

Java Output

Print Text

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

Example:

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

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!");
```

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);
```

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.");
```

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.

Print Numbers

You can also use the `println()` method to print numbers.

However, unlike text, we don't put numbers inside double quotes:

Example:

```
System.out.println(3);  
System.out.println(358);  
  
System.out.println(50000);
```

You can also perform mathematical calculations inside the `println()` method:

Example:

```
System.out.println(3 + 3);
```

Example:

```
System.out.println(2 * 5);
```

Reference

<https://www.w3schools.com/>

