Java **System.out.println()** is used to print an argument that is passed to it. The statement can be broken into 3 parts which can be understood separately as:

1. [System](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-lang-system-class-java/)**:** It is a final class defined in the [java.lang package](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-lang-package-java/).
2. **out:** This is an instance of [PrintStream](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-io-printstream-class-java-set-1/)type, which is a public and static member field of the [System class](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-lang-system-class-java/).
3. [println()](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-print-and-println-in-java/)**:** As all instances of [PrintStream class](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-io-printstream-class-java-set-1/) have a public method println(), hence we can invoke the same on out as well. This is an upgraded version of print (). It prints any argument passed to it and adds a new line to the output. We can assume that System.out represents the Standard Output Stream.

[Diagram

Description automatically generated](https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/20191126171503/println1.png)

**Syntax:**

System.out.println(*parameter*)

**Parameters:** The parameter might be anything that the user wishes to print on the output screen.