**Class block/Creating a class**

**Syntax:**

AccessSpecifier class NameOfTheClass

{

}

Example:

public class Sample

{

Statements

}

Note: Access Specifiers, we have 4: private, default/friendly, protected, public

There is no keyword for “default/friendly”

Access Specifier is not mandatory

**Method Signature/Creating a method**

**Syntax:**

AccessSpecifier Modifier ReturnType methodName(argument list)

{

Statements

}

Note: Modifiers: static and non-static

There is no keyword for “non-static”

**Example:**

Public Class Sample

{

Public static void main(String[] args)

{

System.out.println(“My first java program”);

}

}

**Declaring and initializing a variable:**

Syntax:

AccessSpecifier Modifier DataType variableName=variable value;

AccessSpecifier and Modifier are not mandatory

Example:

Public static int s=20;

Int a=99;

**1.Can we create Multiple classes in java?**

Yes. Java allows to create multiple classes in a single source file but it allows only one public class

**Local Variables:**

Variables which are declared within a method are called as local variables

**Global Variables(Instance/class variables):**

Variables which are declared within a class are called as global variables

**Create Static and non-static methods**

**Method overloading:**

Creating multiple methods with same name and with different argument list is called as method overloading.

* Argument list should be different either with type or with number of arguments.
* When an overloaded method is called, java invokes a specific method based on the arguments passed.