# Difference between print() and println() in Java

Difficulty Level : Easy   Last Updated : 10 Jan, 2019

**print()**: print() method in Java is used to display a text on the console. This text is passed as the parameter to this method in the form of String. This method prints the text on the console and the cursor remains at the end of the text at the console. The next printing takes place from just here.

**Various print() methods:**

> *void* **print(boolean b)** *– Prints a boolean value.*
>
> *void* **print(char c)** *– Prints a character.*
>
> *void* **print(char[] s)** *– Prints an array of characters.*
>
> *void* **print(double d)** *– Prints a double-precision floating-point number.*
>
> *void* **print(float f)** *– Prints a floating-point number.*
>
> *void* **print(int i)** *– Prints an integer.*
>
> *void* **print(long l)** *– Prints a long integer.*
>
> *void* **print(Object obj)** *– Prints an object.*
>
> *void* **print(String s)** *– Prints a string.*

**Example:**

```
import java.io.*;

class GFG {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {

        // The cursor will remain
        // just after the 1
        System.out.print("GfG1");

        // This will be printed
        // just after the GfG2
```

```
        System.out.print("GfG2");
    }
}
```

◄                                                                           ►

**Output:**

```
GfG1GfG2
```

**<u>println()</u>**: println() method in Java is also used to display a text on the console. This text is passed as the parameter to this method in the form of String. This method prints the text on the console and the cursor remains at the start of the next line at the console. The next printing takes place from next line.

**Various println() methods:**

*void **println()** – Terminates the current line by writing the line separator string.*

*void **println(boolean x)** – Prints a boolean and then terminate the line.*

*void **println(char x)** – Prints a character and then terminate the line.*

*void **println(char[] x)** – Prints an array of characters and then terminate the line.*

*void **println(double x)** – Prints a double and then terminate the line.*

*void **println(float x)** – Prints a float and then terminate the line.*

*void **println(int x)** – Prints an integer and then terminate the line.*

*void **println(long x)** – Prints a long and then terminate the line.*

*void **println(Object x)** – Prints an Object and then terminate the line.*

*void **println(String x)** – Prints a String and then terminate the line.*

**Example:**

```
import java.io.*;

class GFG {
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```java
    {

        // The cursor will after GFG1
        // will at the start
        // of the next line
        System.out.println("GfG1");

        // This will be printed at the
        // start of the next line
        System.out.println("GfG2");
    }
}
```

**Output:**

```
GfG1
GfG2
```

## Difference between print() and println()

| println() | print() |
| --- | --- |
| It adds new line after the message gets dispalyed. | It does not add any new line. |
| It can work without arguments. | This method only and only works with argument, otherwise it is an syntax error. |