

- This is a **preview** feature.
 - https://openjdk.org/jeps/445

```
public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World!");
    }
}
```

```
void main() {
    System.out.println("Hello World!");
}
```



• Java supports both "programming in the small" (variables, methods, control flow etc..) and "programming in the large" (classes, interfaces, packages, modules etc..).

• The goal is to focus on the "programming in the small" by reducing ceremony/scaffolding for those learning the language.

• Constructs such as classes, access modifiers such as *public* and keywords such as *static* relate to "programming in the large" and should only be encountered when required.

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• Constructs such as classes, access modifiers such as *public* and keywords such as *static* relate to "programming in the large" and should only be encountered when required.

• In effect, make Java easier to learn. To this end, JEP 445 enables learners to write their first programs without needing to understand language features designed for large programs.

• Basic programs in a concise manner.

```
public class HelloWorld {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.println("Hello World!");
   }
}
```



Instance Main Methods

```
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| Class HelloWorld{
| void main() {
| System.out.println("Hello World!");
| }
| }
```

- Instance main methods:
 - no need for *static*, *public* or a *String* [] parameter
- If you have both the traditional *public static void main(String[] args)* and the instance *main()*, the traditional version takes precedence.



```
void main() {
System.out.println("Hello World!");
}
```

- Unnamed classes:
 - extend from *Object* and cannot implement an interface
 - are *final* and reside in the unnamed package
 - their .*class* name on the hard disk depends on the filename for example, if the above code is in *HelloWorld.java*, *HelloWorld.class* is created on the hard disk

```
void main() {
System.out.println("Hello World!");
}
```

• Unnamed classes:

- are exactly like normal classes **except** that an unnamed class has only one constructor the default no-args constructor provided by the compiler.
- it is an error to explicitly code a constructor, even a no-args constructor.
- the *this* keyword is still valid.

```
void main() {
System.out.println("Hello World!");
}
```

• Unnamed classes:

- as code cannot refer to an unnamed class by name, instances of an unnamed class cannot be constructed directly.
- therefore, such classes are useful for standalone programs or as an entry-point to a program.
- as a result, unnamed classes must have a main() method.

```
C:\Users\skennedy\Java 21 src>javac --release 21 --enable-preview HelloWorld.java Note: HelloWorld.java uses preview features of Java SE 21.
Note: Recompile with -Xlint:preview for details.

C:\Users\skennedy\Java 21 src>java --enable-preview HelloWorld
Hello World!
```



```
C:\Users\skennedy\Java 21 src>javap HelloWorld.class
Compiled from "HelloWorld.java"
final class HelloWorld {
   HelloWorld();
   void main();
}
```

