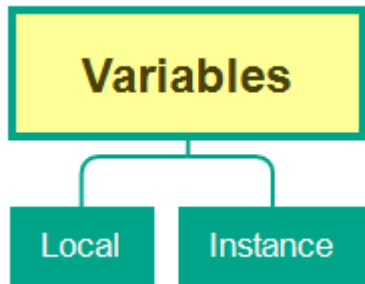## Variables, Data Types, Operators and Literals

In order to **store the data** in Java programs, we need to use Variables, Data Types, operators and Literals.

- Example: **int a = 5;**
    - Refer more details [here](#)
- Demonstrate a program which stores the data into a variable and prints it

## Variables

Variable is a name provided to a reserved memory location.

- Refer more details [here](#)
- There are two types of Variables:



- Local Variables
  - A variable which is declared <u>inside the method</u> is called local variable (Demonstrate [here](#))
- Instance Variables
  - A variable which is declared <u>inside the class but outside the method</u> is called Instance variable (Demonstrate [here](#))
  - We have to specify the static text before the instance variable as the method which is going to use this variable is a static method
    - This concept will be explained in upcoming sessions.