Class structure:

* Class Declaration: It starts with the keyword class, followed by the class name, and then the opening curly brace {.
* Fields (Instance Variables): These are variables that represent the state or attributes of the objects of the class. They are declared within the class but outside any method. Each object of the class will have its copy of these variables.
* Constructors: A constructor is a special method that is called when an object of the class is created using the new keyword. It is used to initialize the object's state and allocate memory for the object. Constructors have the same name as the class and do not have a return type.
* Methods: Methods define the behaviour or actions that objects of the class can perform. They are declared within the class and can access and modify the instance variables (fields). Methods have a return type and can take zero or more parameters.
* Access Modifiers: They define the visibility or accessibility of class members (fields, constructors, and methods). The common access modifiers are public, private, protected, and default (no modifier).
* Other Class Members: In addition to fields, constructors, and methods, a class can contain other class members like static variables, static methods, inner classes, etc.