# **Java Output / Print**

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## Print Text

You learned from the previous chapter that you can use the println() method to output values or print text in Java:

### **Example**[**Get your own Java Server**](https://www.w3schools.com/spaces/)

System.out.println("Hello World!");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/java/tryjava.asp?filename=demo_output)

You can add as many println() methods as you want. Note that it will add a new line for each method:

### **Example**

System.out.println("Hello World!");

System.out.println("I am learning Java.");

System.out.println("It is awesome!");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/java/tryjava.asp?filename=demo_output_many)

## Double Quotes

When you are working with text, it must be wrapped inside double quotations marks "".

If you forget the double quotes, an error occurs:

### **Example**

System.out.println("This sentence will work!");

System.out.println(This sentence will produce an error);

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/java/tryjava.asp?filename=demo_output_quotes_err)

## The Print() Method

There is also a print() method, which is similar to println().

The only difference is that it does not insert a new line at the end of the output:

### **Example**

System.out.print("Hello World! ");

System.out.print("I will print on the same line.");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/java/tryjava.asp?filename=demo_output_print)

Note that we add an extra space (after "Hello World!" in the example above), for better readability.

In this tutorial, we will only use println() as it makes it easier to read the output of code.