

In Java, we define a method using the `public static` keyword (since it's being called in a static context from `main`). Java is a statically typed language, so the method signature already enforces that `a` and `b` are integers. There's no need for the type check (`isinstance`) like in Python. The method returns the sum of `a` and `b`. In the `main` method, we call `addIntegers` with two integers, and then print the result. If you want to explicitly handle type checking (for example, if you were using `Integer` objects instead of primitive types), you could add additional checks using `instanceof`, but with primitive types like `int`, Java already ensures the correct type is used.